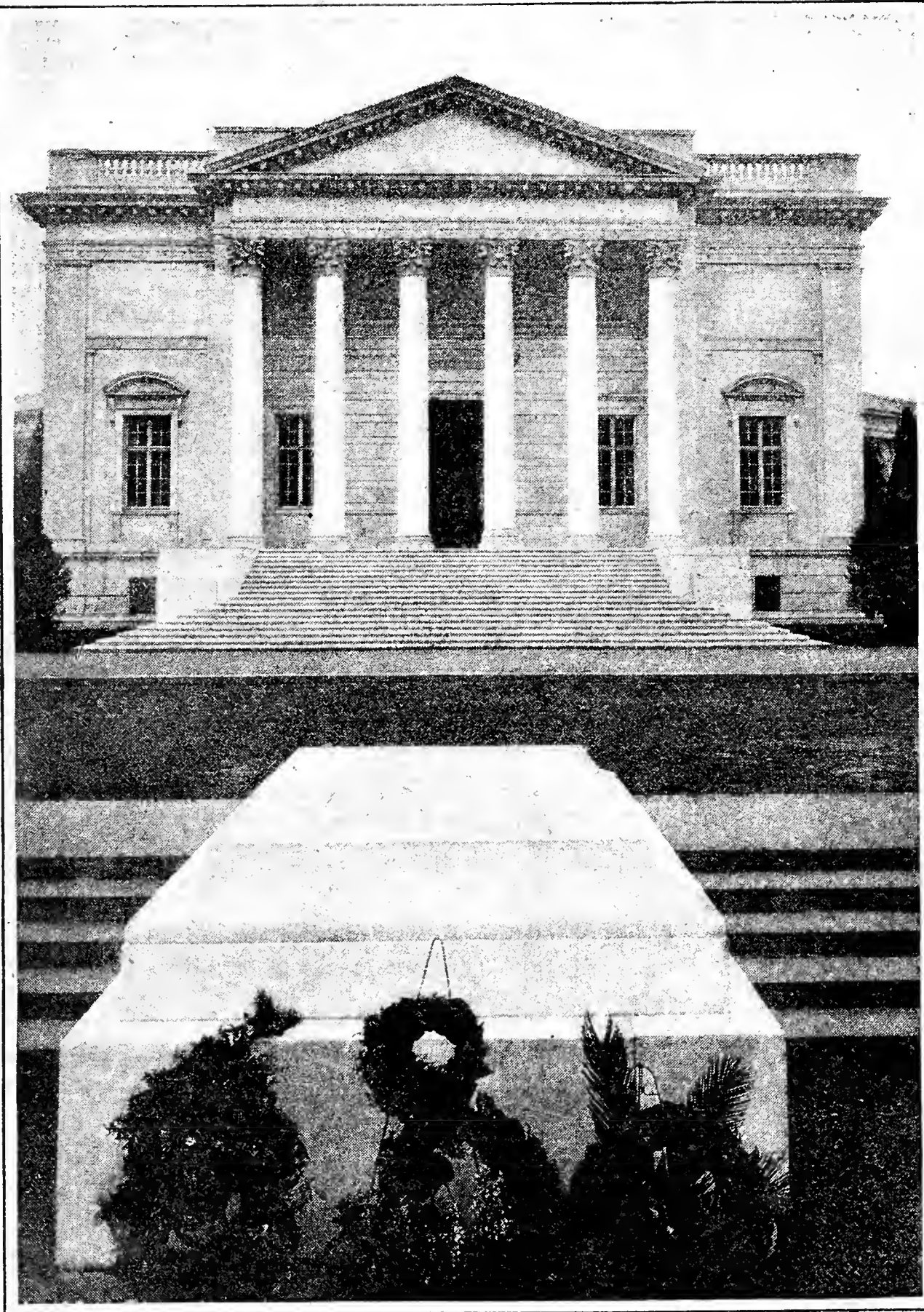


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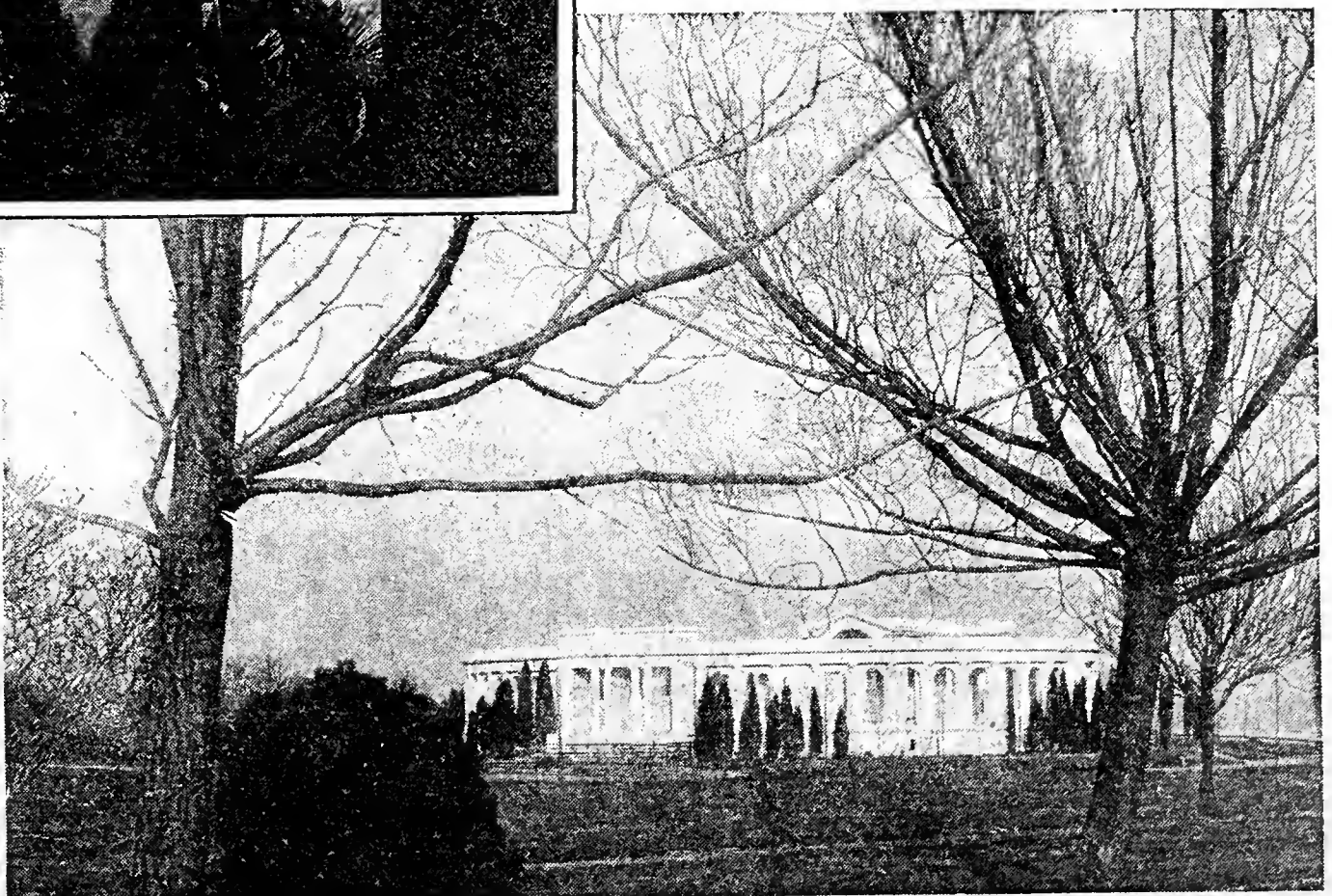
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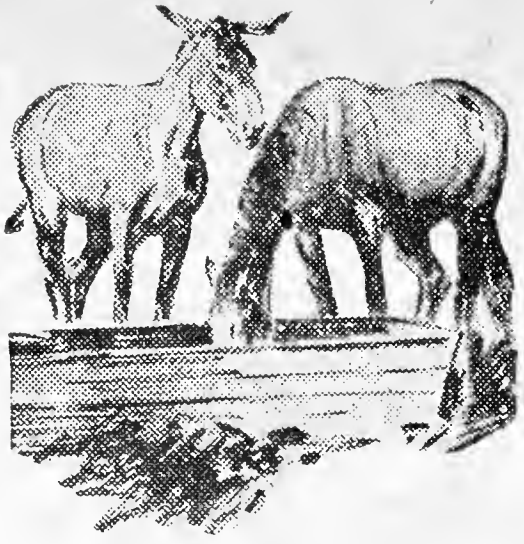
## SHRINES OF AMERICA

To the Unknown Soldier

To those who gave their lives, not that "this nation might live," but that "democracy might live"—a shrine. To the soldiers of America who sacrificed everything, not for home and country, but for all humanity—a place where all humanity may pay homage. The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Amphitheatre in Arlington, Virginia, is one of America's newest and greatest shrines. It is a memorial not only to the boys who fought and died in the World War, but a mark to that great moment when America looked up from its national boundaries and started to think in terms of universal humanity. See editorial on Page 4.







## How do your repair costs eat . . . like mules or like horses?

You can place considerable feed in front of the average mule and he will quit eating when he has had enough. But most horses never know when to quit.

Repair costs are just like horses. If you don't watch them, they'll eat into your profits and cause more trouble than a hog in the milk house. Cutting repair costs is largely a matter of proper care, such as keeping chains, gears and bearings clean—free of dust and dirt.

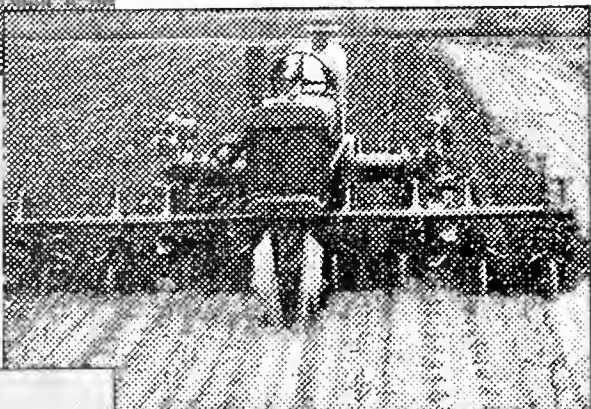
All manufacturers of implements agree that you should lubricate your implements carefully with the finest lubricants you can buy. Mobiloil, for tractor transmissions and crankcases, has gained a wide reputation among farmers because of its amazing ability to *stand up*. Ask your dealer to show you samples of Mobilgrease and Voco Wheel Bearing Grease, the revolutionary new greases for pressure fittings and grease cups.

### Hints for cutting repair costs



Many farmers make the mistake of using old crankcase drainings to lubricate bearings on combines and threshers. Use old oil to help disinfect your poultry house but *never* use it on implements. It causes costly wear. For all combine bearings equipped with pressure fittings use Mobilgrease. It supplies a smooth, tough oil film that lasts many times longer than common greases. For all grease cups use Voco Wheel Bearing Grease.

If your tractor is improperly lubricated during the long grind of cultivating, you are sure to have repair costs sooner or later. Be sure to drain and flush the transmission every 500 or 600 hours. Follow the manufacturers' instructions closely on draining periods for the crankcase. See your dealer for the correct grades of Mobiloil for your particular tractor. Mobiloil is a fighting oil that *stands up*, hour after hour.



Chains and open gears on such implements as hay loaders offer great opportunity for repair costs to creep in. It isn't speed or high pressures, but collected dust, dirt and improper care that cause wear. Clean chains and open gears every few days with kerosene and a stiff brush. Then brush on Mobilgrease lightly. This attention will go far in cutting repair costs.



Mobilgrease—for all pressure fittings

Voco Wheel Bearing Grease—for all grease cups

# Mobiloil stands up

Because it is Made — Not Found

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

## From the A.A. Mail Bag

### "Give Us Good Butter"---Salting Hay

THE question has been asked why people, farmers especially, eat oleomargarine instead of butter. I think, in most cases, the answer is because the butter is of inferior quality. Now movements are under way urging everyone, the farmer again emphasized, to eat more butter.

I would like to ask the question why so much of the butter on the markets is of poor quality. The farmer who sells fluid milk must produce good milk. Stables must pass inspection. Herds must pass physical examinations. The milk must pass the sediment test, temperature test, butterfat test and bacteria test. Is there any reason why good butter cannot be made from milk produced under such conditions? Are we, the farmers, expected to eat butter of poor quality without a protest? It seems to me that a movement among manufacturers to make better butter would have better results than asking the farmers to eat more poor butter.

Give us good butter. We will consume it.—MRS. G. W., New York.

### Salting Hay

I NOTICED your inquiry in the Agriculturist of May 23, about salting hay. I was brought up on a farm in Lake Champlain Valley and my father always had us scatter a panful of salt after unloading each load of hay. We kept about a dozen horses and colts, a yoke of oxen, a dozen cows, 40 to 50 head of young cattle, and 200 sheep. The timothy hay was sold in the winter and drawn up the Saranac River on sleds to lumber camps and the iron mines. Always two or more teams went at the same time, so that one could help the other in case of accident or a tip-over. It took two long days for a trip and sometimes they brought back loads of lumber.

The clover hay was fed to the sheep and the red top of which there was usually 100 tons, was fed to the cattle. The work horses, the young colts, cows and calves were wintered in warm stables, but the older colts and young cattle ran in the barn yards with deep sheds. Hay and straw stacks were in these yards and hay stored over the sheds. Water came to the stock in a pipe line.

Every spring drovers would come

from Connecticut and buy about 200 head of young cattle and a few horses, and hire some farmer boys to drive their stock home, buying, selling, and trading every night and morning, if farmers on the way saw anything they wanted.

My grandfather, Captain Samuel Chatterton, who raised many cows, often went to Connecticut, driving about 100 head. He served three years in the army and fought at the Battle of Plattsburg in the war of 1812. I have his parchment as Captain in the army signed by Madison, as President, and Monroe as Secretary of War.—A. S. A.

### Using Credit Wisely

MERCHANTS soliciting your patronage and inviting you to start an account with them think they are doing you a kindness. A great many of our leading department stores would close their doors were it not for the credit extended to customers.

The present indiscriminate credit system is a labyrinth; the entrance is easy, but "how to get out?" That is the question. It is an endless chain and if one link breaks in a particular community, it degrades the whole. On every hand we see people living on credit, putting off pay day to the last, making in the end some desperate effort either by begging or borrowing to scrape the money together. And then struggling on again, with worry eating at their hearts, to the inevitable goal of bankruptcy. Nothing more effectually robs one of his best energies, takes the bloom from his cheek and peace from his pillow, than pecuniary obligations. And that is not all, nor the worst. Debt is a foe to man's honesty, and causes broken friendships.

The great secret in being solvent, well-to-do and comfortable is to let your expenses be always short of your income. Eat and drink this month what you earned last month, not what you are going to earn next month. Every woman should know to a penny the condition of her husband's finances, so that she can govern her part of expenditures of home accordingly, and work together always within their means.—M. B.

## The Song of the Lazy Farmer



THE time has come to celebrate, I've nailed a flag upon my gate, I'm full of patriotism so, Mirandy Jane and I will go to town and watch the big parade and treat ourselves to lemonade. We'll stick around till after dark and watch the fireworks in the park. We'll shake hands with friends who come and leave their troubles all to hum, it does a feller good to see so many folks he knows, by gee. I like to slap them on the back and shake their hand, there ain't no lack of friendliness of Fourth July, I can't be sad if I'd try. We'll listen to some man orate and tell about the country's fate, if our forefathers hadn't fought and shot the red-coats as they ought.

And then, before the day is done we'll give a cheer for Washington, 'twas fine to have a man like him to lead the fight with pep and vim, he left his farm and went to war and spent eight years a fightin' for our freedom, so that you

and me could grow up in a land that's free. Them patriots in days of old were surely mighty men and bold, and now, if we appreciate those men who made our country great, we each will try to do his part to serve our land with mind and heart. We each one have a task to do to keep our country straight and true, if we would serve the U. S. A. we each will vote election day, we'll be good citizens, nor pause to fuss about our country's laws, we'll do our part as sure as fate to make our country strong and great!



# What Will the Fruit Harvest Be ?

## First-Hand Reports Indicate a Bumper Apple Crop

**K**NOWING that a great many of our readers are interested in fruit conditions in other sections, we have tried to collect from the various fruit growing regions an idea of what the June drop has been and whether or not insect and disease injury have been prevalent this year. Of course, a lot can happen between now and picking time and any forecast is at best a guess, but the following letters will give you an idea of what the men in the field think of the crop this year.

Professor G. W. Peck of the State College of Agriculture writes: "New York State fruit in well sprayed orchards is comparatively clean and in good shape. In orchards where spraying has not been timely or thorough, scab appears in varying degrees. Fruit blossomed very full this year and if weather, frosts, and other factors do not hinder seriously, prospects are for a good crop."

### Monroe County

"Most varieties of apples seem to have set well except on weak trees or some blocks with poor provision for pollination. Pears are a light crop; Clapps, Seckels, and Kieffers are usually good where they blossomed; Bartletts are very spotted. Peaches are generally good. The sweet cherry crop is fair with sour cherries very spotted, some orchards being nearly as heavy as last year while some will hardly pay to pick."—ROGER COOMBS.

### Niagara County

"Baldwin apples blossomed full this year in Niagara County and the set now promises a full crop. McIntosh and Wealthy are spotted. McIntosh, where pollination conditions were good, have a fair crop in prospect but many orchards are light. Wealthy except in occasional orchards have a light set of fruit. Kings have set well. Rhode Island Greenings are, in general, much

lighter than last year. Peaches have set very well in all parts of the country and many growers contemplate thinning. Pears, both Kieffer and Bartletts, have light sets. Cherries, particularly sours, have half a crop or somewhat less."

—MR. GOODRICH.

### Clinton County

"In some sections of the county the McIntosh crop will be light but on the whole it will be good. The Snow crop will be medium; the Spy medium; and the Wealthy medium."—ROBERT W. FOOTE.

### Columbia County

"Apple prospects in Columbia County are variable, though in the main they indicate a fair crop; probably not quite as large as last year. In some sections there appears to be a good crop of Baldwins. The McIntosh set is not particularly heavy, although it is a good crop generally. Ben Davis seems to be light. Pears also seem to be variable. There is a good crop of Kieffers but Bartletts are rather light. Clapp Favorites and

Seckels are fair. The sour cherry crop as a whole is rather light, although there are some good crops. The cherry crop is not as large as last year. Sweet cherries in some sections present good prospects. The grape outlook so far is good, although it is yet too early to tell, as the grapes are now in blossom."—A. B. BUCCHOLZ.

### Dutchess County

"McIntosh are spotted, light to heavy. Solid blocks or orchards heavily fruited last year did not set satisfactorily. This year provisions for adequate pollination meant a lot. Baldwins set good where they blossomed, heavier than 1930. Greenings set poor where they blossomed, much lighter than 1930. Spies set fair to good, about the same as 1930. Rome set good. Early varieties like Duchess, Gravenstein and Wealthy set good where they blossomed but lighter than in 1930. Peaches set heavy, all varieties. Sweet cherries are fair but lighter than 1930."—A. L. SHEPHERD.

### Seneca County

"McIntosh have a medium to fair set; Baldwins a heavy set; Greenings, very light; Spies, fair to light; other varieties have a fair set."

—DANIEL DALRYMPLE.

### Chautauqua County

"The cherry crop in this county seems to be very good, fully as large as last year. Sweets are set especially heavy. Apples are somewhat spotted, with heavy sets of Wealthy and Cortland in what few orchards there are, and fair sets of other varieties. The grape crop looks very good. Currants are light."—C. K. BULLOCK.

### Massachusetts

"The June drop of apples this year seems to be unusually heavy, which is probably due to the (Continued on Page 8)

## Apple Prospects by States

	1931	1930	1929	10-Yr. Av.
New York.....	78	74	79	77
Vermont.....	94	87	90	88
Massachusetts....	67	91	74	85
Pennsylvania.....	80	58	57	70
Virginia.....	70	34	57	51
Michigan.....	83	57	78	72
Missouri.....	84	38	65	57
Idaho.....	80	74	87	78
Washington.....	73	71	76	81
Oregon.....	68	85	79	81
California.....	77	76	59	73
United States.....	75.7	66.8	66.6	68.3

The figures for 1931 give the expected crop in per cents of normal based on June conditions as estimated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Figures for 1930, 1929, and the ten year average are based on actual yields.

## Vermont Country Life Commission Reports

### Suggestions Made Toward Solving Many Problems That Affect Farmers

By HAROLD L. BAILEY

Vermont Editor for American Agriculturist

**T**HE Vermont Commission on Country Life was instituted in 1928 with funds from the Rockefeller Foundation. In some measure it was the outgrowth of a eugenics survey conducted by Professor H. F. Perkins of the University of Vermont. There has been assistance from the Federal Government through certain surveys, and a vast amount of unpaid work upon the part of many high thinking Vermonters. The survey has been ably conducted with Congressman John E. Weeks as Chairman and Dr. H. C. Taylor as Director.

The comprehensive nature of the project can be no better described than through the listing of the subjects studied by the eighteen committees: The People of Vermont, Topography and Climate, Farm Production and Marketing, Forestry and Woodworking, Summer Residents and Tourists, Land Utilization, Rural-Urban Relations, Recreation for Rural People, Rural Government, Care of Handicapped People. The Vermont Foundation, Rural Home and Community Life, Medical Facilities for Rural People, Educational Facilities for Rural People, Religious Forces in Rural Vermont, Citizenship, Conservation of Vermont Traditions and Ideals. The list of eminent people from all walks of life who entered earnestly into the work would also be interesting, were there space to give it. Illustrative, however, is the fact that on the program were two college presidents, a governor, a lieutenant governor, an ex-governor, a congressman, an ex-congressman,

several college professors, an editor, and a senator.

No report presented at the general conference at Burlington, Vermont, terminating the three-year rural survey of the Commission, is calculated to arouse more human interest than that of the Land Utilization Committee. It is devoted in large measure to the so-called hill town problem—in essence, the abandoned farm problem—and its findings hit the same vital point in the hill sec-

tions of New Hampshire and Maine, in Massachusetts or New York as in the Green Mountain State.

For three years the committee, backed by the Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station, the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Vermont Forest Service as well as by the Commission on Country Life, has studied the situation in a selected group of thirteen towns, and the committee holds that these thirteen are typical of approximately one hundred towns in the state. The towns selected are distributed within the five counties of Windsor, Windham, Rutland, Addison, and Washington. Most of them still have attractive village centers and none are in the extremely low population group approaching abandonment.

It is generally conceded that dairying is the chief farm enterprise of the state and such was the report of the agricultural committee at the conference. Yet, the survey finds that not one farm in eight in these thirteen towns is of sufficient size to make dairying profitable. Population is steadily decreasing. There were more people in them when the battle of Lake Champlain was fought than now, and from the high point in 1840 when there was a total of 11,923, the number of people has declined to 4,912 in 1930. Manufacturing plants have decreased likewise and with them the opportunities for labor outside the farms. There were 92 manufacturing plants in 1890 and the last census

(Continued on Page 7)



Much of the land in hilly Vermont towns is not suited to farming. It can be profitably used to grow trees. Good farm land will be benefited too, because it will be relieved of competition from products grown at a loss on poor land.



## Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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### The Fourth Is Here Again

**H**OW slowly the days crawl by when one is young. How they speed as the years come on.

We turn around a couple of times and Christmas is here; once more, and it is the Fourth of July.

Maybe we imagine it, but it seems to us that the holidays, at least the patriotic ones like Decoration Day and the Fourth, are losing their significance. There is no objection to the ball games and other sports and recreation on these holidays, providing at least some provision is made to recall and emphasize again the fundamental principles for which these holidays originally stood. When the nation departs from the practice of those principles, the establishing of which cost our fathers so much, there will no longer be the nation which all the rest of the world has envied and admired.

### A Shortsighted Railroad Policy

**L**EADING railroads of the United States have asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for a general increase of 15 per cent in freight rates. Of all unfair and shortsighted policies this demand is the limit. At a time when all prices are falling, when agricultural and industrial business is at the lowest ebb in a half century, the railroads would increase their rates. No one disputes the facts that the railroads are in trouble. They need more revenue chiefly because the increase of trucking has greatly reduced the volume of railroad freight. But who before ever heard of the idea of charging more to get more business?

Speaking for agriculture we maintain that farmers cannot and will not pay higher freight tariffs. If the railroads insist on going through with these increases they will just hasten the day when the trucks will get most of the business.

There are two practical solutions for the carriers' problems. First, truckers should pay larger taxes toward the support of the highways which they destroy. It is but fair that they be taxed as much as the railroads are, which is far from the case now. But the real problem is high wages. The railroads frankly admit that they would put freight rates up in order to continue to pay wartime wages. Thus they would tax already overburdened agriculture and hold back industrial revival in order to pay one class of society far above what most other classes are now receiving.

The worst of such thinking is that it does not even help labor for it seems just plain horse sense that if the railroads cannot get the freight they cannot employ the labor to handle it.

Former Vice-President Marshall once said jokingly that what this country most needed was a good five cent cigar. He was wrong. What we most need is a little uncommon common sense in high places.

### Milk Dealers' Profits

"In spite of a decrease in ice cream sales due to cold and unseasonable weather in most of the territory served, business of the National Dairy Products Co. thus far in the current year is reliably reported to compare favorably with the corresponding period of 1930. Intermediate statements of earnings are not published, but President McInnerney in a recent interview stated that while earnings in the first four months were slightly less than a year ago the dividend was fully covered in that period.

Net income in the twelvemonths ended December 31st last reached a new high record figure and was the seventh consecutive annual increase. Since formation of the present organization expansion of earning power has been notable, net income last year having been nearly twenty times that of 1923."

**T**HE above quotation was taken from a report on the business of the National Dairy Products Company sent to us by a stock broker. The Sheffield Company is a subsidiary of the National Dairy Products Company. The same statement showed that Borden's also made excellent returns on their stock.

Farmers have no objection to the dealers with whom they do business making a reasonable profit in ordinary times, but when that profit is made at the expense of farmers, as at present, it is unfair and approaches profiteering. There is nothing right about continually lowering the price of milk to farmers while the dealers go right on making larger and larger profits each year. What is fair about farmers taking three and one-half cents a quart for milk that is sold for fifteen?

The farmers through their organizations should continue to insist that prices of class one milk be maintained, and if and when retail prices must be lowered, let the dealers get into the same boat with dairymen and take their share of the losses.

### Condition of Hay Crop Varies

**O**NE who tries to describe or forecast either the weather or the crops from conditions in his own and surrounding communities will be wrong most of the time. Even within the same state, crop and weather conditions vary to a surprising extent.

We have lately been impressed with this fact by the condition of the hay crop. On the whole, Eastern farmers will have a good lot of hay, but in traveling hundreds of miles lately, we have seen much poor hay. Alfalfa and clover are good. The rains have helped a lot, but many old meadows show the results of the long dry weather of last year.

As you read this we hope your haying is well started. One is always tempted to leave a meadow until the bottom has thickened, but in most cases more is lost than gained by waiting too long. Early cut hay is always the best milk producer.

Here is hoping you get good weather for the job.

### Elm Trees in Danger

**W**HAT middle-aged country dweller does not regret the passing of the chestnut. No need to tell a farmer what good fence posts chestnut made and the wood served many other purposes. But perhaps we valued the chestnut most because of its sentimental values. "Under the spreading chestnut tree the village smithy stands." Who does not remember with pleasure also those oldtime fall days when we went out to rattle the nuts out of the trees and hunt them in the leaves?

All of this is recalled now because there seems to be some danger of losing another tree even more valuable than the chestnut—the elm. A disease called "Dutch elm blight" has attacked elms in Ohio. It is said to be as deadly as the chestnut

blight and has done great damage in the north of Europe. Here is hoping that some means of control may be found.

Elm is not valuable as lumber but it is among America's finest and best loved trees. Without it many American cities would be almost completely denuded and its passing would remove from our country landscape stately old sentinel landmarks that we have known and loved for a lifetime.

### Fly Spray and a Little Grain

**W**ITH low prices of milk it is a temptation to omit some necessary dairy practices. It seems to us that if one is going to stay in business at all, it is more necessary than ever to do a good job. Cut down that production by not feeding and taking care of poor cows. Sell or give them to the butcher or eat them.

Good cows, however, need fly spray and a little grain all summer even with good pasture. The grain will also help pay for itself by bringing the cows to the barn at milking time. It is rather surprising to know the large number of dairymen who now feed grain throughout the year.

### Two Bad Weeds

**T**HE Indians used to say that the white man brought the weeds. Certain it is that there are more bugs and weeds each year that farmers have to fight.

In riding several hundred miles across the East recently we have particularly noted the great advances made by quack grass and mustard. One man says that you can talk about schemes for eradicating quack grass all you want to but the only method he has found is to get down on hands and knees and dig it out, even to the last shoot. If there is any successful method, it certainly should be put into practice promptly, for quack is probably our worst weed.

Mustard, also, is getting bad. Some believe it comes mixed with grass seed. We saw one farmer following the interesting practice of driving his mowing machine through his meadows with the cutter bar held very high so as to cut off the heads of the mustard and other high growing weeds, thus preventing them from growing to seed and at the same time without clipping the good grass which was not as high as the weeds.

Speaking of quack grass, recently we watched a tractor hitched to a new double section drag go on to a piece of fall plowed land so covered with quack that it looked like a young meadow. There was a field of several acres, but in a couple of hours the outfit had destroyed every sign of quack on the surface and pulverized the ground like an ash heap. Of course, the roots are there yet and the quack will grow again but we were thinking as we watched the tractor at work of the difference between the farm methods used now and a short few years ago. It would have taken two days of gruelling labor on the part of both team and man to have fitted that field, and when it was done it would not have been as good a job as was done with the tractor in two hours.

### Eastman's Chestnut

**P**AT found himself hard up and without a flake of tobacco in his pouch. Suddenly he spied a very evident Scotchman coming along.

The Irishman hesitated to ask a perfect stranger for a pipeful of tobacco, but a brilliant thought struck him. He approached the Scot and asked:

"Moight I throuble ye fer the loan of a match?"

"Ay!" And the Scotchman gave him one—just one.

"Faith, now—" exclaimed the artful Irishman, "if I haven't come out without any 'baccy, and all the shops are shut."

"Ah!" said the Scot, reaching out his hand. "In that case ye'll no' be needin' that match."



# Feeding the Dairy Herd This Summer

## How Some Orange and Sullivan County Herds Are Being Managed

By H. L. COSLINE

UNTIL 1842, Orange County milk was, pretty largely, made into butter, but during that year an experimental shipment of 240 quarts of milk was made from Chester to New York City with good results. The first shipment was made in churns and, according to the story told, about 300 cans of milk a day were shipped the next year.

Since that time the milk requirements of New York City have grown until practically none of the milk and cream is produced within a distance of fifty miles and only about one-third of it is produced within 200 miles. Although the milk shed has been extended steadily, Orange County is still one of the most intensive dairy sections of the state, and some of the best dairymen in the state live there.

It is no secret that milk prices are down and on a recent visit to Orange County I expected to find optimism rather scarce. No one admitted that he was entirely satisfied with what milk is bringing, yet, on the whole, I was rather surprised to note the lack of pessimism and to find that dairymen are going ahead without much change in their methods. Several men said that milk producers generally realize that they are getting a better break than dairymen in the Middle West, where a lot of milk is bringing less than a dollar a hundred.

The first man I called on was Howard Seely, who lives between Chester and

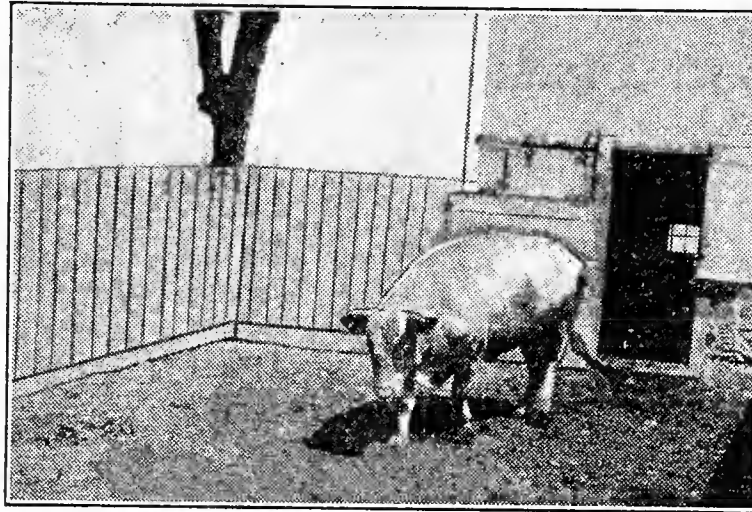
cent protein, to each four pounds of milk to the Holsteins and a little more than this to the Guernseys which he keeps in his herd to bring up his butterfat test.

Alfalfa grows luxuriantly on this farm. Lime is always used in the new seeding and on May 27, the alfalfa was standing knee high and almost ready to cut. Mr. Seely believes in putting in a mixture of grasses rather than seeding to alfalfa alone. He showed me a piece where the grain is up a few inches which was seeded with a mixture of eight pounds of alfalfa, 4 pounds of red clover, four pounds of alsike and four pounds of timothy. The alfalfa is usually cut twice, although once in a while he gets three cuttings. Sometimes cows are turned in to pasture it down in the fall.

I found Mr. Daniel Farley, who was named a New York State Master Farmer in 1928, driving his truck loaded with milk cans out of the barnyard. He had just returned from delivering the milk and was head-

he plans to follow the recommendations of his organization leaders and produce less milk earlier in the spring at a time when it is difficult to get rid of the surplus. On the two farms, Mr. Farley and his son have about fifty high-producing TB tested Holsteins.

It is always interesting to see how



The herd sire and bull pen on the farm of E. Reynolds Farley of Goshen, Orange County.

different men solve their farm management problems. The Farley Farms are well equipped with machinery, yet there is one machine which many usually think essential that, as yet, has not been purchased. The day I was there they were planting a field to corn with hand planters, marking it out with a horse-drawn marker. Then three men were making short work of the planting. The corn had been treated with a crow repellent. Mr. Farley said that, in the past, crows have found that about one taste was all they wanted. They always investigate to be sure that the repellent had not been forgotten. After they convince themselves they let it strictly alone.

The Farley Farm is a combined fruit and dairy farm. Perhaps neither is more important than the other, yet I was interested in one of the farm management problems that came up last fall. The fruit crop was heavy and as a result the corn was not put into the silo. It was cut, shocked up, and later drawn into the barn and fed to the herd. Mr. Farley does not recommend this as a common practice, but said they figured they would lose more on the apples than they would by failing to fill the silo, he said, the cows did surprisingly well on the corn fodder.

A little farther along the road I stopped at Hagen Brothers near Goshen. Mr. Hagen emphasized the big spread in milk prices between producer and consumer. He believes that some way should be found for lessening this spread. Mr. Hagen was also planting corn, which work had been held up by several days of rainy weather. His conclusion about the general situation is that the dairyman who has a herd bet-

ter than average and whose farm is above the average in fertility, will get along very well through the period of low prices, but that many with herds producing less than average will find their income cut pretty low. He believes that good cows should be fed this summer just the same as usual. Any not up to grade should be sold.

Just over the line in the northern part of Sullivan County I talked with Robert Many of Grahamsville. He has nineteen high-producing Guernseys with about an equal amount of young stock and also keeps about 1200 laying hens. Mr. Many has had the opportunity to check closely on milk and egg prices and there is no doubt in his mind but that the dairy farmer is in a more favorable situation right now than is the poultry farmer.

"However," says Mr. Many, "it is probable that egg prices will come back before milk prices do because it is easier to expand or contract the poultry business. Only about half the usual number of chicks are being raised this summer."

Mr. Many's herd is getting four to five pounds each of a ration analyzing twenty-four per cent protein. Of course, conditions are not identical on all farms, but it seems as though someone must be losing a little money when dairymen living so near to each other are feeding rations varying in protein from 14 to 24 per cent. Mr. Many is cutting his production costs by pasture



The fine Guernsey herd of Robert Many of Grahamsville, Sullivan County, N. Y.

Goshen. Dairymen have been hearing quite a bit lately about sweet clover for pasture. Hearing about it is one thing but seeing it is a lot more interesting and impressive. Mr. Seely has twelve acres of sweet clover that he put in last spring with peas, oats and barley. It was his first experience with sweet clover pasture, although the field had previously grown alfalfa. It was pastured a little last fall and right now there are forty-eight head of cattle on the twelve acres. While they were doing their best to clean it up they did not seem to be making any great impression on it. As soon as they get it grazed down they will be put back on permanent pasture till the sweet clover gets a fresh start.

We have heard, too, something about the danger of bloat when cattle are turned into sweet clover.

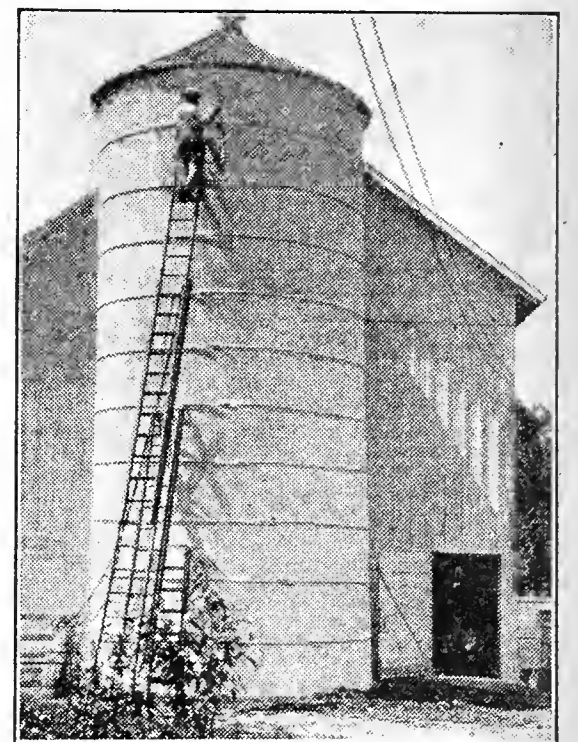
"Some of my neighbors were a little worried about the herd," said Mr. Seely, "but I told them that I was going to turn the cows in at night and go to bed and get a good night's sleep. None of them were bothered at all with bloat. I think the secret is that they were not turned on when they were too hungry. In other words, I think that cows turned on to sweet clover, or for that matter any rank growing clover, should be filled up before they are turned in."

Along with this sweet clover the dairy is getting three to five pounds each of a mixture which analyzes fourteen per cent of protein. The amount of grain fed during the summer has been cut little if any on Mr. Seely's farm. He plans to keep them in good flesh rather than cut their grain ration now and then have to bring them back to normal weight next fall. While his herd is in the barn, Mr. Seely feeds one pound of grain, analyzing twenty per

ed for his son's place which joins his own. I apologized for arriving at such an inopportune time, but Mr. Farley assured me that he has reached the point where he is willing to slow up a little bit and take time to visit with his friends. Right now, Mr. Farley's herd is getting about four pounds per cow of a twenty per cent protein mixture. Most of his cows freshen in the fall and he always cuts down on the amount of grain fed at this time of year. His cows, however, get some grain every day in the year. Mr. Farley does not plan any change in his methods because of reduction in milk prices, except that



These Holsteins on Graham Brothers' Farm, Swan Lake, Sullivan County, can take it easy in the middle of the forenoon because they graze on fertilized pasture.



Painting a silo on a farm near Goshen, Orange County, by using compressed air.

improvement. Sometime soon I plan to tell you just how he is doing this.

I found D. H. Clements, another Master Farmer, out in the field putting in crops. About half his herd freshens in May and June and about half in the fall. Right now his herd is not getting any grain but he plans to give them a twenty per cent protein ration in July when pastures get a little short. This is his usual way of handling the situation and he is not planning to cut down in the amount of feed used this year. Mr. Clements' methods, or perhaps we should say one of his methods, of cutting production costs is to feed summer silage. He has used millet in the silo with good success and says that he finds the crop excellent for smothering out quack grass. He is convinced that cattle prices are due to come down even below present prices. Certainly they have been too high and American Agriculturist has mentioned this frequently during the past year or two.

Mr. W. R. Crary who lives not far from Mr. Clements, grows a lot of green feed which is given to the herd in the manger during the summer. He cuts clover early in the season, then uses millet, followed by the second growth of clover and silage when other crops are lacking. He, too, plans to use about the same amount of grain as usual this summer. I have already said

(Continued on Page 7)



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**A.A.'s Western New York  
Farm and Home Talk**

**How We Spray Our Apples**

By M. C. BURRITT

I AM asked about our spray program for apples. I regard good and complete spraying as of the greatest importance in the production of good fruit. When it is time to spray, other work is put aside and spraying comes first. We average to use about twelve dollars worth of materials per acre each year, although it will be somewhat less this year because of lower costs. This does not include labor.



M. C. Burritt

We follow the college-farm bureau spray program very closely both as to materials used and times of application. In an ordinary year we make six regular applications. On trees bearing no fruit and on early varieties we usually skip the fifth and sixth applications. But on other varieties bearing full crops we sometimes add other applications if special conditions appear to demand it. I used to think that the Farm Bureau spray service called for too many sprays and that I could make some short cuts but I have gotten over that and have come to rely almost entirely on this service. Of course, one has to use his judgment if he has special conditions, and to watch the development of his varieties and to make certain choices of materials. But we don't depart much from standard recommendations.

**Judgment in Applying Advice**

In the same way and for the same reasons we stick to standard materials. It costs much money to experiment and calls for trained observers and checks. The state is spending a good deal of money to determine the most efficient materials and the best time of application for maximum control. It employs able and well trained and experienced men to determine the facts. I have confidence in them and further believe that they can determine what I ought to do better than I can myself, if I use reasonable judgment in applying their advice.

The pests which we have the greatest trouble in combating are apple scab, codling moth and aphids. Of course, we have others, notably leaf roller and bud moth, which are important, especially some seasons and in certain orchards. These and others are generally kept well enough in hand by the regular program, unless they are particularly bad.

**Controlling Scab**

The control of scab is a continuous fight from early until late in the season. Lime-sulphur will control it if properly applied, timeliness and thoroughness being of much greater importance than the material. Especially, early in the season, it is vital to have a good cover of this spray on buds and expanding leaves. Prevention is the thing to strive for. Once scab gets a foothold new sources of infection have to be met and control is harder if not impossible. This fact will be increasingly obvious as the season progresses as the heavy rains have made conditions favorable for scab and those who did not check its development early are now finding control almost impossible. We use a strength of 1 to 40 all season but even this produces some burning in the late sprays, especially in hot weather. So of late years we have been substituting dry mix in the last two or three applications to avoid burning. It is practically as effective but costs more. The use of lime-sulphur throughout the season costs from four to four and a half dollars an acre.

Aphis, rosy and green, or common plant lice, are so destructive in some seasons that they compel a precaution-

ary spray practically every season although it happens that some years they do little damage. The difficulty lies in the fact that when they have appeared in destructive numbers it is usually too late to do anything effectively to control them as they have curled the leaves and are so hard to hit. Lice are sucking insects and are not poisoned but choked to death with the nicotine sulphate. Effective control depends chiefly on covering the early buds and twigs in the first spray thoroughly, and so timely that death overtakes the hatching aphids before any damage is done. This single application—one pint to 100 gallons—only one is commonly made—alone costs us over three dollars an acre.

**Poisons for Chewing Insects**

The third material, arsenate of lead, is intended to poison eating insects and must be applied when these begin to eat and always kept before them when they are at work. So we apply it in every one of the six or more sprays in amounts varying from 2 1/2 pounds to 5 pounds per 100 gallons of spray according to the nature and severity of the infestation. Early in the season bud moths, green apple worms, and leaf rollers are the feeders. Beginning about mid-June, however, codling moth, first and second broods, often with long drawn out hatching periods, compel a complete cover until almost apple picking time. This item of the spray diet is the most expensive of all and averages about four and a half dollars per acre with us. To get control of leaf rollers we have also had to use a dormant season oil spray on certain varieties.

This is a very rough and hasty outline of our spray program. We do no dusting, although dusting may have a place as a supplementary treatment especially in mid-summer. We use a large size triple pump powered with a Ford motor which gives us plenty of power. We have abandoned the spray gun for a four nozzle short pole. Water supply is a big factor in spraying. As I have recently related, we have only this spring put in an electric motored pump which sucks water from the creek to a storage tank on the second floor of the barn. We require about 6,000 gallons of water per spray and can put on about 2,000 gallons per day under favorable conditions.—Hilton, N. Y., June 21, 1930.

**Late Cultivation Harmful to  
Apple Color**

EARLY cultivation of the apple orchard helps to grow a good crop of fruit. However, cultivation should not be practiced after the first of July, in order to obtain the best possible fruit color. If practiced in late summer, it will produce a growth period in the orchard instead of preparing the fruit for market by producing a fine color. If the trees have made normal growth up to the latter part of June, it is best to let them stop growing and pay attention to the maturing of the crop. Weeds or a cover crop help do this by reducing the plant food available for the tree which will tend to slow up growth and mature the fruit better.

**Mow Orchards Frequently**

Where orchards are in sod when should the grass and weeds be mowed?

THE ideal situation is to mow them frequently, even as often as once a week. Where this cannot be done you should approach as close to it as possible, mowing two or three times during the season rather than just once.

A delayed dormant spray of oil will control European Red mite. Follow a definite spray program.

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MY GUARANTEE: You must be satisfied. Will ship any number C.O.D. on approval. If dissatisfied, return at my expense. Crates free.

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We can supply choice Chester and Yorkshire crossed, Berkshire and O. I. C. crossed, also Poland China and Yorkshire—Two months old at \$4.50 each. We pay the express. Give us a trial and you can have confidence in us to make a selection that will please you. All orders large or small promptly filled and properly crated with pigs that are all ready to go right ahead and do well. Order from THE BEDFORD STOCK FARM, BEDFORD, MASS. P.O. Box 362, and get the Best.

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6-7 WEEKS OLD.....\$4.25 EACH  
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Ship any number C.O.D. on approval—No charge for crating. Our guarantee: A Square Deal at all times.

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Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog. Large Yorkshire and Chester White cross, color white; Berkshire and Chester White cross, color black and white.  
6 TO 8 WEEKS @ \$3.50 EACH  
8 TO 10 WEEKS @ \$4.00 EACH  
They are all good blocky pigs, the kind that make large hogs. Will crate and ship in lots of two or more C.O.D. F.O.B. Woburn to your approval No charge for crating. JOHN J. SCANNELL, Russell St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0230 P. S.—There are cheaper pigs, but none better. Quality

## Large Type Spring Pigs for Sale

RYDER'S STOCK FARM INC., LEXINGTON, MASS. Chester White and Poland China cross. Chester White and Duroc cross. 5 to 6 wks. \$4.50; 6 to 8 wks. \$5.00. On Conn. and Vermont orders, add 35c for vaccination. ALSO—50 Young thoroughbred POLAND CHINA SOWS weighing 110 to 140 lbs. at \$25.00 each. Call John Lamont, Lexington 0351 or write to Box 42.

## Spring Pigs for Sale

Chester White and Poland China cross. Chester White and Duroc cross. 5 to 6 wks. \$4.50; 6 to 8 wks. \$5.00. On Conn. and Vermont orders add 35c for vaccination. GEORGE C. GRIFFITH, Mgr., Blue Hog Breeding Co. Wilmington, Mass. Tel. No. Wilmington 49-3

## FEEDING PIGS \$4.50 Each

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When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to Mention American Agriculturist



## With the A. A. Dairyman



## Feeding the Dairy Herd This Summer

(Continued from Page 5)

that dairymen were not pessimistic, yet it is true, and justly so, that no one believes that milk prices are as high as they should be. Mr. Crary brought up another point in speaking of the advice so frequently given that dairymen cut down production to meet consumption demands.

"I weeded out a few cows last winter," said Mr. Crary, "and I would be glad to weed out some more now if they could be sold for any reasonable price. However, they cannot be sold for beef at a good price."

Of course, it does not help the situation to turn around and sell them to some other dairyman.

Graham Brothers of Swan Lake live off the main road but one is repaid for the task of going over the newly worked dirt roads by seeing this fine farm and by a good visit with them. Mr. Graham proudly exhibited his herd sire now three years old which he bought at the age of seven months from Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of American Agriculturist. Graham Brothers have thirty-eight cows. Partially because buyers of cows are more and more demanding records, and also because of the importance of knowing what each cow gives, the Graham herd is to be put into the herd improvement association this summer.

Graham Brothers grow silage but not enough so that they use much in the summer. The farm is not particularly well suited for alfalfa, but clover grows fine. The herd gets a twenty per cent protein ration in the winter and a sixteen per cent ration on pasture. Right now they are getting one pound of grain to each six pounds of milk produced. Some green feed is grown during the summer, mostly a mixture of peas

and oats and the herd is given a feeding of hay once a day just about as soon as haying is started. While the cows are in the barn during the winter they get a pound of grain for each three and one-half pounds of milk.

The one point which impressed me most of any on the trip was the fact that these dairymen have in the past been studying production costs and, in various ways, have been adopting practices to cut down costs. Perhaps this explains why it was not necessary to adopt any radical change to meet the lower prices which they are now getting.

Judging from what we saw in these two counties, dairy farmers in the New York Milk Shed are better off by far than they are in other sections of the country or perhaps than those farmers in the Milk Shed who are depending on fruit or crops for their income. Of course, this latter question will be easier answered next fall after we know what fruit and crops bring.

It is no hardship to a man born on a farm, but who now spends most of his working hours at a desk, to get into a car, head away from the city, and spend a few days in the country talking with dairymen and walking with them over their fields. In fact, such a trip is a genuine pleasure, particularly at this time of year when spring fever is at its worst in the city. One of the big advantages of such a trip is the meeting of old friends and the making of new ones. And how easy it is to make new friends among farmers when they learn that the stranger who stops at their gate is no stranger after all, but comes representing a life long friend—American Agriculturist!

## Vermont Country Life Commission Reports

(Continued from Page 3)

showed 30. In 1850 the list was very much longer than at present and included four starch factories, pointing to the quantity of potatoes which were grown in the agricultural system of the state in those days. But woodworking plants made up the greater part of the number. There are but 20 of these now.

With regard to forestry these specific recommendations are made:

- 1—State acquisition of farm lands suited only to forestry.
- 2—Forest planting and better handling of forests.
- 3—Revision of town organization to reduce taxation on growing forests.
- 4—Encouragement of lumber companies.

The first two of these recommendations would mean only the enlargement and rapid development of measures already started. The fourth depends in some measure upon the third, and the third is much easier recommended than accomplished. Yet the point is of much interest—the more so, since four of the committees at the conference favored a change in the town government unit under certain conditions.

The township unit in Vermont, as elsewhere in rural New England, has always been considered as the bulwark of local self government. Any infringement upon town rights is not likely to be looked upon with favor, to say the least. Yet, through the shifting of population, curious situations have arisen. Some towns which were organized back in the old flush days with every prospect of maintaining flourishing and increasing populations now have to work out an elaborate system of combinations to make the number of their remaining residents suffice to fill the necessary town offices. One fully organized town contained seven people according to the census of 1930.

While only a few have reached this stage, the committee holds that there are very many cases where two or more

towns could unite with profit to themselves and the state as a whole, and that thereby the tax rate on growing timber—the chief source of taxation in such towns—could be made more conducive to scientific timber growing.

The development of the summer home movement is not new. There have already been long steps taken in this direction, but there is unquestionably room for very much more work in the encouragement of people to come into the state and select some of the farms which, though not sufficient for dairying, are 100 per cent when it comes to scenery and vacation facilities.

### A Summary of the Recommendations

The following summary and recommendations were made by the committee at the end of its report:

- 1—Most of the land in these hill towns is sub-marginal from an agricultural standpoint.
- 2—The people whose ancestors came into these towns when a very different set of economic conditions existed or when there was a lack of proper appreciation of the limited possibilities, are rapidly leaving, frequently under distressing circumstances.
- 3—Land in these towns is well adapted to timber and most of the area is now growing trees.
- 4—There are exceptional opportunities for development of land resources for recreational uses. Number of summer homes is increasing, but not as fast as farms are abandoned.
- 5—Economic difficulties of the hill farmers of Vermont are more severe with recent trends in agricultural production.
- 6—High taxes retard forestry.
- 7—As abandonment of farms increases,

(Continued on Page 11)

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Milks faster, cleaner, gives longer and more reliable service than any other. SEE and TRY it—FREE of any charge.

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American Agriculturist,  
10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

## July Milk Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk (Metropolitan area)	2.90	2.70
2 Fluid Cream	1.66	
2A Fluid Cream		
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	1.91	
Evap. Cond.		
Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	1.25	1.10

4 Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.  
The Class I League price for July 1930 was \$3.00 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$2.80 for 3%.  
The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

## Net Prices Paid Members of Producers' Associations

The following net prices were reported paid to members of Producers' Associations supplying the cities listed:

Net Price Paid for Period for 3.5% Milk which price F.O.B. City was paid

City	Net Price	Period
Hartford, New		
Haven and Bridgeport, Conn.	\$2.96	April
Washington, D. C.	2.72	May
Dubuque, Iowa	1.12	May
Baltimore, Md.	2.61	April
Boston, Mass.	1.606	
180-200 mi. zone		
Detroit, Mich.	1.92	May
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.42	April
New York, N. Y.	1.68-1.86	
200-210 mi. zone		
Pittsburgh, Pa.	2.175	April
Superior, Wis.	1.27	May 1-15

## Fancy Butter Goes Higher

CREAMERY SALTED	June 27, 1931	June 20, 1931	June 28, 1930
Higher than extra	25 -25 1/2	23 -23 1/2	33 1/2-34
Extra (92 sc.)	24 1/2	22 1/2	33
84-91 score	20 -24	19 -22	28 -32 1/2
Lower Grades	17 -19 1/2	16 -18 1/2	26 -27 1/2

Although practically all grades of butter are higher than they were a week ago the higher grades have made just double the advance of the lowest scoring marks, top lines gaining 2c without apparently disturbing the healthfulness of the market. A spirit of optimism has replaced the extreme pessimism that prevailed a short while ago. The optimism is very conservative and not extreme or bullish, as the sharp advance in price would indicate.

Trade opened on Monday, June 22, in good condition, receivers following a free selling policy in the face of a good general demand. This continued for the entire week with the trend steadily upward. Speculative operations have been rather extensive. On June 26 the ten cities making daily reports had in cold storage a

total of 43,960,000 lbs. compared with 53,359,000 lbs. a year ago. From June 19 to June 26 holdings increased 6,177,000 lbs. whereas during the same period last year storage stocks in the ten cities gained 7,301,000 lbs.

## Fresh Cheese Fractionally Higher

STATE FLATS	June 27, 1931	June 20, 1931	June 28, 1930
Fresh Fancy	13-15	13 1/4-14 1/4	18 1/2-19 1/2
Fresh Average			
Held Fancy	21-23	12 1/4-13	25 -26
Held Average		21 -23	23 -

The cheese market has experienced another week of good business and the fractional advances have apparently not slackened the enthusiasm of the trade. There has been good buying activity for consumption as well as for storage purposes. Receipts have been on the increase and therefore the trade has been more inclined to keep stock moving at prevailing prices rather than to force the situation.

Storage stocks are still on the satisfactory side of the ledger. On June 26 the ten cities reported holdings totaling 11,677,000 pounds of cheese, whereas last year they held 15,775,000 pounds. From June 19 to June 26 the into-storage movement in the ten cities totaled 1,066,000 pounds, whereas during the same period last year the ten cities reported an increase of holdings totaling 965,000 pounds.

## Hot Weather Hits Egg Market; Prices Higher

NEARBY WHITE	June 27, 1931	June 20, 1931	June 28, 1930
Hennery			
Selected Extras	25 1/2-28 1/2	23 -25 1/2	30 -32
Average Extras	23 -24 1/2	21 -22 1/2	27 1/2-29
Extra Firsts	19 1/2-20 1/2	19 1/2-20 1/2	25 -26 1/2
Firsts	18 -19	17 1/2-18 1/2	23 1/2-24 1/2
Undergrades		-17 1/2	-17 -22 -23
Pullets			
Pewees			

## NEARBY BROWNS

NEARBY BROWNS	June 27, 1931	June 20, 1931	June 28, 1930
Hennery	22 -26	21 -25	28 -34
Gathered	18 -21 1/2	17 -20	24 -26

The hot weather hit the egg business a severe blow during the last week in June. Some of the more critical buyers have experienced difficulty in supplying their requirements of strictly fancy eggs even from the better known marks. Nearby whites have been decreasing very noticeably and they too have shown the effect of hot weather in the form of shrunken yolks and lower interior quality. With the advance in prices there has been some backing up in the movement of the choicer qualities.

On June 26 the ten cities making daily reports had on hand 5,187,000 cases of eggs, compared with holdings of a year ago totaling 5,549,000 cases. From June 19 to June 26 holdings increased 159,000 cases whereas during the same period last year holdings increased 189,000 cases. In view of the rapid shrinkage that is now being experienced in the lay it looks as though the trade is reasonably safe from the dangers of any burdensome over-supply.

At the close the market showed considerable firmness. The weather has much to do with the immediate trend.

## Quality Poultry Selling Well

FOWLS	June 27, 1931	June 20, 1931	June 28, 1930
Colored	-22	20-22	-22
Leghorn	15-17	16-18	-19
CHICKENS			
Colored			
Leghorn			
BROILERS			
Colored	22-33	20-34	20-33
Leghorn	20-23	15-23	16-25
OLD ROOSTERS	-13	-14	16-17
CAPONS			
TURKEYS	15-25	15-25	20-25
DUCKS, Nearby	17-23	-12	15-22
GESE	-12	15-23	-12

The live poultry market started off the last full week in June with the bears in control. Cooler weather following the hot previous week-end changed matters however, and prices improved, after taking a serious dip downward. Broilers as well as fowls, suffered some decline but they likewise gained strength and in some classifications closed higher. In the broiler market it has been practically a matter of quality from start to finish. There have been any number of live shipments arriving far below acceptable condition and these are exerting a depressing effect. The market is watching with much concern the movement to mountain and seaside resorts. Next week-end brings another holiday combination that marks the opening of the resort season. A drive through the upper Catskill section on June 28 by the writer revealed a very light scattering of vacationists at that time. It was generally considered, however, to be a week early.

## Follow Fruit and Vegetable Market By Radio

Now that we are coming into full swing of summer fruits and vegetables, it is advisable that shippers and growers keep

in touch with the market by means of the radio market reports broadcast daily. It is very obvious that reports written on June 29 will have little bearing on one's management on July 3. By radio the grower is able to know what transpires on June 29 before the market is actually closed.

## Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	June 27, 1931	June 20, 1931	June 28, 1930
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (Sept.)	.59 3/8	.56 1/2	.94 3/8
Corn (Sept.)	.59 1/2	.53 1/8	.73 3/8
Oats, (Sept.)	.29 5/8	.26 1/4	.36 1/4

CASH GRAINS	June 27, 1931	June 20, 1931	June 28, 1930
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	.95	.94 1/2	1.11 3/4
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.75 7/8	.71 1/8	.91 3/8
Oats, No. 2	.40 1/4	.38 1/2	.49 1/2

FEEDS	June 27, 1931	June 20, 1931	June 28, 1930
(At Buffalo)			
Gr'd Oats	22.00	21.00	31.50
Sp'g Bran	15.50	14.50	23.50
H'd Bran	17.50	16.50	25.00
Standard Mids	16.50	15.00	24.00
Soft W. Mids	21.00	19.50	29.50
Flour Mids	19.00	18.00	29.00
Red Dog	23.00	21.50	31.00
Wh. Hominy	22.00	20.50	30.00
Yel. Hominy	22.50	21.00	30.00
Corn Meal	26.00	24.00	31.00
Gluten Feed	25.10	25.10	35.00
Gluten Meal	29.60	29.60	45.00
36% C. S. Meal	28.50	26.00	39.00
41% C. S. Meal	29.50	28.00	42.00
43% C. S. Meal	30.50	29.00	44.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	27.50	27.00	44.00

The above quotations taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

## Hay Prices No Better

Although hay prices show no improvement over last week the demand for medium grade hay is improved and a slightly better tone prevails in the hay market. Straight timothy brings from \$17 to \$22, there being no No. 1 quotations given due to lack of offerings. Mixtures range from \$15 to \$22 depending on grade, very little No. 1 being on hand, and generally bringing \$22. The market closed fairly steady. Rye straw continues in active demand and went up \$1 per ton, now bringing \$23 to \$24.

## What Will the Fruit Harvest Be?

(Continued from Page 3)

unfavorable weather conditions which existed during the blossoming period. To our minds this heavy June drop is not necessarily alarming as there seem to be enough apples left on the trees in spite of the drop to give us a satisfactory crop. In fact, it will eliminate much of the labor and expense of thinning. There is an abundance of scab and curculio on trees which have not received a suitable spray program, but in properly cared for orchards these pests have been effectively controlled.

At the present time the outlook for the peach and plum crop is exceedingly good. The outlook for the pear crop is fair to good."—O. C. Roberts.

## New Jersey

Apples in New Jersey are in about average condition for this time of year, although recent wet weather brought on a great deal of scab and plant lice injury.

Peaches are, on the whole, in much better condition than last year and prospects are for a bumper crop. A number of varieties will probably have to be thinned in order to get a good crop of fruit.

Pears are in better condition than last year but are still under normal for the ten-year period.

## Vermont

The bloom in Vermont is better than it has been in the other New England states this year and prospects are better than average. McIntosh is especially good.

## Connecticut

Due to unfavorable weather and later blossoming, Connecticut fruit is considerably under the five-year average. Peaches have been injured in a few localities by frosts and promise only a moderate crop. Baldwins blossomed very lightly.

## Pennsylvania

Apples and peaches have bloomed fairly heavily and prospects are quite favorable this year. The peach crop is estimated as forty-six per cent larger than last year and considerably over the five-year average.

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# Farm News from New York

## Tioga County Farmers Organize for Leasing Lands to Gas Companies

FARM owners in Western New York who leased the oil and gas rights on their property early in the present boom, are finding that neighbors who held off are now getting better terms than were previously offered. An interesting development in the leasing of farm property is a holding company organized by a number of Tioga County farmers. These men, who own a block of property totaling six thousand acres, have an attorney who represents their interests, have organized and incorporated, and have leased the entire block to a gas company in Buffalo.

### Outlook for Poultry

VARIOUS estimates have been given concerning the number of baby chicks raised this year. The United States Department of Agriculture has just released a hatchery report for May which states that 26.2 per cent fewer eggs were incubated by hatcheries during the month of May than in May 1930. Hatcheries report 42.1 per cent fewer orders booked for June delivery and later, than they had on May 1 last year.

In fact, fewer chicks have been hatched every month since January 1. The decreases reported by hatcheries are as follows: January 49.5 per cent decrease under January 1931; February, 37.6 per cent decrease; March, 31 per cent; April, 25.5 per cent; and May, 17.3 per cent. All this is of interest to poultrymen as indicating what they may expect the market for eggs to be next fall.

On June 1, the United States Department of Agriculture reported 7,881,000 cases of eggs in storage which was 1,297,000 cases less than a year ago, and 169,000 cases below the five year average for June 1. The increase in storage stocks during May was 2,719,000 cases compared with the five-year average of 356,000 cases. No one, of course, knows what the demand will be next winter but it seems certain that there will be fewer hens on farms next winter than there were last winter and that storage stocks of eggs will not be larger than usual.

### Milk Production per Cow Lower

LATEST figures from the United States Department of Agriculture indicate that throughout the entire country milk production per cow was about three per cent less on June 1, than on the same date last year. This shows quite a reduction since May 1, when production per cow was five tenths of one per cent lower than last year. This reduction comes principally from Western States where pastures have been suffering from dry weather.

Milk production per cow does not tell the whole story, because the number of cows is about three per cent greater than it was at this time last year.

Dairymen will be particularly interested in United States Department of Agriculture figures on oleomargarine manufacture. These figures show that 18.9 million pounds of oleomargarine were produced in April as compared with 27.5 million pounds manufactured in April last year, a reduction of 31 per cent.

On July 17, at 12:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, a summary of the July crop report will be broadcast by the National Broadcasting Company, as a part of the National Farm and Home Hour program.

### Hot Weather Increases Ice Cream Consumption

THE recent warm weather is one encouraging factor in the dairy situation. Hot weather means a larger ice cream consumption, making an ideal place for the surplus production of milk at this time of year. One of the large metropolitan makers of ice cream has reduced the price to fifty cents per quart. This is as it should be with the prevailing prices of milk and cream as

low as they are to the farmer. With consumption of milk also going up at this time of year, it is hoped that the combination will more than take care of the normal increase of production.

Eggs on the other hand, are not so favorably affected by the high temperatures. High humidity with the hot days means that the quality of the egg changes rapidly, with a consequent loss to the buyer and the shipper.

### St. Lawrence County Soils Surveyed

THE Bureau of Chemistry and Soils of the United States Department of Agriculture has just issued a soil survey report of St. Lawrence County, New York. For the past few years more and more attention has been given to the problem of planting the crops on soils best suited for them. These soil surveys give fundamental information that can be profitably used by farmers.

### Western New York Notes

A distinct loss in the total number of farms in the various counties of Western New York is shown by the 1931 farm census statement just released by the Department of Commerce. For example, Erie County in 1930 had 5942 as against 7899 in 1925. Orleans County 2392 in 1930, 2767 in 1925. Chautauqua County dropped from 7354 in 1925 to 6411 in 1930, and Cattaraugus County from 5353 to 3999.

According to reports, many barns in this end of the state have been struck by lightning and burned during the recent severe electric storms.

At Millgrove, eight miles southeast of Olean, three paying gas wells have been struck and the residents are looking forward to a big boom.

As the culmination of a living-room project which has been carried out by the Allegany County Farm Bureau, a tour of inspection was made recently

to eight homes whose improved living-rooms were opened for public inspection.

In Wyoming County, four men have been working for nearly a month inspecting colonies of bees for diseases and report good cooperation in carrying on this work which is of great importance to not only the beekeepers, but fruit growers as well, as bees are becoming more and more important as pollinators.

Although New York State expects a lighter crop of peaches this year, the Bureau of Agriculture reports that an increase of 46 per cent over last is indicated in the United States, so this bids fair to be a peach of a year for peaches.

### Bits O' News

The annual Tioga County Farm and Home Bureau picnic was held at Recreation Park in Owego, on Wednesday, June 24. The Dairymen's League, and the Owego Chamber of Commerce cooperated to make the event a real success.

Prospects are that there will be a large production of both cabbage and potatoes, two of the main cash crops of the New York Milk Shed this year. Perhaps if the price is low, we can sell the surplus to Henry Ford to make "tin lizzies". It is said that his new farm in Michigan has a large acreage of cantaloupes which he intends to use for this purpose. If cantaloupes can be made into Fords, why not cabbages and potatoes?

Miss Edith G. Nash of Ithaca, who has been the Yates County Home Bureau Manager for the last year, will continue for the coming season. Miss Nash has been doing a great deal of work in the past year in the carrying on of special programs and the College has ratified her schedule.

The cherry harvest will soon be under way, and growers are beginning to select the extra hands necessary for

picking. Present estimates place the crop at only forty to fifty per cent of normal, but this will probably be sufficient to supply the light demand.

It looks as though an old land mark is definitely scheduled to go. Thousands of passengers who have traveled on the electric line between Rochester, Syracuse, and Oswego have probably taken their last trolley ride over this route. The last trip was planned for Wednesday, June 24, and as this is written we are informed that operation will continue only a few days.

Many Western New York farmers are planning to take a few days from their work and see some new country by driving to the second potato exposition which is to be held at the Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture, August 24 to 26. An excellent program has been prepared, including talks by prominent authorities as well as demonstrations and exhibits.

Word comes to us from the grape belt that this year may be a "hopper year." One hopper looks insignificant and harmless, but when the whole family gets on the job, they certainly can make a vineyard look sick. This insect can be controlled. The men in charge of the Vineyard Laboratory of the New York State Experiment Station, located near Fredonia, N. Y., will be glad to give full directions for controlling this pest.

The United States Department of Agriculture in its report of TB eradication work for May, shows 196,896 cows tested in New York State during the month with 4,838 reactors, which is something better than two per cent. New York State has twelve modified accredited counties.

All over New York State elimination contests are being held to determine who will represent each county at the annual American Agriculturist-Farm Bureau horseshoe pitching contest at the State Fair.

There is one nice thing about this event, if you lose out this year, you can begin to get ready for next year and have a lot of fun at the same time. In case you lack the official rules, just drop a post card to American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, and a copy will be sent you.

### 33rd Week at Storrs

AS the weeks roll round production in the Storrs contest is holding even steadier than was expected. Last week's total was within 67 eggs of the previous week's production and was 29 better than in the corresponding week last year. In the thirty-third week the total for all pens was 4,684 eggs or a yield of 66.9 per cent. This is really a big batting average for a flock of hens that have been working under pressure for now nearly eight months.

Last week White Leghorns asserted themselves when a pen entered by Tom Barron of Catforth, England led the entire list with a score of 64 points. Another pen of Leghorns, bred by Holly-wood Poultry Farm at Woodinville, Wash., ranked second in the week with a tally of 62 points.

Two additional pens of Leghorns, sponsored by Egg and Apple Farm of Trumansburg, N. Y. and J. A. Hanson of Corvallis, Ore., tied with D. J. Giblin's pen of Australorps from New Haven, Conn. and likewise with Parmenter's Red Mount Farm from Franklin, Mass. These four pens of Leghorns, Australorps and Rhode Island Reds scored 61 points each.

Still another pen of Leghorns, entered by Wene Chick Farm of Vineland, N. J. tied with West Neck Farm's pen of Reds from Huntington, I. I. and with Kabeyun Farm's pen of Australorps from Pittsford, Vt. These three pens laid precisely the same number of eggs and each scored precisely the same number of points. They all tied for fourth place with a tally of 60 points each.

### New York County Notes

**Sullivan County**—Most all farmers are at their haying. A few have finished. It is the best hay crop in years. Good grade cows are selling for \$50 to \$75, registered stock much higher, not much call for calves or broilers. The new road between Swan Lake and White Sulphur Springs is progressing nicely. Bran is selling for \$1.15 per cwt. the lowest in years. Butter 25 to 30 cents a pound.—Mrs. P.E.R.

**Wyoming County**—Considerable damage was done in this locality by a terrible rain storm recently. Several fires occurred, bringing into play the activity of volunteer fire companies in many small towns. It was only by the earnest effort of many of these fire companies that several widespread conflagrations were prevented. Many telephone lines were put out of order and several motorists had the experience of evading a lightning bolt, while travelling on the highway. Considerable crop damage was done by the rain, packing the ground on newly sown fields.

The country-wide housing tour, conducted by the Home Bureau, is now under way. This year, three demonstration houses will be open for inspection, one at Warsaw, one at Portageville, and one at Gainesville.—A. S.

**Genesee County**—A terrific electrical storm swept the Eastern part of Genesee County recently. Lightning struck the Evangelical Church in Batavia for the fifth time in forty-two years. A garage, a barn, and a transformer of the Contractors Machinery Corporation were also struck by lightning. The rain came with such force that cars were stalled with wet ignition systems. Low lands were under water, power lines

were out of commission, and at Oakfield, Elba, and Churchville, a heavy wind did considerable damage. At Alabama, there seems to have been just a light shower. Except for low lands, the fields were ready to work Monday noon.

Winter wheat is heading out and bids fair to outyield last year's crop. Early peas, except those on low lands, look even better than last year. The weevil is working in the beans in some instances, nearly cleaning up the fields. Cut worms are also doing considerable damage in various crops. Blight has struck a number of trees.—Mrs. R.G.

**Tioga County**—The Public Service Commission has authorized the discontinuance of an agent at Lockwood on the Lehigh Valley Railroad as the receipts do not favor an agent. In 1929 the receipts were over \$48,000 and in 1930 they had dropped to less than \$2,000.

There seems to be no sale for milch cows or for those that will freshen later.

Many fires in country places and seemingly the most of them were unnecessary—caused by carelessness. The amount paid out for fire losses by the Patrons Fire Relief Association for the past year of 1930 totaled \$29,282.32, and this was only one fire insurance company.

Recently, a Lackawanna train struck and killed a wild buck deer a short distance west of Nichols Cemetery. Wild deer appear to continue to increase in this county and many seem to be quite tame. Reports of different herds of deer are heard from different localities. Herds of three, five and 8, head are seen occasionally grazing with the herds of cattle.—Mrs. D. B.





By  
George Marsh

## The Story Thus Far

Jim Stuart rescues Aurore LeBlond, daughter of the head of the rival fur trading post and then falls in love with her. Paradis, who works for Aurore's father, is bitterly jealous. Jim and Aurore arrange to leave their letters on an island where Paradis intercepts one of them and is given a ducking by Jim.

Jim and Omar call on Christie, Jim's superior who is dissatisfied with the business Jim is doing. On the way back they are fired upon by an Indian who is captured and who confesses that he was hired to do the job by Paradis. As a result of the confession, LeBlond orders Paradis out of the country.

Jim plans to go North to get more business. He and Aurore meet on the island for one last day together.

As soon as Jim, Omar, and Esau arrive in the Pipestone Country, they are warned by friendly Indians against Jingwak, a big medicine man, and advised to leave the country before it is too late.

\* \* \*

## CHAPTER XIV

LONG since, the embers of the fire had grayed and died, leaving the camp in gloom. Overhead the night had thickened, masking the stars. Through the spruce no air stirred. Like a blanket, the murk had settled upon the great lake. Except for the heavy breathing of three muffled figures there was no sound.

Curled near his master, nose buried under bushy tail, Smoke dreamed of snow-shoe rabbits leaping before him, of lurking timber wolves and the white sterns of fleeing caribou. Then, of a sudden, his visions of the chase faded and he stirred uneasily in his sleep. Presently a faint sound drifted to his pointed ears. He slowly lifted his head. His black nostrils quivered, but the air told him nothing.

Again his keen ears caught an almost imperceptible sound. The great dog rose to his feet, his black hair stiffening, his nose testing the air, as he listened. Then, satisfied, with a roar he leaped toward the lake. There was a muttered warning, the sound of moccasined feet, the churn of paddles, as the husky reached the beach to snarl his challenge to the unseen enemies who had faded like ghosts into the gloom. Then Omar, grasping his gun, followed by Esau and Jim, reached the shore.

Seizing the dog by the nose to choke his yelping, Omar listened, head close to the water, to get the direction of the retreating canoe; then fired twice. "Take dat!" he muttered.

"Light a candle, Esau. They were after the canoe when Smoke heard them," said Stuart. "They may have ruined her!"

Already Omar was groping with his hands over the upturned Peterboro on the beach, seeking possible damage, when Esau returned with a lighted candle.

"Not a mark," he announced; "dey want to steal her, but Smoke he hear dem too quick."

"Well, we know now what to expect from Pipestone country," said Jim gloomily, with a shake of his head. "Do you suppose it was that Wagosh?"

"No," said Omar, "he know de dog was here."

"We'd better paddle straight to the islands in the morning and talk to them as if nothing had happened."

"Ah-hah, we go to de camp, first t'ing. I see w'at dat Wagosh say."

## Where White Men Seldom Go

By sunrise they were on their way. As the strange canoe approached the fishing camps on the islands, groups of shawled women gathered in front of the tipis. Men, visiting their gill-nets set in the channels, stopped their work to call to each other, curious of the identity of the strangers. For the canoe of a white man had seldom nosed its way over the waters of the Pipestone Lakes, deep in the heart of Kewedin.

A rabble of wolfish dogs met the canoe as it slid into the beach of an island. Leaving Esau in the boat, with the challenging Smoke who, with stiff mane and bared fangs, answered the snarls of the Indian huskies, Omar and Jim stepped ashore.

"We are from the Lake of the Sand Beaches," announced Jim in Ojibwa to an old Indian, with face seamed with wrinkles, who left the group of women by the tipis and met them. "I wish to speak to the hunters who trade there. Send word to the other islands."

With face immobile as stone, the grizzled veteran scrutinized Jim and Omar through keen, mink-like eyes, before he replied.

"What are your names?" he asked quietly.

"I am Stuart, of the old company," said Jim, "and this is Omar, my head man." There was a shrewdness, an intelligence in the rugged features of the old man which impressed Stuart, and he wondered if he, too, were under the spell of Jingwak, the sorcerer.

"You have journeyed far. What have you come to The Pipestone to tell us?"

Irritated by the calm insistence of the Ojibwa, Omar broke in, "You will hear when you have called the hunters together. Send these boys here with to the other islands."

The weathered skin of the Indian's face creased with a dry smile as he countered: "Who are you to give orders in the Pipestone country?"

Omar laughed goodnaturedly as he passed the Indian a plug of niggerhead. "My father has swallowed the fins of a dore and they prick his throat. There is tobacco and tea in the canoe. Send for the hunters."

With a grin, the old man ordered some boys, who stood near the group listening to the talk with hushed interest, to take Stuart's message.

"What d'yuh think of him? Has Paradis got him?" whispered Jim to Omar. "Hard to tell."

Jim sauntered to the old Indian as he talked rapidly to the group of curious and awed squaws near the tipis. "You have seen many long snows come and go," he said in Ojibwa. "You have lived long and seen the faces of many men. Look at me! Do I speak with a single tongue?"

## A Friend

The old Indian met Jim's eyes with candid gaze. He removed the pipe he had filled with Omar's tobacco, spat, then replied: "I know the face of the white man. In my youth I voyaged many long snows for the old company down at Fort Hope on the Albany. There I learned from the Oblate father that there is no truth in medicine men. But the people here will not listen to me."

"They believe this Wabeno, Jingwak?"

"Yes, many believe him and the Frenchman, Paradis."

Jim was stirred by the open speaking of the shrewd old man. Here was a possible ally. He must be cultivated.

"What is your name?"

"Ovide Zotaire, they called me at Fort Hope; my father was half French."

"Where is this Jingwak, now?"

"He summers in the Sturgeon River country, three sleeps toward the big water."

"Have you ever seen this Frenchman, Paradis?"

"Yes, he was here the last long snows; he came with a dog-team."

"What does Jingwak tell the Ojibwas about me and the post of the old company to keep them from bringing me their fur?"

Old Zotaire laughed as he replied: "He says that the good spirits he talks with tell him that the House of the Setting Sun is the home of devils. He says you have the Evil Eye."

"And the people believe him?"

"Some do, but not all."

"What do you think?"

"Jingwak is a jessikib, a liar. Paradis keeps his tipi filled with tobacco and flour."

Jim glanced at Omar, who listened beside him. The face of the half-breed was black with rage. The muscles of his square jaws bulged as his teeth crunched. His little eyes snapped, as he leaned toward the old Indian. "You show me de trail to de Sturgeon Riviere?"

Zotaire calmly gazed into the blood-filled features of the half-breed.

"I am an old man, and it is far," he answered.

A look of satisfaction touched Omar's fierce eyes.

"In our canoe is flour, tobacco and tea. You are a wise man and our friend," he said significantly. "The old company will not forget Zotaire."

## The Hunters Listen

Gradually the bark canoes from the fishing camps assembled at the island where Jim and Omar waited. Some of the men and women came forward with friendly "bo'-jo's and shook hands with the strangers. Others hung back, conversing in whispers, their grave, questioning faces picturing their misgivings concerning this white man from the House of the Devils. From the actions of the men and squaws it was evident to Stuart that Jingwak's efforts, successful as they had been in keeping the trade of these people from Sunset House, had failed to instill fear of him personally, except among the most superstitious. For at his request, they had come to look at him and listen to his words.

After passing tobacco to the men, Jim told them that their fathers for two hundred years had traded with the old company, and always had received fair treatment. To save them from a longer journey south, the old company had built a post on the Lake of the Sand Beaches, and wished to trade with them. But Paradis had come among them with lies which only children would believe. In his pay was a false shaman who lived on the bounty of the North-West Company.

As Jim mentioned the name of Jingwak, from a group of young men in the rear of the Ojibwas rose groans of protest.

"It is a lie!" shouted a youth; but the voice of Zotaire lifted above the clamor of dissent.

"Bisan! Keep quiet!" commanded the old man. "You listened to Paradis when he said that this man who speaks had the Evil Eye and talked with devils. Now listen to him, and judge for yourselves who speaks with a double tongue."

Jim's heart leaped at the old Indian's defence of him. Here was a friend in need. Then Jim told the Indians that he

American Agriculturist, July 4, 1931 would come in December, the little moon of the spirit, with dog-teams loaded with honest trade-goods, and save them the long trip south.

At the announcement there was a nodding of heads among the older men, but from the rear of the assembly, groans and cat-calls. However, when Omar told them of the disgrace of Paradis by his own chief—how he had been knocked down in the trade-house and sent to Nipigon, a hush fell upon the swartfaced audience.

Shaking hands with most of the older men and women, Jim returned to the canoe, to find Esau and Omar squatted on the sand beach, watching Zotaire trace with his fingers a rough sketch of the trail north to the Sturgeon River.

## CHAPTER XV

THROUGH the afternoon the three friends paddled down the first of the Pipestone Lakes and made camp on an island near the outlet. To the north lay other and larger lakes of the Pipestone chain, which formed the headwaters of the Sturgeon River. Eating their supper of bannock, fried pike, and tea, they considered the situation as they smoked.

"Too bad old Zotaire wouldn't come with us," regretted Jim. "He seems to have influence with these people."

"He had fear to travel to de Sturgeon," replied Esau. "He tell me dey might keel heem eef dey foun' heem wid us."

"Paradees and Jingwak got plentee fr'en up dere," added the brooding Omar.

"We're in for trouble on the Sturgeon, I guess. But I'm going to find that crooked fakir, trouble or no trouble," snapped Jim. "I've got just one year to get some of that fur, or quit."

For a space, Omar looked at his discouraged chief, as he sat, elbows on knees, head in hands. Then the half-breed rested an iron-hard hand on Jim's shoulder, as he said: "We stay een dees countree and hunt for dat Jingwak until de ice drive us sout'."

"But suppose we do find him, how're we going to break his hold on the Indians?"

"Leave dat to Omar and Esau."

"What d'you two intend to do? You can't kill him, you know, you old wolf. You'd ruin me if you did. And they'd get you before you got out. Remember, you've got a family."

The black eyes of Omar twinkled as they met the sphinxlike gaze of the old Indian. "Esau and Omar find de way to feex dat wabeno."

## Memories

But Jim saw little hope in the situation. He had recklessly undertaken to double the trade of Sunset House within the year by getting some of the Pipestone and Sturgeon River fur from LeBlond. But would these Ojibwas trade with him when he stole a march on his rival and came to them on the snow in December? However, there was but one line of action open at present, and that was to visit them, show himself, and talk to them as he had talked to the fishing camp up the lake. Then the thought of the girl who had begged him to stay at Mitawagagama until she went south drove his present quest from his mind. Was he ever to see her again? Would she come back in the spring? If she did, she would find a defeated fur trader, out of a job, who had had the boldness to make love to a girl who could only pity him. As the quiet lake went rose colored under the flush of the afterglow, and the shadow-packed spruce of the adjacent shore of the mainland deepened from purple to violet, Jim smoked with his bitter thoughts, while Omar and Esau talked together in low tones. Then, as his clouded grey eyes

(Continued on Page 14)





## With the A. A. Poultry Farmer



### Good Eggs on Hot Days

EGGS are the only farm product that come packed in their own cases. This fact sometimes makes us a little careless in our treatment of this important food. Eggs are perishable. Those of us who have hunted for eggs in the hay mow or out behind the bushes in the back yard, have found a nest of a dozen or more eggs, and in carrying them to the house have accidentally dropped one, can vouch for this fact. Eggs are provided with a wonderful natural protection—their shell, but notwithstanding this, in hot weather, fertile eggs will germinate, all eggs will lose moisture quickly and eggs laid in dirty nests are subject to bacterial invasion.

If the poultryman wants to secure the highest price for his product, he must be sure that the quality is high and this can only be maintained during the summer months by care along a number of lines.

#### Produce a Clean Egg

The first step in producing a good egg is to produce a clean egg. One can not expect clean eggs from nests which are filled with dirty straw and droppings. Clean wood shavings have proven one of the best nesting materials available, and even these should be replaced at frequent intervals. Clean litter on the floor also prevents the carrying of droppings to the nest and subsequently to the egg. Screens over the dropping boards also help.

Did you ever stop to think why the old hen stole her nest in the grass back of the barn? Most of us are greatly concerned with the ventilation of the poultry house during the winter months when one can feel the cold drafts coming in, but how many of us stop to think of heat during the warm days of summer? We have been in the poultry houses where the air was almost unbreathable. When, in addition to the heat, the nests are infested with mites, no self respecting hen will use one. An added precaution is to be sure that the eggs are gathered several times daily.

#### Infertile Eggs

The question of fertility always comes up about this time of year. There is no question but that infertile eggs for market are best. No matter how great care is taken, the fertile egg in the summer months will spoil sooner than those that are infertile. If a few males birds are to be kept for breeding, they should be separated entirely from the laying flock.

#### Keep Cool

We have produced clean and fertile eggs and gathered them frequently. Does it seem like good common sense to put them in a case behind the kitchen range?

The only place on the farm where it is sufficiently cool during the summer time is in the cellar. This is an ideal place if the cellar is not too damp.

It may be a question whether the average producer should candle eggs, but for his own information it is usually best, as he can thereby eliminate all eggs of poor quality, have them for use on the table, and insure a quality product reaching the consumer. Blood spots, meat spots, cracks, very small eggs and eggs that are dirty should be removed; even though they are perfectly edible, the city consumer will not buy them, at least not the second time.

The next step any time, and especially in the summer months, is to pack

the eggs in strong clean cases with cup flats. Do not try to hold the eggs for rising prices but market them frequently and you will make yourself a reputation that will give you returns.

Just a word in regard to the summer care of the laying flock would not seem out of place since without proper care of the flock, there would be no eggs to worry about.

We have mentioned proper ventilation, but that is only one of the things that should be considered. The house needs to be kept clean during the summer and not be left for a rainy day job as is often the case. Broody hens can be cooped up and returned to a laying condition as soon as possible. Plenty of green food, water, and minerals should be available at all times to supplement the range and regular ration. Some sort of shade on the range will protect the flock from the sun. Culling should start now, and all boarders removed as soon as found.

### Vermont Country Life Commission Reports

(Continued from Page 7)

taxes for those left until a point is reached where schools and roads are abandoned. Then forestry becomes more profitable.

8—Abandonment of farms in hill towns does not mean that the agriculture of the state is on decline. Agricultural production is being increased on better lands.

9—Responsibility for solution of hill town problem should be assumed by the state.

It was finally recommended that a permanent state land utilization committee be set up with state forester, the commissioner of agriculture, economist from the State Agricultural College and two other men representing the lumber and woodworking interests and those of recreation.

Unquestionably most Vermonters will agree in very large measure with the recommendations and findings of the committee, Messrs. H. P. Young, G. H. Boyce, Walter Crockett, and E. H. Jones. But their active cooperation will be necessary to bring profit from the work which has been done.

#### Fewer Doctors Than in 1890

It is impossible to touch here, even in abstract, all of the studies which were made. Just a few points that registered points with the writer as among the highlights are here presented.

Instead of 693 doctors in the state as was the case 40 years ago, there are now 458 and nearly half of these are in the cities or large towns. Fifty-seven have none at all. To rectify this situation the committee recommended group practice among physicians, subsidies in small towns and resident graduate nurses.

#### Elementary Rural Education Needs Improvement

Elementary rural education here is not as comprehensive as it should be and less has been spent on it than in the average of states. The present system of town unit government came in for criticism by at least four of the committees. That on citizenship went so far as to advocate a legislature of but one chamber, and that composed of but fifty members elected by districts. It would eliminate the direct primary and office of Lieut.-Governor—propositions conducive of argument, we should say.

Owing to the illness of Judge Stafford who was to have spoken on the evening of the 17th, that part of the program was omitted and the session to have been held Thursday morning took its place. In this final meeting, the Commission took one of its most important actions, namely a decision to continue in being and promote the work already accomplished.

## BABY CHICKS

### Hall's Chicks

Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

A Sensation for Broiler Raisers! We've been doing a lot of experimenting on CROSS BRED CHICKS. We wanted a new chick, solely to make more broiler money than any chick ever before offered. We have it now!

**HALLCROSS BROILER CHICKS**  
will bring the highest market prices, with a rapid and uniform growth hitherto unknown. Write for details and prices. Regular breed chicks also.

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**BIG HATCHES JUNE 30th, July 7-14-21-28. EXTRA FULL COUNT.**  
ELECTRIC HATCHED: HEALTHY: VIGOROUS. CAN SHIP C.O.D. Per 50 100 500 1000  
Large Barron Eng. S. C. Wh. Leghorns (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each) \$3.60 \$ 6.70 \$33 \$ 63  
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Sent parcel post prepaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order. Free catalog.  
**SHERIDAN POULTRY FARMS, BOX A, SHERIDAN, PA.**

Taylor's Cornell-Bred and Bloodtested  
White Leghorn Growing  
**PULLETS**  
at Unheard-Of Prices!  
2 mos. 60c; 3 mos. 80c;  
4 mos. \$1.00; 5 mos. \$1.20.  
Higher egg and poultry prices are certain this fall and winter. Got Taylor's full of pep, well started pullets—husky, sturdy money makers, well past early dangers, 100% future layers. Place order today. Prices on Pedigreed Cockerels Quoted on Request.  
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**A SPECIAL PRICE ON OUR SUPERIOR QUALITY BRED CHICKS**  
This price in effect beginning May 25. Place your orders well in advance. \$1.00 books your order balance C.O.D. Catalog sent on request.  
White and Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Columbian Wyandottes, S.C. and R. C. Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Black and Wh. Minorcas, Silver Wyandottes and Hamburgs, each 8c. Sussex, Light Brahmas and Black Giants, each 9c. Assorted (all varieties) 6c. Chicks are sent by prepaid parcel post, 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. **THE LANTZ HATCHERY, TIFFIN, OHIO**

#### Barron Leghorn Chicks

From Large Type Barron English S.C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. mated to pedigreed cockerels. Extra quality chicks from free range selected stock. At \$7.00 per 100, \$33.50 per 500, \$65.00 per 1000. Chicks 100% Live Arrival guaranteed. Order from this Ad. or write for catalog.  
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Bd. & Wh. Rocks \$7.50 \$35.00 \$68.00  
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Light Mix. \$5-100; Heavy Mix. \$6.50-100, 100% live del. Postpaid. Circular free. **CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, F. B. Leister, Prop., Box 52, McAlisterville, Pa.**

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Barred Plymouth Rocks 2.25 4.25 7.75 38.00 75  
W. Rocks, Reds, W. Wyand. 2.25 4.25 8.00 38.50 75  
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Postage paid and full delivered count guar. Order now.  
For Greater Profit **ULSH POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY**  
Hatchery Chicks, Box A Port Trevorton, Penna.

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Cash or C. O. D. per 100  
S. C. White Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain \$6.50  
Special Mated—Blood Tested 9.00  
S. C. Brown Leghorns—Everlay Strain 7.00  
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds 8.00  
Assorted Heavy Breeds 7.00  
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For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. Orders of 500 or more 1/2c less per chick. Order direct from this adv. Parcel Post prepaid. Live arrival guar. Circular free  
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Silver Laced Wyandottes \$6.00 \$10.00 \$47.50 \$90  
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These are first class chicks and nothing cheap but the price, 100% live arrival guar. Postpaid. Hatched from 2 and 3 year old breeders. Catalogue FREE. Used incubators cheap. **THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY, The Dependable Plant, BOX 75-A, RICHFIELD, PA.**

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### 10,000 Chicks Weekly

Barred Rocks \$7.50-100  
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**TWIN HATCHERY, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.**



# Cooking on Hot Days

## Type of Fuel and Efficiency of Range Determine Kitchen Comfort in Summertime

WHEN hot summer days come, every farm woman burdened with much cooking and canning, thinks of possible ways of making her kitchen cooler. There are many ways of bringing this about and constant improvements in models of kitchen ranges are being seen on the market. A thoroughly effective and efficient fuel will always be available when wanted, give forth heat instantly, transfer a large proportion of heat to cooking utensils, give most heat for least money, be subject to control, be useable with various kinds of cooking equipment, and form no sooty deposits.



Mrs. G. W. Hockett

If these facts be true, it follows that the wood and coal ranges do not measure up in one respect at least, and that is that much of the fuel is used for heating the kitchen instead of being transferred largely to the cooking utensils. In the winter time, this factor is an asset rather than a liability, because many farm kitchens still depend upon the range for heat. When wood on the farm needs only the labor of cutting it, it would seem unwise to ignore that source of fuel supply altogether. However, because it does require constant stoking and labor to remove ashes and soot, it would seem that during the busy summer season, some auxiliary cooking arrangement should be considered.

a risk. For that reason we shall not discuss here the types of gasoline stoves.

Gas systems of one form or another have been very popular with the owners of isolated houses. The use of carbide plants for lighting or for cooking has been quite widespread for many years. This requires the installation of a system of pipes and a separate shed for sheltering the mixer. Newer developments in gas systems for cooking have been put on the market in the form of bottled gases which are liquefied petroleum gases. These gases, chemically speaking, are usually pentane, butane, or propane. There are no less than twenty-five brands of these bottled gases being distributed at various points through the West, Middle West, and South. Some are one-cylinder systems, some two-cylinder; some deliver gas from the top of the cylinder, one delivers the fuel at the bottom of the cylinder as a liquid which becomes a gas when released in the burner.

These bottled gases meet with general favor because the heat is concentrated, being really hotter than city gas. They do not heat the kitchen so

much and are clean and without odor and, moreover, the heat is uniform, not requiring the constant stoking and regulation that a wood or coal stove necessitates.

The stoves are practically the same as those used for city gas, except for the burners, which could easily be changed should the occasion arise. It follows then, that the price paid for such stoves should compare favorably with a stove of similar size and finish used for city gas. These bottled gases require a certain amount of pipe for delivery from the tanks or drums which should be stored outside. It is important too, if one is buying such a system, that a regular delivery of filled drums should be arranged for. In many cases, regular delivery trucks make the rounds of customers. In other cases, the railroad serves the purpose, bringing the filled drum by express after the company has been notified by post card from the user.

Of course, the costs of operation would depend upon the amount of gas used. A thrifty, clever woman would very quickly find out how long it takes to heat water for vegetables or to get the oven hot for baking.

Complaints against the gas systems that they require more gas than was expected often are due to inexperience or careless operation. Since gas heats quickly, only ten minutes at the outside are required to heat an ordinary oven for baking. For boiling water much less time is required than for other fuels and, therefore, the gas need not be turned on so early.

The United States Bureau of Standards recommends that in all cases liquefied petroleum gases should be purchased by weight. The reading of a pressure gauge gives no indication of the amount of fuel in a container until it is practically empty.

Needless to say, an expert should adjust the controls which deliver the gas into the burners, if the proper mixture of air and gas is to be maintained. Should any change become necessary, the expert should be consulted for unless one understands thoroughly what mixture of the gas with air is used, it would be easy to err.

Electricity, because it is odorless and clean and does not exhaust the air is ideal, but as yet, prices for current in some parts and for most electrical equipment make it out of the reach of many people. However, the farm organizations and power companies are working together trying to make it possible for users of electricity in the larger quantities to get it at special rates. Electrical equipment is bound to come down in price and with this combination of circumstances, it will no longer be true that the toaster, the percolator, and grill will be the chief pieces of electrical equipment found in rural homes.

## Clothing for the Yellowstone Trip

WE have had many inquiries about the right clothing to take for the American Agriculturist tour to Yellowstone Park. We are listing below the articles which in our opinion would supply the most comfort with a minimum of space. Furthermore, the suggestions which apply to the Yellowstone trip would be equally useful for other trips at this season of the year.

Railroads allow one hundred and fifty pounds of baggage free, but in the Yellowstone Park, only twenty-five pounds of hand baggage are allowed.

It is quite hard to select clothing which does not wrinkle easily and which packs to advantage in a suit case. The women will find that frilly dresses are disappointing when taken from the suit case and worn without pressing. Georgette or soft silk packs to better advantage than a heavy silk. Material which is dark enough, either of print or in plain colors, and not too severe in cut, is suitable for a great many occasions. With this type of dress, a semi-dress shoe and semi-

tailored hat would complete a costume which could be used on occasions when the strictly sports costume would hardly be suitable.

But for the main part of the sight seeing, the rides in buses, automobiles, taxi cabs, a sports outfit will be the most satisfactory. This could be a coat of light woolen material and for cool mornings and evenings an extra light

## For Smart Matrons



3117

DRESS PATTERN number 3117 is smartly appropriate for general day wear for summer. It is an especially fortunate choice for the larger figure because its lines are designed to give a lengthened appearance. Printed or eyelet batiste, printed voile or linen, or dotted swiss would be very comfortable and very attractive in this design. The pattern cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 39-inch material with  $\frac{1}{8}$  yard of 35-inch contrasting and  $1\frac{1}{8}$  yards of 2-inch ribbon. Price, 15 cents.

## Youthful Model



3156

JACKET DRESS PATTERN number 3156 bespeaks youthful jauntiness in every line. The original was a daring print in red and white linen accompanied with bolero jacket of plain red linen. The dress is a straight one-piece type lengthened by a circular flounce and finished at the neck by a frilled collar. The jacket is collarless and easy to make. Pattern cuts in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38 bust measure. Size 16 requires  $2\frac{1}{8}$  yards of 39-inch material with  $1\frac{1}{8}$  yards of 39-inch contrasting and 8 yards of binding. Price, 15 cents.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps. Add 12c for one of the new Summer Catalogs and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

## Oil Stoves Very Proficient

Oil stoves have become so proficient in their newer models that they hardly resemble the old type which burned with a yellow smoky flame and deposited soot on every cooking vessel with which they came in contact, to say nothing of the walls and curtains of the kitchen. These new and attractive stoves may be had in any type from the one burner camp stove type to the magnificent enamel range with built-in oven which vies with the best of the gas ranges in city kitchens. There are the wickless, the wick, the short drum types, and the long drum types of kerosene stoves. The wick long drum effects practically complete combustion so that there need be no odor and no soot, provided the wicks and chimneys are kept clean. It requires a few minutes after lighting to create complete combustion in the short drum type of kerosene stoves. So, unless one waits until it really gets going, there is apt to be a deposit of soot on the cooking vessel. The wickless type converts kerosene into a gas in one generator by applying a priming fuel such as kerosene, gasoline or alcohol. The lighting ring type uses an asbestos kindler to ignite the kerosene.

There are some strong points in favor of the oil stove for country houses, one main item being that the fuel for it is easy to get in practically every corner, even the country stores carry a supply. Another factor is that the expense of installing the system is limited to the stove itself.

## Safety is Important

Safety of any cooking system is always a very important feature, due to the poor protection that most farm homes have from fire. Almost everybody is familiar with the operation of oil lamps, and the oil stove requires only the same precautions.

Time to heat a kettle of water to the boiling point has been one of the bases on which house wives have judged oil stoves. The new high-powered burners have reduced the time element so that now it requires practically half the time that it used to for this operation.

Although the gasoline stoves give more heat and cook more quickly, the presence of gasoline is more or less of

weight woolen sweater. A variety of blouses of silk or cotton mesh would provide the necessary change and prevent its constant wear from becoming tiresome. There will be many who for some reason or other would not care to have a coat suit. In this case, a printed silk dress or a plain one with lace collars and cuffs worn with a top coat for warmth, would be an excellent outfit. With the sports costume, a beret or small crushable hat would not only be comfortable but would save the better hat a lot of hard wear and possible wetting from rain storms.

## Comfortable Shoes Important

Perhaps the one item to be emphasized above all others, is comfortable shoes for the sight seeing jaunts. Anyone who has done much sight seeing knows the agony caused by aching feet and where much has to be crowded into a short space of time, too much emphasis can not be laid on comfortable

(Continued on Opposite Page)



# In Cherry Season

## Use Them for More Than Pie Alone

**C**HERRY season makes possible a lot of delicious dishes which we do not have during the rest of the year, unless we use the canned product. One of these is a delicious drink called, for lack of a better name, Cherry Juice.

### Cherry Juice

Make a foundation drink of two oranges and one lemon, add to a syrup made by cooking together for five minutes, six tablespoons of sugar and three cups of water. To three parts of this foundation drink, add one part of sweetened fresh cherry juice. This drink is most refreshing and if red cherries are used, is very colorful.

### Bread Pudding

The old reliable bread pudding can be given a new appeal by the use of cherries. The proportions for a pudding are as follows:

2 cups dry bread crumbs	¼ cup melted butter
1 qt. hot milk	2 eggs, slightly beaten
½ cup sugar	½ teaspoon salt
	1 teaspoon flavoring

Add bread crumbs or small bits of bread to the hot milk. Set aside to cool, then add all other ingredients, adding last 1½ cups of fresh pitted cherries. The pudding may be cooked in a greased baking dish in a moderate

this recipe. If necessary, a little red coloring may be added. Freeze in ice and salt in the proportion of three parts ice to one part salt. If you have a mechanical refrigerator, freeze according to directions for water ices which come with the refrigerator.

### Cherry Jam

Cherries, although an acid fruit, are not rich in pectin, and for making jams or marmalade some pectin-containing fruit can be combined with it, or the commercial pectin can be added to supply the lack. If commercial pectin is used, follow the recipes which come with the bottle. Sour cherries are excellent alone, but the sweet cherries are improved by adding one quart of currant juice to each four pounds of cherries. Boil the juice with three pounds of sugar until the mixture coats a spoon, then add cherries and cook tender. Raisins are particularly good with this combination. Test to see if the jam is done by taking out one teaspoon of fruit and juice and putting on a cold plate. Cool quickly and if thick it is done; otherwise, cook longer.

## Clothing for the Yellowstone Trip

(Continued from Opposite Page)

shoes. In addition to these two types of outfits, there are the regulation traveling necessities such as toilet articles, sleeping garments, handkerchiefs, and negligee whether it is of the pajama type or lounging robe. As few gathers as possible so that the garments fold and lie perfectly flat will simplify the business of packing. Separate linen bags made envelope style will serve to keep the soiled and fresh clothing separated.

As the men's clothing, that seems far, far simpler than a woman's, yet for that reason, careful selection is all the more important. One medium weight suit of color neither too dark nor too light could easily serve all purposes of the trip. It will relieve the wear and tear on the suit if he takes with him a sweater not too thick and bulky, for warmth, and a cap if a cap is becoming to him. Perhaps he will find room for a pair of plus fours and golf stockings for the real outdoor trips. These are not for train wear, however, a top coat will be most acceptable in evenings and early mornings. In addition to these fundamental needs he will require plenty of linen and underwear for the entire trip, as there will be little opportunity for laundry or purchasing new articles. It may be possible to leave laundry at Billings, Mont., and pick it up on the return there three days later. As in the case of the wife, he will need the usual toilet articles and sleeping garments.

Although these suggestions have been made with the Yellowstone tour in mind, the same suggestions will apply to almost any railroad tour. If a trip by automobile be made, the sports outfit is even more necessary because of the constant getting in and out of the car and the possibility of storm or of being stranded on the road side where sturdy clothing is a necessity. No matter where the trip is to be made, every single item which goes in the suit case should be able to answer the questions, "Must I have this?" and "Can I do without it?"

## Do You Know That—

A delicious cabbage salad is made by combining finely shredded crisp cabbage with peanuts and cooked salad dressing; serve it on a lettuce leaf garnished with green pepper.

\* \* \*

Instead of discarding the large green outer leaves of lettuce, wash them carefully, trim off any brown sections shred with shears, and use as a garnish or as the salad foundation.

\* \* \*

Save soap scraps, put them through a food chopper and use them for soap chips.



LAUNDRY BAG number B 1565 comes hand tinted in striking colors on heavy quality tan crash, completely made and finished with heavy brass eyelets and draw string. Although the bag may be used just as it comes, the design is heightened and improved by being outlined with black embroidery floss. Price of ready-made bag, 75 cents. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

oven or may be steamed for two hours. Test with a pointed knife to see if it comes out clean. If so, the bread pudding is done. Serve hot or cold, with or without sauce. Whipped cream topped by a bright ripe cherry would be attractive.

### Cherry Cocktail

1 cup cherries	¼ cup orange juice
1 cup currants	¼ cup powdered sugar

Use large cherries and stone. If canned currants are used, the spiced currants are best. A good garnish for this is a sprig of mint in each glass.

### Cherry Pie

Sour cherries are best for pie. Stone the fruit, add a little flour (1 to 2 tablespoons), sugar to taste, a few drops of almond flavoring, if you like it, and cook in a hot oven 20 minutes, then moderate the oven 15 to 20 minutes longer.

For this pie use the medium rich pastry and form it into two crusts.

### Cherry Ice

Cherry ice is not only refreshing to taste on hot days but is very pleasing to look at, if made of red cherries.

Boil one quart of water and two cups of sugar together 10 minutes, add ¾ to 1 cup of cherry juice or cherry pulp, cool and strain through a fine sieve or cheese cloth. One pound of cherries is about the right amount for

IT TAKES

**two**

TO MAKE A BARGAIN

AND THAT'S WHAT

FELS-NAPTHA GIVES YOU

Yes, two is what you get when you buy Fels-Naptha—two helpers! Two helpers instead of one. Not soap alone, but good soap and plenty of naphtha.

Good golden soap, the dirt-remover, and so much grease-dissolving naphtha that you can smell it plain as day! Two sturdy helpers pitching into your wash side-by-side—loosening stubborn dirt and getting clothes sweetly clean—without hard work, without hard rubbing. And that is extra help that means something! That's why millions of women say—Fels-Naptha is a real bargain in washing value.

Fels-Naptha is a speedy worker, so it gets your hands out of water sooner. Every big, generous bar contains soothing glycerine, too—another reason why Fels-Naptha is nice to your hands. There's no fussing about how you

wash with Fels-Naptha. Use tub or machine. Use cool, lukewarm, or piping hot water. Use it for soaking or boiling. Use it for household cleaning. So long as it's a soap-and-water job, Fels-Naptha gives you extra help. Get a few bars—or the handy 10-bar carton—at your grocer's today.

*Special Offer*—We'll be glad to send every user of laundry soap a sample bar of Fels-Naptha and a Fels-Naptha Chipper. Many women who chip Fels-Naptha into their washing machines, tubs or basins find this chipper handier than a knife. Use the chipper and Fels-Naptha to make fresh, golden soap chips (that contain plenty of naphtha!) just as you need them. Send only 4 cents in stamps to help cover postage, and we'll mail you the chipper and sample bar without further cost. Write today. Fels & Company, Phila., Pa. Dept. 1-7-4.

## FELS-NAPTHA

THE GOLDEN BAR WITH THE CLEAN NAPTHA ODOR

## JUST THE LANTERN You Have Been Looking for

Only \$2.50

Gives a  
Better, Safer  
Light than a  
Kerosene Lantern



THIS is the regular retail price without batteries. For a limited time AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will, without extra cost, include batteries with every lantern ordered so it will reach you complete and ready to operate.

**YOU NEED IT  
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**ECONOMICAL**—No matches needed; just turn a switch. Can be hung on a nail with bulb at the bottom so it does not cast a shadow.

**CONVENIENT**—Costs one cent per hour to operate. No chimneys to clean.

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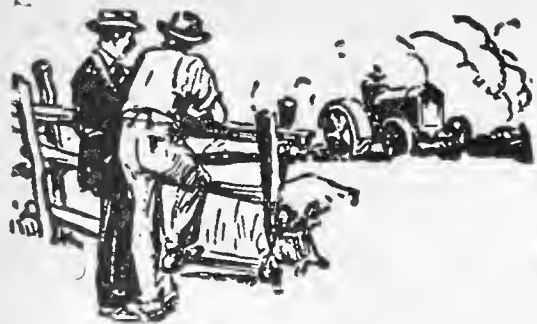
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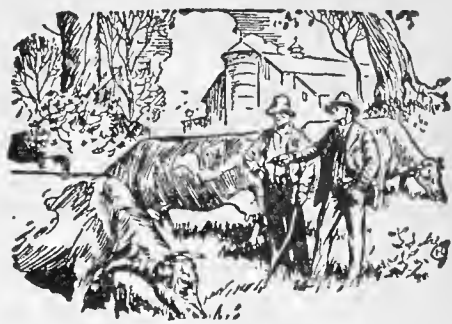




# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

## Classified Ads

### A Place to Buy, Sell or Trade



CLASSIFIED ADS ARE INSERTED at the rate of 8 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and house number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Ave., New York City, not later than 12 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, *cash or money order must accompany your order.* Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references.

#### WANTED TO BUY

WOOL WANTED: I specialize in Wool and Sheep Pelts. Write for prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.

OLD ENVELOPES with stamps on. Used civil war envelopes having pictures. Honest prices. WM. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD, Silver, Gold Teeth, Crowns, Watches, Rings, Spoons, Coins, etc. Anything made from gold or silver. Satisfaction guaranteed. 26 years in business. Ship to CLARKE & CLARKE, 20 Union St., Le Roy, N. Y.

WANTED—Empty feed bags. HOFFMAN BROS. BAG CO., 39 Gorman St., Rochester, N. Y.

#### BEES AND HONEY

HONEY—OUR FINEST White Clover 60 lb. can \$5.25; 120 lbs. \$10. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

#### FARMS FOR SALE

RESIDENCE NEAR SCHOOLS, railroad, churches; also Rangeley Lakes fishing and hunting region. Eight rooms, stable, garage, two acres land. MRS. PROCTOR SMITH, Phillips, Maine.

120 ACRE DAIRY FARM, Madison County, N. Y. Just off trunk line state road Oneida to Syracuse. Excellent cash markets, good school. 80 acres level fertile fields, 40 acre pond watered pasture, fuel wood, 1½ acre apple orchard. Substantial 7 room cottage house, well water. Barn 30x75, tie-ups 18 head. Other buildings. Only \$3200. 20 to 33 years arranged to pay. Investigate. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

#### STORE FOR SALE

STORE AND STOCK for sale. Cash. Store 30x95 ft. like City store. Priced reasonable, at Charleston 4 Corners, Montgomery County. FREMONT RAYDER, P. O. Sprakers, N. Y.

#### BUILDING MATERIALS

SILOS: 12x24 Spruce Stave Silo \$187.00, complete with roof. Other sizes at corresponding prices. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WHITE PINE BEVEL siding: 1½x4—\$20.00 per M; 1½x6—\$25.00 per M. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

RAFTERS FOR GOTHIC roof barns. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

3 PLY ROOFING PAPER, slightly imperfect, \$1.35 per roll, 100 sq. ft. Will wear as first quality. Prepaid on 3 rolls or over. WINKER BROS., Millis, Mass.

#### AVIATION

BOYS, GIRLS, LEARN to fly. Remarkable 10 lesson Ground Course, including membership, class pins, ratings, bulletins, wings. Send 25c for first lesson or \$2.25 complete. Details free. NATIONAL YOUNG Fliers LEAGUE, Dept. B, 816 Chimes Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

#### WOOL—HIDES—FURS

WOOL WANTED—Large or small shipments. Cash and prompt returns: full market price. Write and ship to S. H. LIVINGSTON, Lancaster, Pa.

#### TOBACCO

HOMESTUN TOBACCO: Chewing, 5 lbs. \$1.00. Smoking, 5 lbs. 65c; 10, \$1.20. FARMERS UNION, B171, Mayfield, Ky.

CIGARS—Direct from factory at factory prices, \$1.00 brings you sample ase containing 25 cigars, 5 different. COSMOPOLITE CIGAR CO., Dept. A, Dallastown, Pa.

#### WOMEN'S WANTS

50 DIFFERENT BUTTERFLY pieces 25c, 5c postage. Pattern free. Rug supplies. JOSEPH DEMENKOW, Brockton, Mass.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

NEW IMPROVED FORDSONS, other reconditioned tractors, new and used tractor rubber wheels, machinery, parts. DUBLIN TRACTOR CO., Willimantic, Conn.

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer. 300 sterilized 6 inch discs \$1.15; 6½ inch \$1.35; gauzefaced, 6 inch \$1.35, 6½ inch \$1.50. Postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Canton, Maine, Dept. D.

FREE DOG BOOK. Polk Miller's famous dog book on disease of dogs, instructions on feeding, care and breeding with symptoms chart. 48 pages. Illustrated. Write for free copy. POLK MILLER PRODUCTS CORP., 1021 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.

CIDER AND GRAPE PRESSES, large and small. Graters, crushers, pumps, screens, racks, cloths, roadside mills. Catalog free. PALMER BROS. Cos Cob, Conn.

#### Under Frozen Stars

(Continued from Page 10)

lifted from the embers of the supper fire into which he had been staring, a cold nose touched his hand and a massive, hairy head nudged his arm, while a pair of slant brown eyes sought his. "Hello, Smoke!" Jim circled the neck of the dog with his arm. "Smoke loves Jim, even if he's a poor fur man, and a fool to love her."

As if sensing the mood of the man who held his devotion, the dog whined, his red tongue caressing Jim's hand.

"They'll take her away from Jim, down there in the city, Smoke. They won't let him have her, but Smoke'll always love old Jim, won't he?"

#### A Close Call

So the man and the great dog he had once carried inside his fur parka as a puppy, sat side by side, in perfect understanding, while the flush of the sky slowly faded through the long northern twilight in the mirror of the lake. Then, as Jim held a lighted match to his pipe, in the indigo gloom of the spruce of the mainland across the straight, there was the flash and roar of a rifle, followed swiftly by another.

A bullet wrenched the shattered pipe from Stuart's teeth. Then he dove headlong for the bushes, as Omar and Esau took cover on the opposite side of the dead fire.

"You heet?" called Omar.

"No!" growled Jim, hunching toward his gun which stood propped against a bush. "If they want war—give it to 'em!"

Again the twilight silence was split by the guns on the mainland, and bullets spattered around the camp, while the excited Smoke yelped as he raced back and forth, still untouched.

"They'll ruin the canoe if we don't stop 'em!" stormed the maddened fur trader, as he drew himself within reach of his gun. "Here, Smoke, they'll get you! Here! Down!"

Then the rifles of Omar and Esau opened on the ambush two hundred yards across the strait. Shortly the repeating guns of the three men, firing at the flashes, made the opposite shore too hot for the single shot rifles in the ambush. The shooting stopped.

#### The War is On

"Well, the war on the Pipestone is on, Omar!" called Jim. "I think they're making their getaway—afraid we'll cross in the canoe in the dusk and hunt 'em."

Knowing that rifle sights were now invisible in the murk of the opposite shore, Jim stood up, to find Omar calmly examining the canoe.

"Now who do you suppose pulled that trick, Esau?"

"Dose young men follow us from de camp."

"I suppose they're some of Paradis' people—only they don't know that they'll never see him again."

Omar approached Jim and thrust a face into his, the fierceness of which even the gathering dusk did not soften. "Dey follow us and shoot to keel. Do I use dees now, w'en I feel de neck of dat Paradis?" The half-breed pointed to the long skinning knife slung from the sash at his waist.

"Yes, I guess you're justified in using anything, now. They're after us and they'll get us too, in this country, if we're not careful. Came pretty close with that first shot. Got my pipe right under my hand. I didn't know an Indian could shoot so straight."

"Dese peopl' goin' follow us," said Esau. "W'en de moon go down, we drop down de riviere an' wait for dem een de mornin'."

"Ah-hah!" agreed Omar. "We mak' a leetle ambush for dem."

(Continued Next Week)

#### READER'S ORDER FOR CLASSIFIED "ADS"

Rates Only 8 Cents a Word Per Insertion

American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Gentlemen: Kindly classify and insert my advertisement of ..... words to appear ..... times in your paper. Enclosed find remittance of \$..... to pay for advertisement, which reads as follows:

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HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Sell Your Milk in Good Condition

By Ray Inman

**It pays TO FEED GRAIN TO GOOD COWS ON PASTURE**

NOW, MATILDA, HAVE YOU BEEN A GOOD LIL' COW?

OH, YESSIR—I DIDN'T BITE MY NAILS OR MAKE SNOOTS AT NOBODY ALL DAY—HONEST!

**GIVE JERSEYS & GUERNSEYS PRODUCING 20 TO 40 LBS. OF MILK A DAY, 3 TO 8 LBS. OF GRAIN A DAY ~ ~ ~**

WHY THAT COW IN TH' GRAIN BIN, EARL?

WELL, SHE'S BEEN GIVIN' 40 POUND O' MILK FER TH' PAST 2 MONTHS—BUT I AINT BEEN FEEDIN' ER NO GRAIN. SO I FIGGER SHE'S GOT A LOT COMIN' AN' I'M KEEPIN' HER IN THERE TILL SHE MAKES IT UP LOGICAL, AINT IT?

**HOLSTEINS PRODUCING 25 TO 50 POUNDS OF MILK A DAY SHOULD GET 3 TO 9 POUNDS OF GRAIN ~**

IT DONT SEEM LIKE A EVEN BREAK, MABEL; WE PERDUCE 50 POUNDS O' MILK AN' ONLY GET 9 POUNDS O' GRAIN FOR IT

JUST LIKE I ALWAYS SAID—WHAT WE COWS NEED IS A MCNARY-HOGGIN' BILL!

**this is a good mixture**

650 LBS. GROUND CORN  
250 LBS. WHEAT BRAN  
100 LBS. LINSEED OIL  
OR ANY FIRST CLASS COMMERCIAL MIXTURE

YOU BEEN A NICE COW, TESSIE, SO IM GONNA TREAT YOU TO 3 BOWLS O' CORN FLAKES, 5 BOWLS O' PUFFED RICE, 7 BOWLS O' CREAM OF WHEAT, AN' 11 BOWLS O' BRAN FLAKES. AINT THAT SWELL?

OH, MR. ZOOP, YOU'RE SO GOOD TO ME!





## The Trail Gets Hotter

ONE of two things is sure. Either several crooks have turned to the "eye doctor" graft, or else some one man is traveling rapidly back and forth between New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and swindling every victim he can find.

In the issue of May 16, we mentioned that a fake eye doctor had been active in New Jersey. In the issue of May 23, we gave an account of the activities of Dr. Fletcher, who claimed to be connected with the St. Francis Hospital of



*Simon Mohr, alias Dr. H. Eldredge. He has been identified also as operating under the name of Dr. Curtis. Troop D of the New York State Troopers holds warrants for the arrest of "Dr. Eldredge" and H. I. Grant.*

Philadelphia, in spite of the fact that Philadelphia has no St. Francis Hospital.

Another letter received from a subscriber in Pennsylvania says:

"Two doctors, claiming to be from an institution in New York City, said they could do something to my eyes so that I could see as good as ever in five minutes. They said it was radium which would cost \$200 if I should go to New York City. Finally, I gave them a check for \$50.00 made out to cash, which is all the money I had in the bank. While one was treating me, the other left, saying he must report how much radium he has used.

Pretty soon my bank called on the phone, asking if I had made the check. I said I had and he asked me if I knew the people I had made it out to. I asked the man who was still here what his name was and he said not to mention his name over the telephone. In fact, he dared me to give any information over the telephone. The other doctor gave his name as T. Golden. I am sure I could identify either of them if I should see them."

We forwarded this information to the New York State Police asking them if they would direct their men to be on the lookout for anyone answering this description and driving a car with a New York license, 7C 2441, which was the number given us by our subscriber. In reply, Captain Stephen McGrath of Troop D of Oneida, New York, sent us a photograph of Simon Mohr who served a term in Sing Sing prison and was released on parole for one year. This photograph has been positively identified by a New York State woman as being the same man who represented himself to her as Dr. Eldredge, who, in company with a man claiming to be H. I. Grant, swindled her out of \$75.00 on a fake eye case. These men claimed that they were doing charity work around the state for a hospital in Albany, New York. Apparently in this case charity came pretty high.

The description of Dr. Eldredge is as follows: age, about 60 years; height 5 feet 10 inches; weight about 180 pounds; gray hair; brown eyes; wears glasses. H. I. Grant is described as being about 25 years old; height 5 feet 6 inches; weight 145 pounds; dark hair, and brown eyes. Troop D of the New

York State Troopers holds warrants for the arrest of both of these men but up to date has not been able to locate them.

We forwarded a picture of this Simon Mohr to the subscriber whose letter is quoted at the beginning of this article. Word has just been received from her positively identifying Simon Mohr as the man who gave his name as Dr. Curtis and who swindled her out of \$50.

A reproduction of the photograph of Dr. Simon Mohr, alias Dr. Eldredge appears on this page. We would appreciate hearing from any subscriber who has seen this man, particularly if he has represented to them that he is an eye doctor.

Remember that American Agriculturist has a standing reward of \$100 for information leading to the arrest, conviction, and imprisonment of any person swindling, or attempting to swindle an A. A. subscriber, who at the time has a Service Bureau sign posted on his premises.

## Not Well Known

Some time ago a salesman called trying to sell us some Try-Pen Motor Oil. He gave the address as the Reliance Motor Oil Company of 757 River St., Troy, New York. Could you tell me something about the reliability of this company?

ALL we could tell our subscriber is that we asked for a report on the Reliance Company and received a reply that the name of this company was not in the city directory, nor in the telephone directory, and that the address given was a residence address rather than a business address. We realize that this information is meager but it

## A Fine Service

YOURS of March 9, 1931 inclosing draft of The North American Accident Insurance Company for thirty-eight dollars and fifty-seven cents duly received.

Please accept my thanks for your prompt adjustment in my late auto accident. You are certainly rendering to your subscribers a great benefit through said insurance protection. Again I extend my thanks for said draft.

George R. Gardner,  
Richmondville, N. Y.

*Mr Gardner was in an automobile collision Jan. 11, 1931 in which he sustained bruises of the body and face and a broken rib.*

seems to indicate that at least the company is not very well known in Troy.

## Collects Cash—Then Skips

What can you tell us about the Innovation Industries of Richmond, Indiana, who advertise that we can make from \$25 to \$40 a week at home by personally mailing specially printed postcards and clipping newspapers? They asked that we send them \$1. to over the cost of material.

THIS sounded like the old newspaper clipping stunt and because it had all the earmarks of a work-at-home fake, we advised our subscriber to have nothing to do with it. We then followed the matter farther and wrote to Richmond for information. The reply states that an individual who gave his name as Loren Hukill rented a Post Office box and gave the local Y. M. C. A. as reference. The Post Office did not check the reference and just before the authorities began to get suspicious because of a large amount of mail received, the key to the lock box was returned to them in the mail. Naturally, they were unable to locate Mr. Hukill. It seems that Mr. Hukill must have

had some experience along this line because he skipped out the very day before the Post Office inspector came to check up on him.

We are printing this to show how easy it is for anyone to start one of these fake work-at-home schemes, collect a lot of money, and then disappear. If this man could be located he might be arrested, but even then it is doubtful if those who sent him money could hope to have it returned.

## File Claims Against Jewell Brothers

THE State Department of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, has published notice to the effect that consignors or creditors of Jewell Bros., Inc., lately

## Gets Results

ENCLOSED is a letter I just received today from the Co. As you will probably notice, they enclosed a check for the \$15 which I paid them.

Let me take this time to express to you my most sincere thanks for your very wonderful service. I am positive that I would never have received the money if you had not taken up the matter with them. I can surely thank the day when I became a subscriber to your wonderful old paper. Rest assured that I shall never be without it again.

doing business as commission merchants at 425 West 14th St., New York N. Y., have until September 2nd to file claims on the bond of these merchants held by the State Department.

## Suits by the Club Plan

Can you give us any information about the Edward-Martin Company of New York City. Agents of this company are at present soliciting this territory and selling suits under the club plan. The plan is to pay \$2.00 a week. Each week a suit is given away and if you draw a suit the payments automatically stop. Can you tell me if this company is reliable?

THE Better Business Bureaus have been giving quite a lot of attention to this so-called club plan of selling suits. In general they advise against them, regardless of what company is practicing it. They have never been able to find that any free suits are given away. The upshot of the whole matter is that a person pays the Company \$2.00 a week until he has paid in \$45.00 or \$50.00 for a suit, and then gets one which might be purchased retail for about \$20.00. As a general proposition we strongly recommend that our subscribers have nothing to do with any firm that sells clothing on this so-called club plan.

## No Replies to Letters

I am writing to ask if you could help me to collect a bill from the Catskill Examiner of Catskill, New York, for news items I sent them. I have written them several times but fail to get any reply.

THE fact that the Catskill Examiner never replied to numerous letters we sent them, makes it impossible for us to say whether or not the claim of our subscriber is a legitimate one. We never like to be arbitrary but when any concern absolutely refuses to answer our letters we are forced to conclude that the claim is a just one. We find that the majority of firms are more than glad to cooperate with us in straightening out misunderstandings of this sort.

I hold a note made out by the Gardner Nursery Company of Osage, Iowa. I had a letter from them December 10, 1930, promising to pay as soon as they were able. Since that time I have heard nothing from them. Is there anything you can tell us about this firm or any help you can give us?

WE were unable to get any reply from the Gardner Nursery Company and information from a confidential source indicates that this company is having some financial difficulty and that legal action against them would probably not be successful.

**Value**  
When YOU Go To  
**PHILADELPHIA**

**600 ROOMS AND BATHS**  
**A Room and a Bath For Two and a Half**  
**\$250 Single with Bath**  
**\$400 Double with Bath**  
**WE HAVE THEM AT HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA**  
39th & CHESTNUT STS. PHILADELPHIA

**WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT**  
THE PERFECT GUM  
MINT LEAF FLAVOR

Good and  
Good for You.

**PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM**  
Removes Dandruff—Stops Hair Falling  
Imparts Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair  
60c. and \$1.00 at Druggists.  
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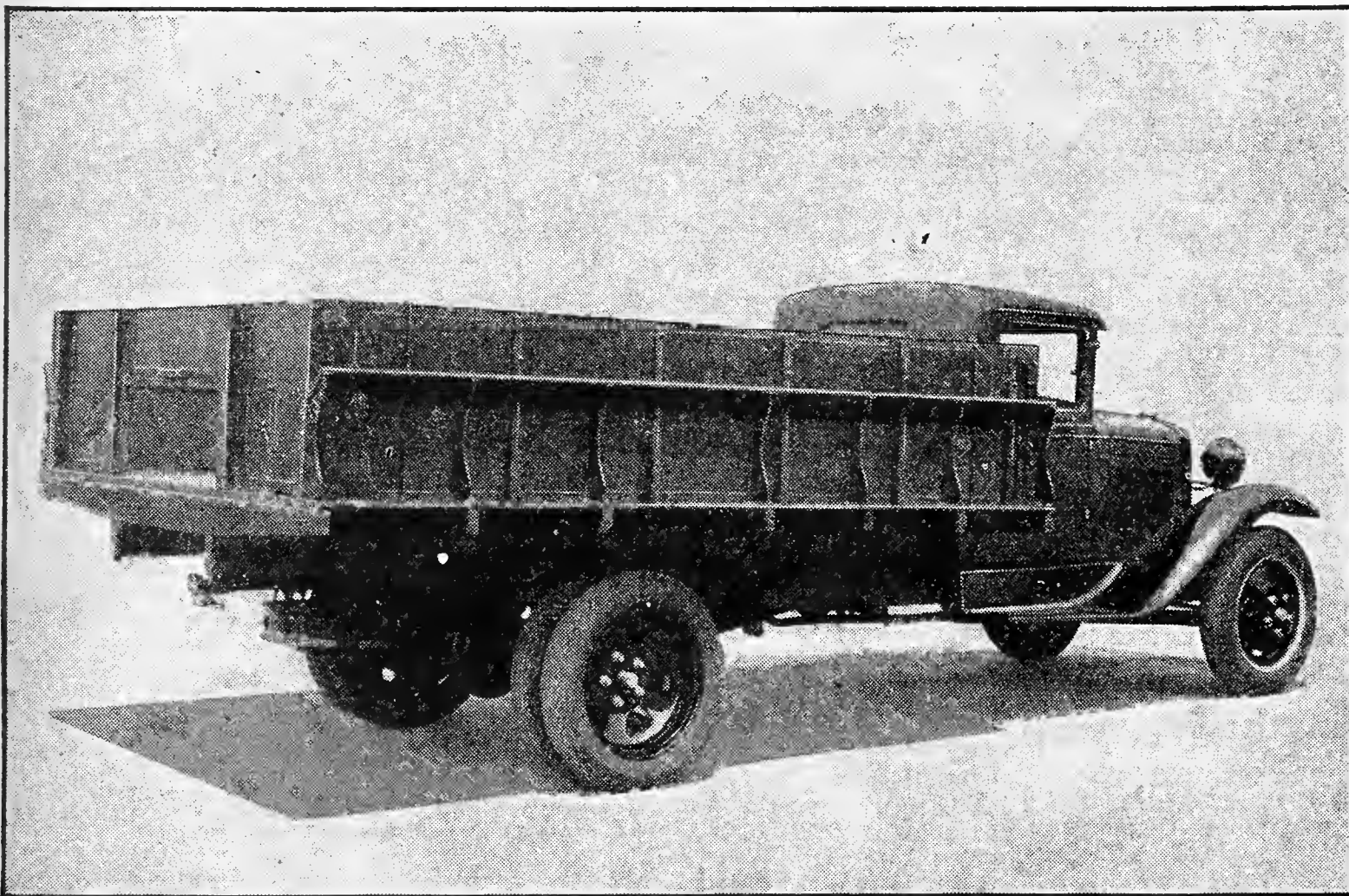
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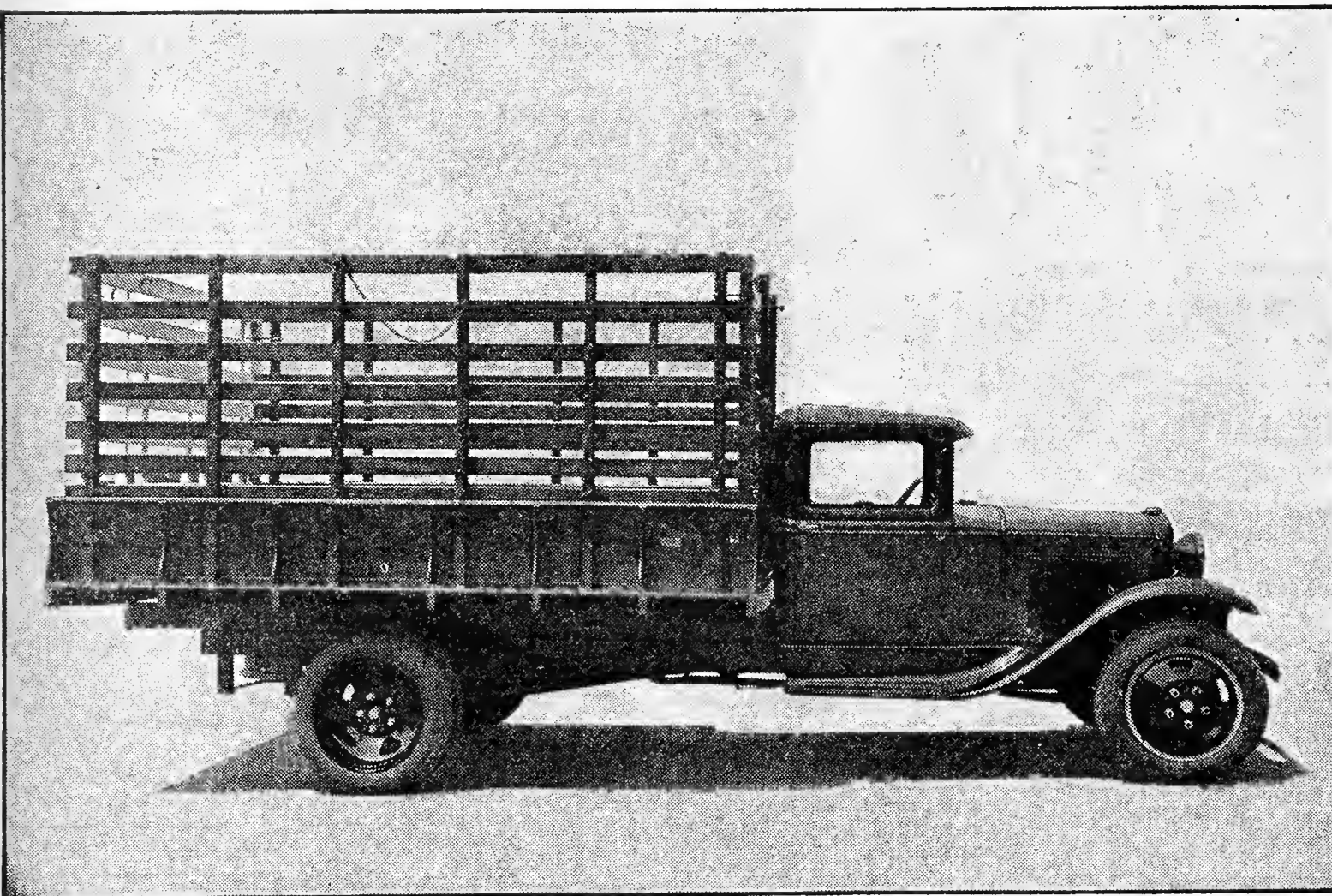


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*Combination body equipped with stock-racks. Wheelbase, 157 inches*

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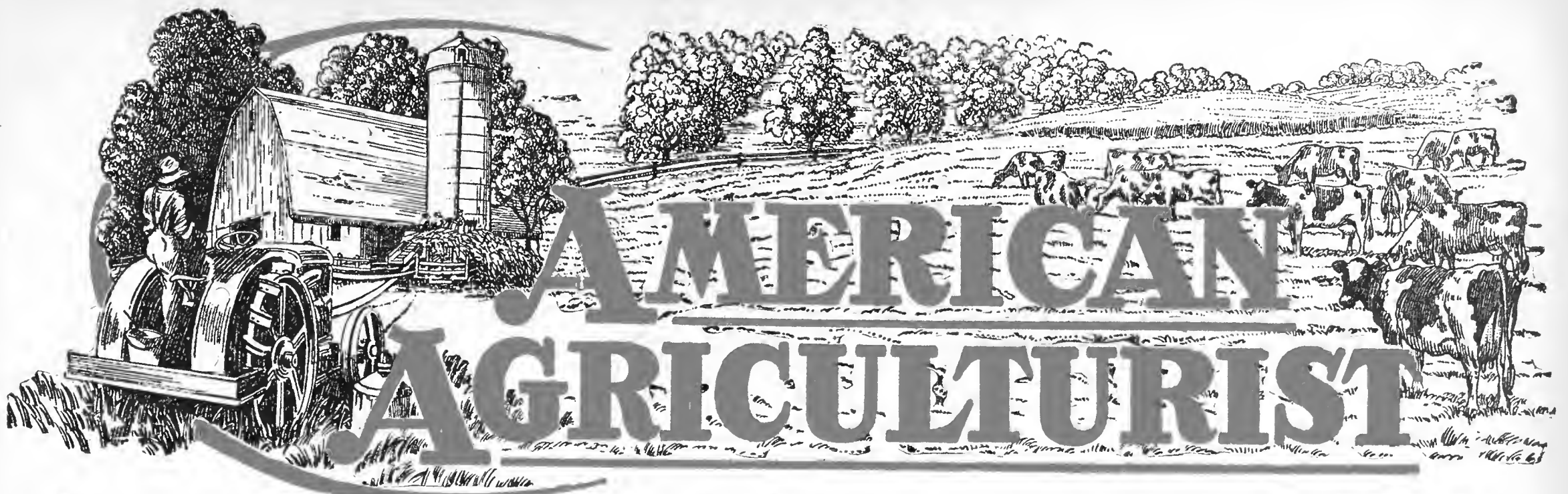
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July 11, 1931

Published Weekly

## "Old Wood to Burn"

*"A Fireside Reflection About Rail Fences and Apple Trees"*

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR.

THERE is a triple phrase that is running through my head like a bar of almost forgotten music. To be honest, I cannot tell if it is a once known quotation which I have unconsciously plagiarized or some fragment of a dream or if it be my own. In either case, I do not think it half bad and it runs like this—"Old Books to Read, Old Friends to Love, Old Wood to Burn."



Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

Now I have a quick and likely sympathy and understanding with all these gentle occupations but during the months just past we have had rather ample experience in basking in the radiated warmth of old wood.

A sizeable farm, where there is considerable activity and where things are kept reasonably picked up, accumulates a good deal of rubbish in the course of a year—a good deal more some years than others. This past year we have had a very unusual amount of such material. Some months ago I wrote of how we had torn down an old barn and converted it into a large tool house. Of course, not all the old timbers could be used and this swelled our rubbish pile. Then too, we have been indulging in the rather irreverent job of cutting down an old orchard—three or four rows of it each year. I think M. C. Burritt is to blame for this. Quite a number of years ago I heard him say that unless a man was prepared to be a *real* orchardist with enough business snap and ability so that he would fertilize, till, prune, spray, and harvest,

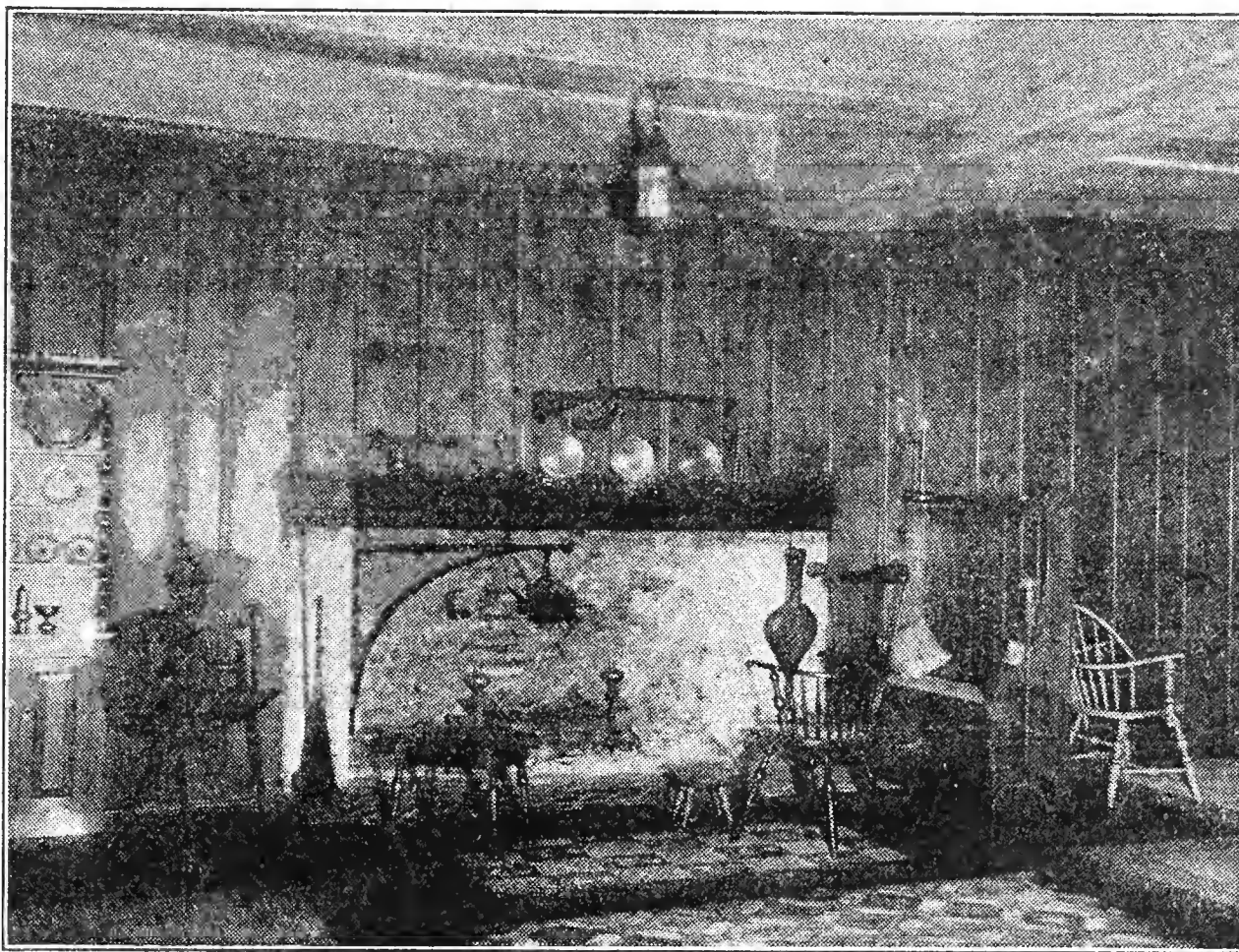
when and how these things ought to be done—why he had no business in the game. I have always felt that it needed a little different type—possibly a little more able type of farmer to be a successful orchardist than merely a dairyman. I know that all around me are men who have good herds and who are skillful and very liberal feeders. The flood of milk that pours into the three receiving stations at Cobleskill every day in the year is proof of this. Men like Master Farmer Morgan Myers and my friends, Bert Holmes and Doc. Shaw, are pretty near past masters of the art of dairying. I doubt if the College of Agriculture can tell them much that they have not already found out. Now when I turn to our orchards it is a different story. Schoharie County has at least its fair share of old farm orchards—more perhaps than in most regions outside of the Hudson Valley and parts of Western New York but in this county I can count the people that Burritt would acknowledge to be orchardists on my fingers and then have two or three to spare. A good many

orchards have been set in by-gone years, but usually it has been done with the distinct understanding that once having set them the owner has done his part and that henceforth their care was entrusted to the Lord. We do, however, have in the vicinity of Schoharie village about a half a dozen men whom I think Burritt would admit to horticultural fellowship.

Well, to return to my own story. When I was a very small boy—say about fifty-seven years ago, my father set an orchard—I doubt not with enthusiasm and high hopes. The truth is that I have never been quite big enough to handle it in the way an orchard should be looked after. At times we have sprayed and tilled but in an unskillful and half-hearted fashion. Sometimes in years of low prices we have had a lot of apples. I have spent a good many days working in it but it never enlisted my affections, nor can I believe that it was a profitable part of our farm scheme. So about four years ago we took Burritt's implied advice and began to prune it carefully and systematically using a keen cross-cut saw and making the first cut just above the surface of the ground.

Apple tree wood is tough, hard stuff to get ready for the stove, but once seasoned it makes a hot fire and more and whiter ashes than any wood I know. This orchard occupies a field, that before it was set to trees, was considered the very best lot on the farm. I believe that for us it is worth more for the purpose of growing alfalfa and silage than for producing apples, although I suppose any "real" orchardist would sniff contemptuously at this statement.

And finally our rubbish pile this past year has been swelled by many fence rails. Within recent months I have written how we have become—save for some boundary and pasture fences—almost a



—Photo by Ewing Galloway

*"I think it an awful thing to burn sacred relics down cellar. If it must be done there is only one fit place and that is in an open fire on the living room hearth. These century old rails make the loveliest flaring red flame."*

(Con'd. on last page)





## One telephone call saved 100 acres of tomatoes

A LARGE tomato field belonging to a farmer of Scotland County, N. C., was suddenly attacked by hordes of horn worms. The whole crop would have been destroyed in a short time. The farmer immediately telephoned the office of a farm paper in a nearby city to ask about the proper spray. He was told what to use and how to mix it. Within a few hours preparations were made, spraying was begun, and the crop was saved.

The telephone is constantly proving its worth in helping to get the best prices for livestock, grain and fruit sold through co-operative associations or local markets. It is also of great service in making social and business engagements, running errands or summoning help in emergencies.

The modern farm home has a telephone that serves well, day in and day out, rain or shine.

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## Cake-Making Hows and Whys

Directions Should Be Based on Real Reasons

MAKING good cakes consistently requires care, reminds Miss Amanda Rosenquist, assistant professor of home economics at South Dakota State college. She recommends this recipe for white layer cake or two dozen small cup cakes.

¼ cup butter	2 teaspoons tartrate or phosphate baking powder or
1 yolk of egg	1½ slow acting sodium aluminum sulphate baking powder
1 1/3 cup of cake flour	½ teaspoon vanilla
½ teaspoon salt	2 whites of eggs
½ cup milk	
¾ cup sugar	

Assemble all ingredients. Fit a piece of light-weight oiled paper into the bottom of the pan. Do not let the paper

Do not fold them in. Beat the eggs to thicken them as a thick batter is less liable to curdle than a thin one.

For a tartrate or phosphate baking powder bake at 350 degrees for ten minutes, then at 375 for 20 minutes. For slow acting baking powder bake at 300 degrees for ten minutes and then at 375 for 25 minutes longer.

"We have made this cake dough and placed in pans and let it stand in the ice box over night before baking and have had very good success with it," Miss Rosenquist says.

### Do You Know That—

Grape juice made with a little water added to crushed grapes and steamed over hot water has a better flavor than that made from stewed fruit.

\* \* \*

A pleasantly tart thick salad-dressing is made of equal parts of French dressing and sour cream.

### Delightfully Feminine



3153

HOOKED RUG DESIGNS number C 5006 and C 5011 come tinted in proper colors for hooking on firm quality of burlap, with a Nu-art hook needle included with each order. No. C5006 is 20x30 inches, and requires colors cream, taupe, brown, white, yellow, orange, delft, red, rose and blue. No. C5011 is 21x38 inches and is to be filled in with colors yellow, lilac, blue, rose, coral, green and red. Instructions come with orders. Price for tinted burlap, including the hook needle is 85 cents for each design. Beginner's set of one tinted burlap, one hook needle and four large skeins of hooking yarn, \$2.00. Additional yarn can be supplied for 35 cents each, 2-ounce skein, or 65 cents for 2 skeins. Frames to accommodate a 36-inch wide rug while hooking, \$1.25. Extra hook needles, 25 cents. Order from the Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

extend up on the sides of the pan, for when it is removed the bottom edge of the cake may be torn off. Oil the paper and sides of the pan. Measure fat after it has been standing until pliable so that there will be no big air spaces. Roll out lumps in sugar and then measure. Sift flour directly into cup and level with edge of spatula. Do not tap cup to level, for in so doing the work of sifting flour to make it light and fluffy is undone.

Mix salt, flour and baking powder and then sift them together. Measure milk. Measure vanilla and turn it into the milk. Cream the fat with a wooden spoon until it is very much like thick cream. Add a scant tablespoon of sugar at a time and continue creaming. When all sugar is added the mixture should be light and fluffy and resemble hard sauce. If sugar and butter are not creamed well the cake will be coarse.

Separate eggs and beat whites until stiff and shiny. Add unbeaten yolks to fat-sugar mixture and mix thoroughly. Add a heaping tablespoon of the mixture of dry ingredients. Stir until damp and beat for a third of a minute. Add about two tablespoons milk. Mix slightly. Then repeat alternate adding of dry and wet ingredients. End the process with the dry mixture; work rapidly so that little gas is lost from the baking powder. The total time for mixing the wet and the dry should not be more than five minutes. When all the flour has been added beat in the egg whites.

DRESS PATTERN NUMBER 3153 is extremely modish and at the same time very easy to construct. The sketch shows the dress developed in a yellow and brown scheme. The ground is yellow and is patterned in soft green and brown coloring with bindings in the brown shade. The beruffled sleeves and jabot are plain yellow handkerchief linen. In silk crepe print, dotted dimity, washable crepe silk or, for formal wear, in chiffon or printed voile, this model would go practically everywhere. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 35-inch material with ¾ yard contrasting of 39-inch material, and 6½ yards of binding. PRICE, 15 CENTS.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps. Add 12 cents for one of the new Summer Catalogs and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

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# Hundreds on Long Island Potato Tour

## Annual Event Attracts Growers and Specialists From Many Sections

**A**LTHOUGH the day previous to the annual Long Island Potato Tour was cloudy and threatening, the weather man was evidently feeling unusually well during the three days of the tour and conditions were ideal. The event has come to be somewhat of an institution on Long Island. Two distinct groups attend the tour, local growers who are anxious to see what the other fellow's field looks like and hear the talks of experts from other sections, and others who come a considerable distance from upstate New York, and from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New England, and Canada. This latter group includes some growers, particularly of certified seed, who are anxious to see how the product they sell behaves under actual conditions on the Island, as well as potato certification officials and men from state colleges.

### Seed Sources and Spray Methods Compared

One of the features of the tour is an inspection of the work that has been done in actually testing seed sources. On a number of farms plots have been laid out and planted with certified seed secured from various states and Canada. Previous to the tour, a disease count was made by Dr. Karl Fernow of the New York State College of Agriculture so that Long Island growers, and, for that matter, the men present who grew the seed, could get a positive check on the amount of disease present.

Another type of experiment visited had to do with spraying and dusting. These experiments are under way, not to prove that disease control is profitable, but rather to answer some of the many questions which potato growers are asking such as the number of applications which give best results, the right pressure to use in applying, the formula of spray material to use, and the number of nozzles per row which is most effective.

Still another problem which received some attention is the proper degree of acidity for potato soil. Dr. Wessels of the Long Island Vegetable Research Farm has given this problem a lot of study. The range of acidity which gives best results for potatoes is rather narrow. If the soil gets too alkaline, scab is troublesome and the crop fails to grow vigorously. On the other hand, it is easy for it to become too acid. The problem for the potato grower is to study the fertilizer materials used and then to have sufficient tests made and add sufficient lime where necessary to keep the acidity at the right point.

### Crop is Looking Fine

Everyone was interested in the appearance of the crop. While potatoes on Long Island may not be quite as far advanced as they were at the date of the tour last year, the fields present an excellent appearance and there is every evidence that the crop will be a normal one, unless, of course, weather conditions interfere or we have a bad year for blight. The acreage on Long Island does not vary much.

Those present from other states gave brief reports of conditions in their section. In general, reports were that the crop is looking good, but that the acreage is fully above last year's figures. The one exception to this good condition was Virginia and the Eastern Shore where, it is reported, the crop looks bad. In general, of course, we know that the western part of the country is in the midst of a drought right now which cannot help but affect yields in western states.

### Commissioner Pyrke Explains Grading Law

During the program at the Massapequa Grange Hall, Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, explained in some detail the permissive grading law

which was passed at the last session of the New York State Legislature. While this applies to all farm products, those present were, of course, particularly interested in the way it will affect potato markets. Commissioner Pyrke emphasized the fact that the law will not be compulsory and that the Department has no desire to start anything which the majority of potato growers do not favor. The Commissioner also mentioned a number of hearings which are being held throughout important potato growing sections of the state in order to get the viewpoint of growers as to the proposed grades set up by the Department as authorized by the new law.

Entertainment on the trip was not entirely neglected. Of course, we must all eat and sleep, and those in charge of these arrangements did an excellent job. Even at that, there was probably more eating than sleeping. This was not the fault of the committee in charge of arrangements, but merely that a group of this sort gets to talking and easily forgets the lateness of the hour. Dinner the first day was served at the Massapequa Grange Hall by the ladies of the Grange, who certainly put on a feed that could not have been excelled. Supper was served at the State Institute of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale, where those who came a considerable distance were put up for the night.

### New Certification Standards

The second day of the tour dawned fair and clear and the long string of cars, escorted by a sergeant of the State police, left Farmingdale and proceeded eastward along the Jericho turnpike to Calverton. Professor J. R. Livermore, of the New York State College of Agriculture, told about the experimental plots being conducted on the farm of Charles Gresek and explained how the new registered certified standard would tend

(Continued on Page 7)

## Why Do You Cultivate Crops?

### Some Say Soil Mulch Is Important---Others That Weed-Killing Is the Only Aim

**B**EFORE the coming of the white man, the American Indian planted his corn with a pointed stick and prayed to the Great Spirit that the weed devils would not choke out the crop. The Pilgrims improved the Indian's method by using a mattock to stir the soil around the plant and they, too, prayed that the corn would survive the weeds and drought. As the pioneers moved westward cultivation became more and more important, bringing first the hoe, then a crude drag, and today, the modern cultivator.

Why do we cultivate? Certainly everyone will agree that killing weeds is one object. Few soils are sufficiently fertile to supply plant food for a bumper crop even when weeds do not steal part of the plant food and moisture. Where weeds get a start they also shade and choke out smaller and slower growing plants. Certainly weeds must be controlled if the crop is to do its best.

Not so many years ago, the text books told us that cultivation to form a soil mulch would prevent evaporation of moisture and conserve it for the use of the plant. This was commonly believed not only by scientists but by the man who actually followed the cultivator. More recently careful experiments performed by a number of colleges have convinced the experts that a soil mulch does little or no good and that the only reason for stirring the soil is to kill weeds. In other words, if weeds could be controlled without cultivation we would get a better crop by sitting on the porch in comfort and running the cultivator into the fence corner instead of riding it.

Whether or not you are prepared to swallow this story entirely, it certainly is true that deep cultivation after a crop gets a good start is likely to do it actual injury. The fine feeding roots are found near the surface of the soil where the dirt is warm and where the mixing of the soil with air when the land was prepared for the crop made conditions favorable for nitrification, that wonderful process of nature by which nitrogen in the soil is made available for the growth of plants.

It is certain too, that cultivation is expensive. It used to be the fashion to go through our cul-

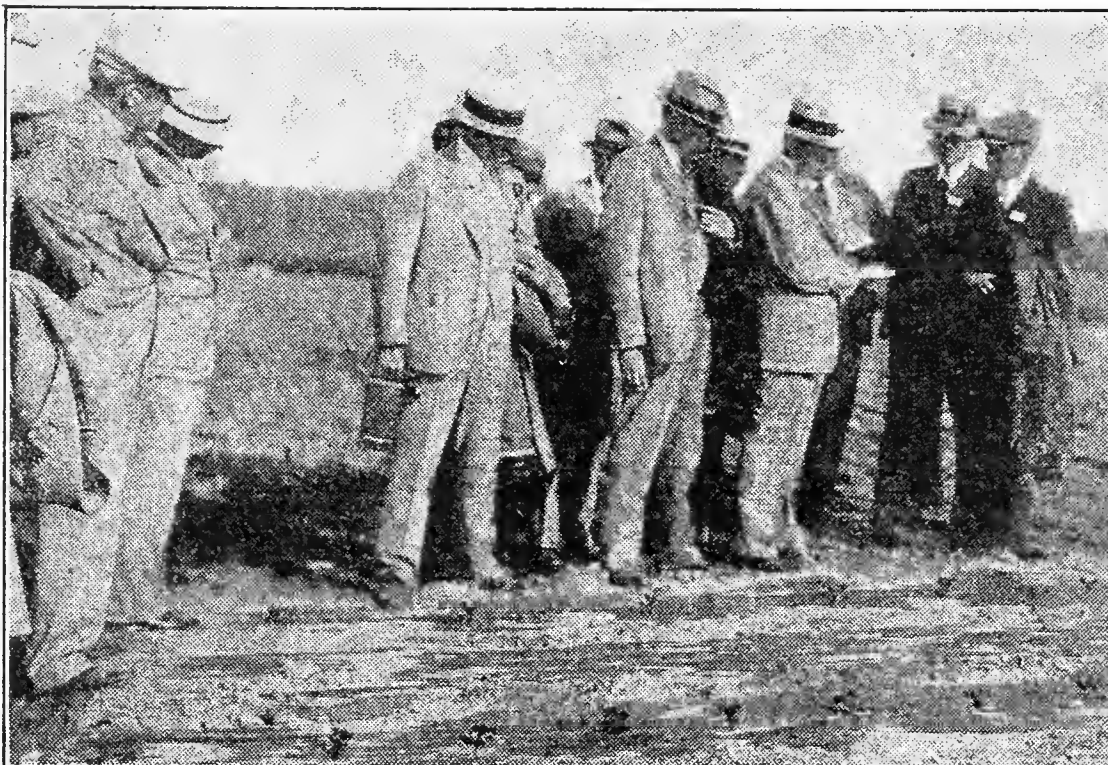
tivated crops with a hoe at least once and preferably twice. Now, the hoe is getting to be somewhat of an obsolete farm implement except in the home garden, because it costs too much to hoe crops at present labor prices. Cultivation also costs money even though it is done with a tractor and a six row cultivator. If we can cultivate a fewer number of times or do the work more efficiently when we do cultivate, it certainly is going to lower our production costs.

It is becoming more and more common for the crop grower to do most of his cultivating before planting time as it has been found that if weeds are killed early in the season plants will make a faster growth and fewer cultivations will be necessary. The method used depends much on the individual farm conditions.

Perhaps the method followed by one of my friends in the central part of the state on his dairy farm will serve to illustrate a common practice. I visited his farm when the corn was about three inches high, and potatoes were just nicely coming through the ground. I found him down by the barn, putting shields on the row cultivator that he expected to use that afternoon. I asked him if he cultivated to kill weeds or to conserve moisture.

"I hardly dare say," he replied. "So many prominent men have voiced their opinion on the subject, but personally I believe that an in-between course is the best one to follow. My first cultivation is with a weeder or spike tooth harrow when the crop is just coming through the ground. We always drag

(Continued on Page 6)



Inspecting a growing crop of melons where cultivation is made unnecessary by the use of mulch paper. The good results secured indicate that cultivation is not absolutely necessary when weeds are controlled.



## Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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Vol. 128 July 11, 1931 No. 2

### Sheffield Cuts Cream Prices

IT is with great regret that we have received the announcement on July 1 that the Sheffield Farms Company is cutting its sweet cream prices, amounting to about 30 per cent per quart. It is urged by Sheffield's that the New York market is burdened with a surplus of milk and cream and that the cut in prices is necessary to meet existing conditions. We do not agree with this statement. There is a surplus of milk and cream, of course, but so far as the cream is concerned, we believe the dealers could, if they really wished, take care of the surplus by manufacturing it, thereby putting only as much cream on the market as the demand justified. An official of the Sheffield Company has announced in the New York City papers that he believes both milk and cream are too high in price and that his company has constantly urged dairymen to reduce their prices.

In spite of the surplus there has been no real demand on the part of the consumer for the reduction of the retail prices of fluid milk and cream. Maintaining prices to the farmer has meant millions of dollars to the dairymen of the New York milk shed during the hard times when money is especially necessary.

### Build Cheaper Roads

"I am on a dirt road. We help pay for good roads but can only use them a part of the time. We help pay for snow removal, with the result that we have to have a wagon at the state road or hire our stuff trucked to our corner. We are obliged to pay for a whole year automobile license in order to use our cars before the first of July. I could not run my car this year until the middle of April.

"One day this winter, it took me over four hours to go about twenty-five rods with horses with two of us shoveling. Except for corn, I can raise as good stuff as they can in the valley, but after all what is the use?"—A. W.

IN order to give employment, the State and the counties are engaged in a great program of road-building and repairing. One cannot travel for any distance in any section of the State without running into construction work. This program is costing millions of dollars, and practically none of it is going to relieve dirt road farmers.

We are in sympathy with a fine through road system for the travelling public. Such roads must be built well and wide. They also, of course, must be maintained. But we insist that there are enough of such roads for the present; that instead of building highways that cost forty to fifty thousand dollars a mile, build five and ten thousand

dollar roads to reach back into the good farming districts to give relief to farmers who have given and given in taxes with very little value received.

We fear, however, that a square deal in road-building will not be brought about until the farmers themselves, through petitions, meetings, and personal interviews with assemblymen and senators, insist on changing the policy of road-building.

### It Takes Skill to Pitch Hay or Milk a Cow

TWO or three days ago we were much amused in watching a city man pitch on a load of hay.

Although apparently strong enough, he certainly made bungling work of the job. Recently, also, we tried to teach, without much success, our eleven-year-old Bobby how to milk a cow. It is instances like these, and others that we note every little while, that emphasize what a complicated job farming is. Those of you who have grown up in the business take it for granted, but there is hardly a single task on the farm today that does not require a large amount of skill and training to perform successfully.

In addition to the special knowledge or skill necessary to do the hundred and one different farm jobs, there is a mental training required today that the early farmers did not need. Consider the thousands of weeds, insect pests, and diseases of plant and animal life that a farmer must now know how to combat. The proper maintenance of soil, the feeding and care of animals, present new and increasing difficulties, all of which require special skill and knowledge.

As the years come on, the problems of agriculture will continue to increase so that it is now safe to predict that the farmer without technical knowledge and business ability will not be able to live on the land. Therefore, competition will be reduced, so that the future may see fewer farmers but better ones.

### Consumption of Vegetables Is Doubled

RECENTLY the writer counted eighteen kinds of vegetables in one store in Yonkers.

We did not count the different kinds of fruit, but there were many varieties.

When we think of the times on the farm when we looked forward with such great longing to the different "seasons" for vegetables like sweet corn, or fruits like strawberries, we marvel at the change that has taken place in farming and in the whole food business in a short quarter century.

Did you know, incidentally, that Americans are eating twice as many vegetables per person as they did twenty years ago? Do you realize that refrigeration and rapid transportation are helping to bring this about? It is, however, still true that local grown stuff is liked the best by the consumers, and it has the advantage of low freight rates. There are still, therefore, splendid opportunities for local growers, but outside competition makes it highly necessary to study the markets, to improve packing and quality, and, in short, to be on one's toes every minute to get our own nearby stuff on the market first and in the finest condition.

### Good Tax Recommendations

THE New York State Tax Commission, headed by Senator Mastick of Westchester County, and appointed a year ago by the Legislature and the Governor to study the tax situation in the State, is to be commended for its recommendations recently made public. These recommendations are explained in some detail on the New York news page this time. If accepted by the Legislature and the Governor, and enacted into the law, the suggestions of the Commission will lop off some \$200,000,000 annually from real estate taxes and make up the revenue by other means of taxation.

The Commission would put a substantial luxury tax on cigarettes and tobacco, on cosmetics;

it would increase the tax on gasoline and would make the motor buses pay more of their share of maintaining the public highways. Another recommendation of the Commission would increase income taxes.

These suggestions are in the interest of a square deal and of fair play. At the present time real estate is paying about 70 per cent of the State taxes. This is particularly hard on agriculture because most farm property is in the form of real estate.

American Agriculturist has insisted for years that our tax system must be adjusted to relieve the ruinous burden now resting upon real estate. Great progress has already been made through the recommendations of Governor Roosevelt's Agricultural Advisory Commission in adjusting farm tax burdens. If this progress is continued through the acceptance of the Mastick Commission's recommendations, we shall rejoice with farmers in the solving of one of the great farm problems.

### Shortcakes—the Kind Ma Used to Make

EVER since we were young we have taken a great delight in going berrying. Roaming the quiet fields and woods, listening to all of that distinct and separate world inhabited by bird and insect life, is rest and comfort to the soul.

Never in all of our varying experience have we seen wild strawberries as plentiful as they are this year. How the family has reveled in shortcake buried in wild strawberries! One cannot buy anything to eat in the cities that will equal a real wild strawberry shortcake; a city restaurant's idea of a shortcake is to put a few sour garden strawberries on top of a piece of cake. Of course, every country dweller knows that the right kind of shortcake is not made with cake at all.

Talking about luscious shortcakes got us off from what we were going to say. Not only were the wild berries on our place very thick this year but they were the biggest we ever saw. In fact, many of them were as big as garden berries. Wondering why this is true, we finally came to the conclusion that the great size of these field berries was due to the fact that they came originally from garden strawberry vines.

Many years ago, probably more than half a century, some hand that is now gone hopefully planted a few strawberry vines in the garden. The years have come and gone, the garden grew to weeds and the grass has done its best to crowd out these vines, but still after more than fifty years the wild descendants of these tame strawberries still show the effect of cultivation. Thus, does the good work of men, even in material things, live on after them.

### Eastman's Chestnut

THE following story with its atmosphere of real country life was sent to me some little time ago by a Delaware County, New York, friend.

In a certain village in the eastern part of New York State, lived a party we will call Dave, who was a dealer in cattle and also something of a horse trader. On a farm a short distance from the village lived a farmer whom we will call George who was also a disciple of David Harum. One day as Dave was driving past George's farm, George hailed him and stumped him for a "hoss" trade. Dave always ready for a deal drove George's horse once around the barn and George drove Dave's horse once around the barn, and they traded, even Steven. Dave got into his buggy and started for home, but had only gone a few rods, when.

"Whoa. Say, George, is there anything the matter with this horse but the string-halt?"

"No. Say, Dave, is there anything the matter with this horse but the heaves?"

"No."

"Gidap."

"Gidap."



# Amusing Old-Time Superstitions

## Do People in Your Locality Have Pet Beliefs Such As These?

**A**LTHOUGH most people in these days disclaim a belief in signs, one who watches closely will find almost every one making occasional remarks on the significance of this or that happening, most of which, sifted down, prove to be remnants of old superstitions, or folk-lore, of ancient days, some reaching back even to the Dark Ages, when the world was commonly supposed to be peopled by various demons, whose voices were heard in the beating of the rain, the whistle of wind, rolling of thunder, and all unusual noises.

A few of these ancient superstitions that have drifted down to present days are quite amusing. Some of them work in well when one is planning an evening's jollification, as, for instance, the telling of fortunes by means of tea leaves. Tea grounds, floating in the cup, were supposed to indicate company, soft ones representing a woman and hard ones a man. When small, the guest was expected to be a large person; long grounds foretold a tall visitor. If the grounds were thrown under the table the guest was expected to remain over night, or longer, but if left in the cup, the call would be of short duration. Grounds remaining in a cup after the tea had been taken imparted still further knowledge. The cup was turned up on the saucer, when the turning process was continued for a few times before setting the cup upright and studying the grounds. An open pathway through the grounds indicated a journey, its length depending on the length of the path. When the cup was turned sideways, if any tea ran out tears were anticipated on the journey. A ring of grounds, with a small dot in the center, represented a wish, and the owner of the cup was advised to think of what was most deeply desired, as it would certainly be granted.

Dreams, vivid enough to be remembered, were supposed to have some occult meaning. They were often taken to be prophetic warnings, or to hold valuable information. Most of us are familiar with the old rhyme,

*"Saturday night dream,  
Sunday morning told,  
Sure 'twill come to pass  
Before it's a week old."*

Long ago, this was implicitly believed true. Saturday night dreams were never told on Sunday morning unless it was desired they come to pass. What one dreamed Monday morning, before daylight, was supposed to come true before Saturday night unless one kept still about it until after breakfast, by which means the hoodoo was removed.

If a man lost a cow he caught a daddy-long-legs, placed a finger on one leg, and noticed which way the other leg pointed, as this was claimed to be the direction in which the cow would be found. If a daddy-long-legs could not be captured the loser spit in the palm of his left hand, struck the spittle with a finger of the right hand, and started off for his cow in the direction in which the spittle jumped when struck.

If one caught a frog from a brook and rubbed him, alive, over a freckled face, it was believed the freckles would soon disappear.

When one's left ear burned it was taken as a sign that some one was talking ill about him. If the ear was well pinched, it was claimed the talker would bite his tongue.

When one wished to rid his house of rats he wrote them an extremely polite note, requesting that they remove to a neighbor's house, being sure to specify very plainly what house. Or, if preferred, one caught a rat, transferred it to the house of some neighbor, and let it go. All the rats at the first house were thought to follow it. Another method was to catch a rat and tie a bell about its neck, then let it loose for the other rats to follow.

If a fishbone lodged in the throat, one was instructed to pull the big toe, when the bone would immediately come out.

At one time, in a fairly recent period,

it was believed an ill omen to cut one's finger nails on Sunday. An old rhyme says,

*"It is better you never were born,  
Than on the Sabbath pare hair  
or horn."*

Another rhyme has it,—

*"Cut them on Monday, cut them  
for wealth,  
Cut them on Tuesday, cut them  
for health,  
Cut them on Wednesday, cut them  
for news,  
Cut them on Thursday, a pair of  
new shoes,  
Cut them on Friday, cut them for  
woe,  
Cut them on Saturday, a journey  
to go,  
Cut them on Sunday, cut them for  
evil,  
And be all the week as cross as a  
weasel."*

When the Evil One visited the earth he was supposed to take the form of a black cat, or a black dog. He was also credited, upon occasions, with taking the shape of a black pig on the ridge-pole of a dwelling. A branch cut from a mountain ash, or a horseshoe nailed over the door, was commonly believed to keep out witches. Picking up a pin with the head toward one was supposed to insure a ride. A scratch on the back of the hand, pointing toward the thumb, was also thought to insure a ride, its length depending upon the length of the scratch; also,

*"Nearer the thumb,  
Sooner 'twill come."*

When the sole of the foot itched, one expected to step on strange land. If, after counting three white horses, one shook hands with somebody and then wished, it was claimed the wish would come true. When the sun shone through the limbs of apple trees on Christmas Day it was claimed there would be a good crop of fruit the next year. "Plant a bean with the eye up, and it will grow straight down through the earth to China," was a common belief. If one looked at the moon, repeating,

*"I see the moon, the moon sees me,  
The moon sees somebody I want  
to see,"*

and then named the person in mind, it

was claimed the two would be sure to meet in a few days.

The superstition regarding the spilling of salt originated with the ancient Romans, who made much use of it in their sacrifices, regarding it as sacred to Penates. Hence, to spill it was supposed to incur the anger of the household gods. When accidental spilling did occur, the old-time Roman immediately tossed some over his left shoulder—the shoulder of ill omen—that he might thus divert wrath from his neighbor and turn it upon himself.

In the old days of Greece and Rome a sneeze, while one was rising from table or bed, was supposed to indicate

approaching death; to sneeze between midday and midnight, when planetary conditions were favorable, foretold much happiness; turning to the right while sneezing was looked upon as a particularly happy omen.

*We know that beliefs and superstitions such as have just been mentioned are prevalent in many localities. Do you know of any interesting or amusing folk lore that would be of interest to readers of American Agriculturist? We will pay \$1.00 each for all letters that we are able to publish. Address them to the Editorial Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.*



## With the A. A. Fruit Grower



## Sweet Clover, an Orchard Cover Crop

When is the best time to seed sweet clover as a cover crop in the apple orchard?

**E**XPERIMENTS in the New Jersey Orchards indicate that the best time to seed sweet clover as a cover crop is in late August or early September. This enables the young plants to get started in the fall so that they can make their best growth in the spring. It also gives a better cover of the ground the next season. After the first season, sweet clover will reseed itself under most conditions and can be left down indefinitely.

In sections where it is impractical to seed sweet clover in the fall, and where there is a good proportion of moisture in the soil, planting rye in the fall and then seeding sweet clover very early in the spring seems to give satisfactory results. A large grower in north Jersey has followed this practice for several years and reports excellent stands.

How long should sweet clover be left down in the orchard?

Sweet clover usually gives the best results in the fruit orchard if it is turned over every two or three years and the ground put under cultivation.

It is suggested that sweet clover be grown in alternate rows with the ground, not in sweet clover, tilled.

Does sweet clover need lime in order to be grown successfully?

Sweet clover will grow satisfactorily on soil that does not contain a great deal of lime and probably in no case would more than a ton of lime to the acre be needed in order to get a very satisfactory growth of this legume. In fact, a good crop of sweet clover has been grown on soil on which no satisfactory catch of any other cover crop could be secured.

Does sweet clover require a great deal of moisture?

Sweet clover is certainly adaptable, growing well on highly alkaline and fairly acid soils and although requiring a fair amount of moisture will stand considerable dry weather. Of course, it grows best on land that has plenty of moisture and probably if the ground is very dry should not be used in the orchard on that account. However, it is a widely suitable crop that is finding more favor with orchardists all over the country.

Can I grow vetch and sweet clover together?

We do not advise the sowing of vetch and sweet clover together as it is a needless expense, since a seeding of sweet clover costs somewhat less than the vetch and will give equally as good results as the two together and better than the vetch alone. A plot at the New Jersey Experiment Station to which vetch and sweet clover are grown together is a tangled mass of vegetation, the vetch climbing up the sweet clover.

In growing sweet clover in the orchard with alternate rows, is it necessary that you buy seed every year?

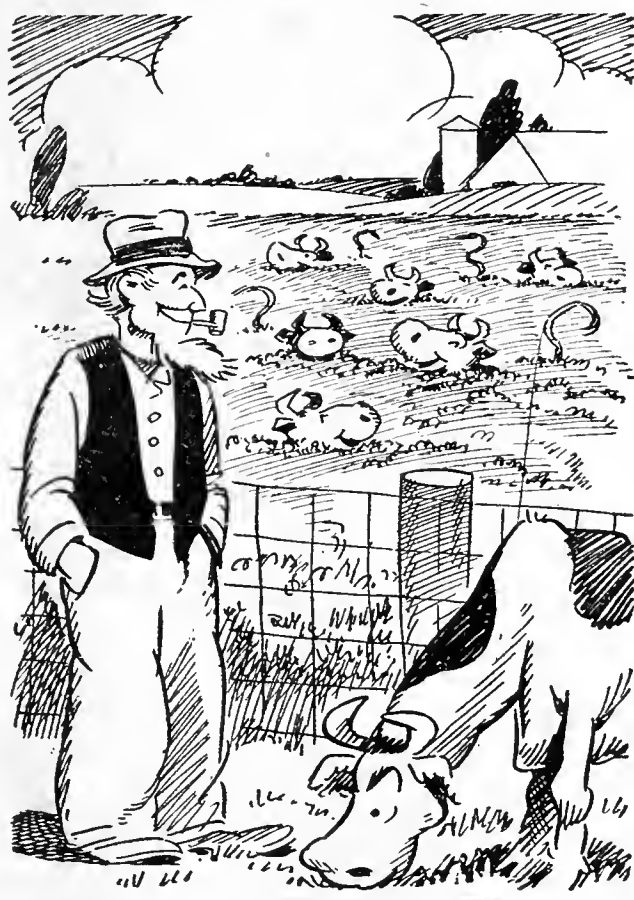
All that is necessary to re-seed sweet clover is to cut a few of the mature plants, and drag them over the tilled portion of the orchard that is to be seeded. Enough seed will be left so that there will be no danger of the crop not coming up.

Can sweet clover be cut in the spring so that spraying can be carried on more satisfactorily?

Sweet clover can be cut any time from May 15 to June 20, or perhaps even a little later, and yet make a satisfactory growth in the orchard. This enables the spraying of the trees without dragging the hose through a heavy mass of vegetation. Even if cut at this time, the crop will seed itself the same year.

Cows need from three to four pounds of water for each pound of milk they give.

## The Song of the Lazy Farmer



fresh next fall. Some future day when I git time I'll cover all my soil with lime and then inoculate it so sweet clover'll have a chance to grow, but now, until that comes to pass my cows must git along with grass. I'll help reduce the milk supply, and wait till price goes up to try to grow sweet clover for my kine, until then they can just recline beneath the shade and hope for rain to make the bluegrass come again!



# BABY CHICKS



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For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. Orders of 500 or more 1/2c less per chick. Order direct from this adv. Parcel Post prepaid. Live arrival guar. Circular free

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Barred Rocks	\$4.00	\$7.00	\$32.50	\$60
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Heavy Mixed	3.75	6.00	30.00	55

These are first class chicks and nothing cheap but the price. 100% live arrival guar. Postpaid. Hatched from 2 and 3 year old breeders. Catalogue FREE. Used Incubators cheap. THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY, The Dependable Plant, BOX 75-A, RICHFIELD, PA.

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S. C. White Leghorns	\$2.13	\$3.75	\$6.50
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Heavy Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00
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Mixed or Assorted \$6.00 per 100. Order Direct.

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C.O.D.—100 Rocks or Reds, \$8; Leghorns or Heavy Mixed, \$6.50; Light Mixed \$6. Free range. Safe delivery guaranteed. Circular.

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With the A. A.

# Poultry Farmer



## Feeding Rations for Turkeys

THE proper feeding of baby turks and growing stock is very important, but not half so complicated as most folks think. Many intelligent people still cling to the old idea of hand feeding, feeding five times a day, and changing the feed every few days. The turkey does not appreciate or pay you for all of this extra work. We usually have the hoppers full of feed and of course the fountains full of pure water when the poults are put in the brooder houses, which is when they are from 40 to 60 hours old. Neither the fountains nor feeders are ever allowed to become empty. That is about all there is to our method of feeding.

The feeding of baby turkeys is very similar to that of chicks. The one difference, is that turkeys require more milk, probably due to their more rapid growth.

lbs. cracked wheat, 15 lbs. steel-cut oats.

### Green Feed

When poults are on range no additional green feed is needed. When they are confined as in the Jeffrey plan, give them fresh tender greens each day, or add five pounds of Alfalfa leaf meal to the mash mixture.

### Feeding Equipment

For mash feeding, allow one and one-half inches for each poult. That means a six foot feeder for each 100 poults when they feed from both sides. Allow half as much hopper feeding space for grain.

Remember that there is no quicker way to spread Blackhead and other diseases than to have turkeys pick up their food from contaminated floors or soil. It is essential, therefore, that all feeding be in hoppers or troughs so constructed that the turkeys can not track in infection or for any droppings to get into the feed. The Ohio reel feeder is a good one, as are several others.

As the turkeys become larger and require more feed, large, outdoor feeders will be necessary.—L. E. Weaver.

### Starting Rations for Turkeys

- 35 lbs. yellow corn meal.
- 10 lbs. wheat bran.
- 15 lbs. flour wheat middlings.
- 10 lbs. fine ground heavy oats.
- 10 lbs. meat scrap (50-55% protein)
- 20 lbs. dried skimmilk or dried buttermilk.
- 2 lb. steamed bone meal.
- 1 lb. salt.

Feed this ration for three weeks and then change to the regular Cornell starting mash for chicks, or any good commercial chick growing mash that contains ten per cent or more of dried skimmilk or dried buttermilk. Give liquid skimmilk also if it is available.

Grain feeding is less important than the mash. It may be started when the poults are one to two weeks old. Use any good clean mixture of chick grain or mix—50 lbs. fine cracked corn, 35

Pollination is important in orchards and bees aid pollination. So much is granted; but how much are they worth, why they are needed more now-a-days than years ago, and how to care for bees, are questions that are answered in the bulletin on honeybees for the orchard. After reading this bulletin you can get more technical and practical help through a farm study course. Ask for E-190 and for a farm study course announcement from the office of publication at the New York state college of agriculture at Ithaca, New York.

## Why Do You Cultivate Crops ?

(Continued from Page 3)

the ground as many times as possible before planting as we find that we can do the cultivating in this way in half the time that it would take even with the row cultivator a month later. We are just getting ready for the first cultivation with a cultivator and we use the shields to prevent the young plants being covered by the dirt thrown from the inner shovels. We never cultivate deep as we believe that more injury is done to the root system than benefit through aeration of the soil.

"That is very interesting, but how many times do you cultivate?" I asked.

"It depends entirely upon the season," was the reply. "If the season is wet, we usually find it desirable to cultivate a little oftener than during a dry season when weeds do not make as good a growth. We never cultivate if there is any danger of breaking the top leaves and the last cultivation merely scrapes the surface of the ground to cut off what weeds there are. On potatoes we usually use a hiller on the last cultivation to throw the dirt up around the base of the plants and provide a row that will dig more easily with the machine digger. We have a special attachment that we put on the cultivator for our cabbage field. It is a surface cultivator that merely shaves the surface of the soil and goes under the extending leaves of the plants."

As we walked up from the barn past the garden, I noticed that it was very free from weeds and went over to see what was the reason. "This is my experimental plot," my friend remarked. "I had heard so much about mulch paper that I resolved to try it in the garden last year on a small scale."

"How does it work?"

"In the garden it seems to work very well. I used it on half of the piece last year and the crop was apparently as good or better than that which was cultivated. It probably saves enough labor to offset the cost, and weed control is nearly perfect. The plants seem to obtain enough moisture and mature some-

what earlier than normal. It would seem in this case that the killing of the weeds is the important thing and that mulch for the conservation of moisture is outdated. I hardly think that it would be a paying proposition for the average farmer to use paper mulch in his field crops at the present time, but under intensive conditions on truck crops, it certainly has a place."

"Do you believe the tractor will ever replace the horse drawn cultivator in New York?" was my next question, as we were washing up for dinner.

"Under certain conditions I think that the new cultivator type of tractor has a place on the larger farms of the state. I think that the one horse cultivator is passing out of the picture rapidly although they are still in use in many sections. One of our neighbors is using a tractor this year for the first time and he is very well satisfied with it, but he has a very large acreage under cultivation to justify it."

We have often wondered just what our readers have found to be the best practice in cultivating under their particular conditions. We would be glad to get comments on both the proper number of times to cultivate as well as whether cultivation to kill weeds only is as satisfactory as the older practice. Why do you cultivate? How do you cultivate and what results do you get? We will pay one dollar each for all letters on this subject which we publish.

—H. L. C.

## Black Leaf 40

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No Handling of Birds

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Our Own trapnested Pen 1 9c. Pen 2 5/2c. Started Chicks—Pullets. Pure Barron Eng. Wh. Leghorns. Catalog Free. Willacker Leghorn Farm, Box M, New Washington, Ohio





## With the A. A. Dairyman



### How to Get More Out of Our Pastures

ABOUT three years ago I heard pasture improvement discussed by Professor Barron of Cornell and as I realized that my pastures were far from sufficient for my milking herd, I decided to try his recommendations.

I first applied ground limestone on a small portion in the fall of 1929 at the rate of one ton per acre. In the spring of 1930 I applied three hundred pounds per acre of 16 per cent superphosphate. In the fall of 1930 I applied lime again at the rate of one ton per acre to the area treated in 1929 and to the additional acreage treated with phosphate in the spring of 1930. Early this spring I applied three hundred pounds of phosphate again but this has not had sufficient time to show the results. This will complete the treatment for five years. I am continuing the treatment and applying phosphate in one treatment on another area at the rate of six hundred pounds per acre and limestone at one ton per acre where the ground is sufficiently smooth to use a lime spreader.

The results of this treatment are very gratifying. I pastured this portion of pasture for eight days when the cows were turned out of doors first this spring and in the eight days the herd grazed everything living. They were then kept out of this pasture for sixteen days and the seventeenth day Professor Barron of Cornell and C. N. Abbey of the Cattaraugus County Farm Bureau held a field meeting here to study results. After being allowed to grow for sixteen days, the portion treated twice had a stand of blue grass and white clover four to six inches high and so thick and close on the ground that paint brush and the original weeds were completely crowded out. While the portion treated once with limestone and phosphate was not as far advanced as the other, it had a very good stand of white clover in comparison with very little clover in the untreated area. The cost of material was \$2.25 per year per acre. It is readily seen that a farmer realizes very good pay for the labor involved in spreading the lime and phosphate. In comparing it with green feed the labor would be much less than with cutting and hauling green feed to the barn daily regardless of how busy I might be in harvesting and silo filling.

The farmers who attended the meeting thought that one acre would be ample feed for one cow while the balance of the pasture carries only one cow to three acres.—LEWIS J. JONES, *Freedom, Cattaraugus County, N. Y.*

\* \* \*

#### Early Feed on Fertilized Pasture

THE first time I became interested in fertilizing pastures was on a farm bureau field trip in the fall of 1929. Professor Barron and I were out looking over a farm on which had been tried several different kinds of fertilizing experiments. I thought that the superphosphate was doing the most good and decided to try it on my pasture.

My soil test revealed that the lime requirement was sufficiently met so three acres were treated with superphosphate at the rate of three hundred pounds per acre.

The results have been quite noticeable. Last year white clover began to come up through the moss covered areas, and the fertilized area remained green throughout the drought season and late into the fall. The unfertilized area did not show the clover growth through the moss and did not remain green through the dry season or into the fall. This year the fertilized area was up at least two weeks before the other and its growth was more dense and more rapid. In the treated section the moss has practically all disappeared.

I think this has been a very profitable

experiment, and intend to treat seven more acres this season in similar manner.—JAMES DORNAN, *Franklinville, Cattaraugus County, N. Y.*

\* \* \*

#### Results from a Complete Fertilizer

IN the spring of 1929 County Agent Blanchard with Professor John H. Barron, started an experiment on our farm, in improving old pastures by the use of commercial fertilizer. Two plots of about nine acres each were fenced. One was fertilized, the other not. A concentrated fertilizer was applied to one plot at the rate of about one hundred pounds per acre. This was done by the use of a cyclone seeder. This fertilizer is a complete high analysis fertilizer (16.5-16.5-21.5), which sold at that time for about \$5. per cwt.

The same amount was applied again in the spring of 1930. Marked improvement could readily be seen in the fertilized area. We pastured these plots as much as we thought practicable. The results were as follows. The fertilized area furnished pasture for seventeen head, of which twelve were milkers, thirty-six days. While pastured on this plot cows produced 8662 pounds of milk which sold for \$229.00. The unfertilized area furnished pasture for the same seventeen head, twenty days. During this time cows produced 4901 pounds of milk, which sold for \$131.91. This made a difference of \$97.09 in favor of the fertilized area.

We are only reporting to August 14. After this, owing to the extremely dry weather, it was necessary to feed the cows green fodder at the barn. This spring the grass on the fertilized area started much in advance of the other. About May 1, this spring, the same amount of fertilizer analysing (16½-20-0) was applied on the fertilized plot in hopes that practically the same results might be obtained at less expense.—HENRY W. CLARK, *Berkshire, Tioga County, N. Y.*

#### Hundreds on Long Island Potato Tour

(Continued from Page 3)

to improve the quality of seed potatoes. This new standard allows less than one-half of one per cent total disease in the field or in the test plot of the grower.

The next stop was the Long Island vegetable research farm, where various experiments were explained by members of the staff including talks by Professor P. H. Wessels, director of the farm, Dr. H. C. Hockett, Station entomologist, and Dr. J. C. Cunningham, Station pathologist.

After a hearty luncheon served by the ladies of Baiting Hollow, Professor Hardenburg gave a talk on "Present Methods of Cultivation." He advises little cultivation after the crop is in bloom.

#### Potato Sacking Machine

An interesting part of the afternoon's program was the stop at Henry P. Tutill's in Mattituck, where a potato sacking machine was seen in operation. The machine seemed to work very satisfactorily and it was stated that five hundred pecks of potatoes an hour could be sacked, weighed, and sewn by the machine. There seems to be an increasing demand for potatoes in small sacks. After the potato packing demonstration, the party divided, part to go on to the machinery demonstration at Fleet's Neck, and part to the Cobbler seed demonstration at Southold. At this stop, Professor H. L. Bailey, American Agriculturist Vermont Editor, told about the future seed potato standards that are becoming increasingly strict every year and "Cy" Crosby of the New York State College of Agriculture, told about the plans that were being made for the control of the potato aphid. He said that

it mattered very little whether you drowned them in a little nicotine, soap and water or whether they were dry cleaned by the nicotine dust, as long as the application was thorough.

#### Machinery Exhibit

At the machinery exhibit, several new features in potato machinery were shown. One of the exciting events of the afternoon was the plowing contest in which the various makes of tractors at the demonstration competed.

The last, but by no means the least, day of the tour took the southern section of the Island from Southampton to Wainscott, Sagaponack and Watermill. Talks by Dr. Barrus, Dr. Fernow, and Dr. Rasmussen were features of the morning, and the members of the tour, as they boarded the train for New York, agreed that this tour was one of the best-attended and informative held during recent years.

#### CATTLE

##### Canadian Cows

are good producers and high testers. Grades \$60. Registered \$100.

MURDIE A. McLENNAN, Lancaster, Ontario, Canada

#### SHEEP

##### Registered Shropshire and Dorset Rams

\$20 each. Shipped on approval. Will exchange for wool at 20 cents per lb. J. S. MORSE, LEVANA, N. Y.

#### DOGS AND PET STOCK

**WANTED** —GUINEA PIGS, WHITE MICE, RABBITS. Laboratory use. Lambert Schmidt, 1101 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, N.Y.

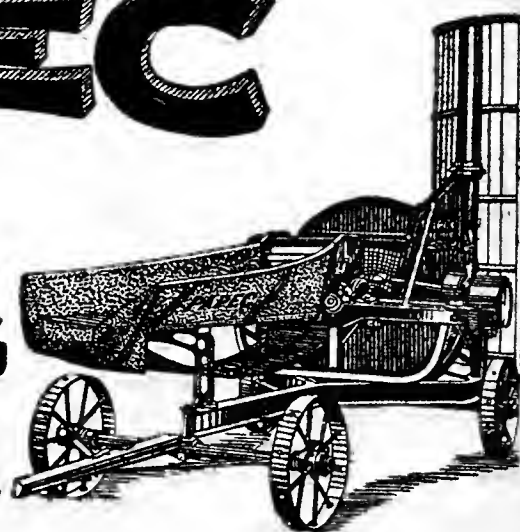
#### GOATS

##### MILK GOATS

PEDIGREED REGISTERED BUCK worth \$100. FOR \$50. Doe soon fresh. Goldsborough's Goats, Mohnton, Pa.

# 55% Prefer PAPEC

## BECAUSE OF ITS BIG SAVING IN POWER



ONE ton of silage per hour for each horsepower applied is generally considered good cutter performance. Yet Papec, on official tests, has shown *double* this capacity. So when several hundred owners were recently asked why they preferred the Papec, it was not surprising that more than half of them said without hesitation, "Because it's the easiest running machine on the market."

The fact that Papec offers more square inches of useful throat capacity per dollar invested is another good reason why more farmers own Papec Cutters than any other make. A third big reason for Papec's popularity is its reputation for non-clog elevation at speeds considerably lower than those required by other cutters. And lower speed automatically means more safety, longer life, and less power.

#### Better and Lower Cost Silage

"With a 7½ h. p. motor, our Papec elevates into a 42-foot silo without a clog and takes lap bundles as fast as a man can feed. Costs us \$3.48 for energy to fill two silos," says Fraser Bros., Mukwonago, Wis. Sorem and Sons, Northfield, Minn., say their Papec "cut filling time squarely in half, a saving of \$75.00 on labor alone." E. R. Pennebaker, Thompsett, Pa., says, "Last year

it cost me \$1.00 a load to fill. This year, with my Papec, it cost me only 20 cents a load."

This year, these savings in power, time and labor are more important than ever before. Never has there been a year when the Papec guarantee of more, better and lower-cost silage has meant so much.

#### Send for Free Feeding Booklet

Every feeder should have our new 48-page booklet, "More Profit from Home Grown Feeds." Includes valuable feeding formulas. Sent free. With it we will send our new Ensilage Cutter catalog which explains why we guarantee more, better and lower cost silage with the Papec. Fill out and mail the coupon and both booklets will be sent promptly, without cost or obligation. Mail the coupon today.

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397 West Main Street, Shortsville, N. Y.  
Ensilage Cutters—Feed and Roughage Grinders  
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397 West Main St., Shortsville, N. Y.

Please send me free and entirely without obligation the items checked below.

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☐ 48-page Feeding Booklet  
☐ Address of nearest Papec dealer

I own a ..... Silo.  
(size)

Power available .....

Name .....

Address .....



# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

## July Milk Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk (Metropolitan area)	2.90	2.70
2 Fluid Cream		
2A Fluid Cream	1.66	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	1.91	
3 Evap. Cond.		
Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	1.25	1.10
4 Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for July 1930 was \$3.00 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$2.80 for 3%. The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

## New York Retail Prices

Prevailing prices on Tuesday, June 30th, for eggs and butter at retail in the New York metropolitan district.

Eggs	Range
Best white, cartons	33 @ 39
Best brown, cartons	— @ 35
Best mixed, cartons	— @ 35
Best white, mediums, loose	29
Large mixed, loose	25 —
Butter	Range
Best in prints	29 @ 31
Best in tubs and rolls	27 @ 29

## Butter Operating On Higher Level

CREAMERY SALTED	July 3, 1931	June 27, 1931	July 5, 1930
Higher than extra	25 1/4-25 3/4	25 -25 1/2	34 -34 1/2
Extra (92 sc.)	24 1/2-24 3/4	24 1/2-33 1/2	
84-91 score	20 1/2-24 1/4	20 -24	28 1/2-33
Lower Grades	17 1/2-20	17 -19 1/2	26 1/2-28

The week ending with July 4 found the butter market operating on a slightly higher level than has been the case for many weeks. With the higher level came the problem of fluctuations. In spite of that however, the market closed fractionally higher than the week previous.

Trade opened on Monday, June 29, with the market in good shape, a firm position having been held over the week end, with prices fully sustained. The hot weather in the West has had a very decided effect on the quality of butter and critical buyers have been finding it difficult to supply their trade needs.

On Tuesday, the market developed increased firmness and values moved upward. Most of the strength arose from the speculative quarters, and although there were some who questioned the wisdom of the advance, nevertheless the general feeling was one of confidence. At the same time there was no shortage of butter, and added to the current arrivals we had some short held goods that represented a profit to the holders.

Wednesday's market found the speculators again on the job and values went a quarter cent higher, creamery extras bringing 25c to 25 1/4c. This strained the market, regular buyers refusing to operate. A reaction set in Thursday when a sharp break carried prices off a full cent, speculators having withdrawn almost entirely. However, the break was too severe and by Friday's opening 92 score butter was back to the above quotations. At the quoted level the market was somewhat disturbed, trade being very quiet with jobbers and chain stores taking only enough to fill their immediate trade needs. Speculative buying was checked

for the moment and considerable butter has been stored on receiver's account. Had the trade been content with Tuesday's market at 25c for creamery extras everybody would have been ahead of the game. Saturday being a closed holiday made it impossible to get any storage figures.

## Cheese Holds Firm

STATE FLATS	July 3, 1931	June 27, 1931	July 5, 1930
Fresh Fancy	13 1/2-15	13-15	18 1/2-19 1/2
Fresh Average	-13		
Held Fancy	21 -23	21-23	25 -26
Held Average		23 -	

The cheese market has held firm and steady all during the week ending July 4. Daily reports from the cheese centers indicate good business activity in full grass, heat free fresh cheese of top quality. On Monday, June 29, there was good speculative interest and the market had a firm undertone. This continued on Tuesday and right up to the close on Friday. Buying interests gave good support and the market closed in good shape. Prices have not changed, a condition looked upon with much favor by many in the trade.

## Fancy Nearby Eggs Higher

NEARBY WHITE	July 3, 1931	June 27, 1931	July 5, 1930
Hennery			
Selected Extras	26 -29	25 1/2-28 1/2	30-32
Average Extras	23 -25	23 -24 1/2	27-29
Extra Firsts	19 1/2-22	19 1/2-20 1/2	25-26
Firsts	18 -19	18 -19	22-23
Undergrades	-17 1/2	-17 1/2	21
Pullets			
Pewees			
NEARBY BROWNS	July 3, 1931	June 27, 1931	July 5, 1930
Hennery	23 1/2-28	22 -26	27-34
Gathered	19 -22 1/2	18 -21 1/2	22-25

The egg market closed on July 3 another fraction above the previous weekend close. To be sure the gain was only fractional and on the highest classifications, but that shows the trend. As long as the price curve keeps pointing upward we have nothing to complain about.

A great deal of difficulty has been experienced because of hot weather damage. When the market opened on Monday, June 29, several lots were rejected when the inspectors got at them. The demand for heat-free eggs early in the week was responsible for considerable premium business. There was an especial call for extra fancy hennery browns. All during the week buyers were most critical, closely examining every lot before buying.

By Wednesday closely selected extras had advanced to 26c-29c, while firsts and extra firsts had stood stock still. These lines are coming into terrific competition with eggs from other sections, particularly Pacific Coasts.

As the market came to a close accumulations of nearby white eggs were reported here and there, especially those lines showing heat defects. At the close extra fancy browns were easily bringing prices on par with white eggs.

Saturday being a closed holiday made it impossible to get storage figures.

## Hot Weather Hits Live Fowl Market

FOWLS	July 3, 1931	June 27, 1931	July 5, 1930
Colored	19-20	-22	24-25
Leghorn	-17	15-17	21-22
CHICKENS			
Colored			
Leghorn			
BROILERS			
Colored	21-34	22-33	30-36
Leghorn	-24	20-23	20-25
OLD ROOSTERS			
	-13	-13	16-17
CAPONS			
	15-25	15-25	20-25
DUCKS, Nearby			
	15-20	17-23	15-
GEES			
	-12	-12	-12

Terrific hot weather early in the week ending July 4 in the Metropolitan district put the live fowl market in bad shape for the holiday. When the market opened on June 29 slaughter houses reported an unsatisfactory clearance over the week-end. That had a very depressing effect for the start of the week. In addition buyers were especially bearish, holding off in anticipation of heavy supplies to meet the holiday requirements. As a result Leghorn broilers broke rather sharply, much in contrast to the strong market they represented the week previous.

Hot weather continued throughout the entire week. At the same time arrivals were in excess of the trade requirements, thereby giving buyers the necessary lever to press prices downward. While fowls were more than plentiful, broilers were just the opposite. On Wednesday, fowls were not selling but the market for broilers was satisfactory as a whole. The

best call was for strictly fancy Rocks, most of which came from New England and the fancies brought premiums. The hot weather continued to hurt Long Island ducklings. A good market for broilers was maintained on July 2 with some of the fancy broilers selling at 34c. Leghorn broilers were selling up to 24c. Even on Friday after the bulk of the business was over there was excellent movement of broilers which were lightly supplied. The strong demand for the limited supply of broilers was used as a lever to move out fowls. Those who had no broilers were up against a tough selling proposition. As the week ending July 11 opens, rain has relieved the torrid weather and we should have a good live poultry market.

## In the Fruit and Vegetable Market

Fruits from A. A. territory continue to include all the kinds of berries. New Jersey and the Hudson Valley are shipping the bulk of the berries, with the exception of strawberries, most of which are coming from Oswego County. The season is getting a little late for strawberries now and prices are beginning to show more tone for fancy stock. Prices of other berries cover such a wide range that it is impossible to get any comprehensive report, due principally to the wide variety of packages used.

Fresh vegetables now include cauliflower from the Catskill Mountain district, bringing \$3 for the best and \$1 for the poorest.

Celery has been getting an excellent call for good quality stock. The bulk of the celery is coming from Orange County. This same district is also shipping large quantities of lettuce that meets good demand where qualities are fancy. The Fulton district of Oswego County and Western New York is also shipping large quantities of lettuce. Prices cover a very wide range owing to the variation in quality. Crates containing two dozen heads range all the way from 25c to \$1, most sales averaging 75c.

Peas are coming from Madison County, Erie County and Onondaga County. The two latter counties generally bring \$1 to \$1.50 per bushel basket while Madison County prices range from 25c to \$1.50, the bulk of the sales bringing 75c to \$1.25. Other vegetables include Fava beans from Madison County at 60c per bushel; Orange County onions at \$1.75 to \$2 per hundred; Western New York and Oswego County spinach at 50c to 75c per lettuce crate.

Once more we urge shippers of perishable farm products to use the radio market reports daily. They offer the only satisfactory means of following the market from day to day. From now on weather conditions and supply of products makes the perishable market highly speculative and subject to fluctuations and the radio is the only way to keep in touch with these conditions.

## Hay Market Slightly Better

The hay market closed in somewhat better shape than it has for the past couple of weeks, there being an improved demand for the better grades with slightly higher prices. Arrivals have been a shade lighter and the market closes with a steady undertone. Low grade hay in small bales is still selling slowly. Straight timothy grading No. 1 and No. 2 has the call, prices ranging from \$19 to \$24. No. 3 timothy and sample hay bring from \$13 to \$19, depending on grade and size of bale. Timothy containing a mixture of clover generally brings from \$18 to \$22 depending on grade and size of bale, while mixtures of timothy and grass are generally \$1 lower, with the exception of extra fancy No. 1 in large bales which may on a pinch sell on par with clover mixtures. Rye straw still meets a good market at \$23 to \$24 per hundred, wheat straw \$12, oat \$13.

## New York and Jersey City Livestock

CATTLE—Two loads common 1,286 and 1,372 lb. steers \$5.35 and 5.50. Scattered lots of cows barely steady, common to medium \$3.50-4.00, low cutters and cutters \$1.50-3.00.

VEALERS—Small lot common and medium vealers steady at \$5.50.

HOGS—None offered on the market.

LAMBS AND SHEEP—Lambs slow, 25c or more lower, good to choice \$6.50-7.25,

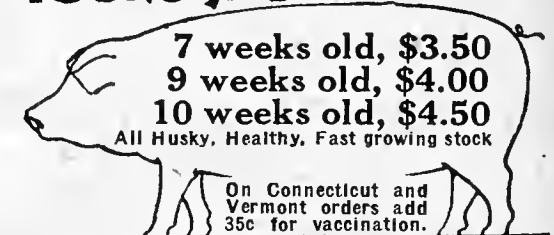
mediums \$5.00-6.00, common throwouts \$4.50. Ewes steady, \$2.50 down.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—Receipts were light during the week. Trading was slow all through. Many heavy-weight calves which were too plentiful were sold at same price as the small. Market closed weak and irregular on tops, lower on small, and not cleaning up. Fresh receipts per pound: Choice 10-11c; fair to good 9-10c; small to medium 6-9c.

LIVE RABBITS—Receipts light during the week. Demand slow, market closed weak at 12-16c per pound.

## SWINE

## Young Quality Pigs



MY GUARANTEE: You must be satisfied. Will ship any number C.O.D. on approval. If dissatisfied, return at my expense. Crates free. EDWARD BUNZEL Tel. 0496 Lexington, Mass.

## PIGS FOR SALE! C.O.D. ON APPROVAL Express Prepaid on 2 or more

We can supply choice Chester and Yorkshire crossed, Berkshire and O. I. C. crossed, also Poland China and Yorkshire—Two months old at \$4.50 each. We pay the express. Give us a trial and you can have confidence in us to make a selection that will please you. All orders large or small promptly filled and properly crated with pigs that are all ready to go right ahead and do well. Order from THE BEDFORD STOCK FARM, BEDFORD, MASS. P.O. Box 362, and get the Best.

## PIGS PIGS PIGS

Ask the man who fed our pigs—He knows why we ship these choice, carefully selected feeding pigs all over the country on repeat orders. These hardy pigs make the best and quickest gains. That's the reason why—We offer Chester and Yorkshire, O.I.C. and Berkshire, Poland China and Yorkshire crossed— 6-8 weeks old at \$3.50; 8-10 weeks old at \$4.00; 11 weeks extras \$4.50 each. Vermont and Connecticut pigs vaccinated with plenty of good fresh serum at 25c per pig extra. Will crate and ship any number C.O.D. on approval. No charge for crates. Send in your order today and get some of these good feeders. W. J. DAILEY, LEXINGTON, MASS. TEL. 1085.

## RELIABLE PIGS FOR SALE

We are prepared to supply you with choice stock of good quality and guarantee to satisfy old and new customers. Chester and Berkshire crossed, also Chester and Yorkshire crossed. 6-7 wks. old, \$4. 8-9 wks. old, \$4.25. Choice Chester pigs, \$5.00. Will ship C. O. D. on approval or send check or Money Order. Crates free. A. M. LUX 206 Washington St. Woburn, Mass. Tel. Wob. 1415

Lexington, Mass. R. F. D. July 11, 1931.

Dear A. A. Reader: Just a few lines to let you know I have quite a few GOOD PIGS FOR SALE. They are Berkshire crossed with Chester, and I also have Yorkshire and Chester crossed. The 6 to 8 weeks old pigs I am asking \$3.50 each for, and the older pigs 9-10 weeks old are \$4.00 each. I will gladly ship whatever number you need C.O.D. on approval. I do not charge for the crates. Trusting that I may have the pleasure of doing business with you, and that everything is going along O.K., I am Very truly yours, WM. GABRIEL, JR.

## PIGS PIGS PIGS

Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog. Large Yorkshire and Chester White cross, color white; Berkshire and Chester White cross, color black and white. 6 TO 8 WEEKS @ \$3.50 EACH 8 TO 10 WEEKS @ \$4.00 EACH They are all good blocky pigs, the kind that make large hogs. Will crate and ship in lots of two or more C.O.D. F.O.B. Woburn to your approval. No charge for crating. JOHN J. SCANNELL, Russell St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0230 P. S.—There are cheaper pigs, but none better. Quality

## Large Type Spring Pigs for Sale

RYDER'S STOCK FARM INC., LEXINGTON, MASS. Chester White and Poland China cross. Chester White and Duroc cross. 5 to 6 wks. \$4.50; 6 to 8 wks. \$5.00. On Conn. and Vermont orders add 35c for vaccination. ALSO—50 Young thoroughbred POLAND CHINA SOWS weighing 110 to 140 lbs. at \$25.00 each. Call John Lamont, Lexington 0351 or write to Box 42.

## Spring Pigs for Sale

Chester White and Poland China cross. Chester White and Duroc cross. 5 to 6 wks. \$4.50; 6 to 8 wks. \$5.00. On Conn. and Vermont orders add 35c for vaccination. GEORGE C. GRIFFITH, Mgr., Blue Hog Breeding Co. Wilmington, Mass. Tel. No. Wilmington 49-3

## FEEDING PIGS \$4.50 Each

Prepaid \$5.00. Select, crated, C.O.D. Grain fed. Mostly Poland Chinas. Few other breeds. SHOATS around 40 lbs. \$6.25. These shoats started on garbage, vaccinated, castrated, \$7. C. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Delaware

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Ship Your Live Broilers and other Poultry to New York's Oldest Live Poultry House, Established 1883. We Are Bonded Commission Merchants Returns made daily. Highest prices paid. Our outlet unlimited. Write for quotations, tags, crates, shipping instructions. Holiday calendar free on request. K27.

KRAKAUR POULTRY CO. WEST WASHINGTON MARKET, NEW YORK CITY

## Ship Your Eggs

... TO ... R. BRENNER & SONS Bonded Commission Merchants 358 Greenwich St. New York City

EGG CASES—Good used egg cases complete with flats and fillers and tops, 30 doz. size. Good used egg case material, herry crates, peach and tomato carriers, hamper and hushel baskets. Carlot less carlot and truckloads. O. & S. SUPPLY COMPANY, 1132 Fleeman Ave., Wallabout Mkt., Brooklyn, N. Y.



# Farm News from New York

## Tax Commission Works to Lower Farm Taxes

GOOD news for farm owners is in the report that \$200,000,000 may be lopped off real estate taxes annually by spreading that sum over other fields of taxation, some of which have never been tried in this State before. Members of the Mastick Commission for the Revision of Tax Laws will make the proposal to the next Legislature that a tax on cigarettes, lip sticks, rouge, and other commodities classed as luxuries should take the place of some of the taxes derived from already highly taxed real estate. A tax of two cents on each package of cigarettes would yield the State \$14,000,000 annually, a similar tax on cigars, smoking and chewing tobacco would net an additional \$13,000,000 and work no hardship on the

tioned that a fairer and more satisfactory system can be evolved.

The associates of Senator Mastick of the Commission are Charles R. White, of Ionia, vice-chairman; Albert G. Preston, of Buffalo, secretary; G. William Magly, of Jamaica, Queens; Harlan W. Rippey, of Rochester; Professor Edwin R. A. Seligman, Jesse Isidor Strauss, of New York City; and J. Frank Zoller of Schenectady.

### The New Produce Law

DURING the early part of July, New York State farmers will have the opportunity of hearing the recommended provisions for the new produce law which became effective July 1. Certain features of the new law will establish official standards for the grading and sale of farm products. These hearings, the first of which was held in the Court House at Riverhead, Long Island, June 29, will enable the grower to give his opinion on proposed regulations. Commissioner Pyke in commenting on the regulations governing the sales of potatoes said: "Potatoes have been selected as the first product on which to set up regulations under the new law because of the demand which has for some time been evident among potato growers and shippers for some sort of grading law or regulations to improve the market reputation of New York potatoes."

Two features already incorporated in the law are that the shown surface or face of any lot of farm products as packed must represent an average of the contents and the other is the prohibition relative to the branding of farm produce in a false and misleading manner.

### TB Test Progressing

THE Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture and Markets at Albany, announces that during the month of April 1931, 233 accredited Veterinarians applied retests to 6,624 accredited herds, made up of 199,167 cattle. The number of tuberculous animals revealed was very low, the percentage being five-tenths of one per cent. These herds were located in fifty-five different counties.

Progress in TB testing is slow, but none the less sure, and the percentage of clean towns is becoming larger every year.

### New Experiment Station Head

JAMES T. JARDINE, Director of the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station, Corvallis, Oregon, has been selected by Secretary Arthur M. Hyde to be head of the Office of Experiment Stations in the Department of Agriculture, a post that has been vacant since the death of Dr. E. W. Allen more than a year ago.

Mr. Jardine, a brother of the former Secretary of Agriculture, is well qualified to carry on the work for which he has been selected. He has been connected with agricultural work since his graduation from the Utah Agricultural College in 1905. He plans to take up his new duties on September 1.

### New York County Notes

YATES COUNTY—Haying is in full swing in this section. The crop is large and has been secured in fine condition. All crops are looking fine but are in need of a good shower. New wheat is beginning to turn and fields in the Middlesex Valley will yield forty bushels to the acre. A paper from Kansas states that the wheat harvest is now on, and new wheat is bringing forty cents at the elevators. The apple crop is good and will have to be thinned especially Baldwins. Plums, pears, light; peaches, fair harvest. Help is secured at \$2.00 per day.

—L. C. W., Rushville, N. Y.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—Haying is well started on most of the bigger farms. Weather has been extremely hot. Corn is beginning to curl a little. Gardens are wilting. A storm is threatening and rain would be a welcome relief. Strawberry season was cut short by the hot, dry spell and tame raspberries, just ripening,

will be ruined unless rain and cooler weather appear.

The preliminary report by the director of the United States census for 1930 states that there was a decline in value of farm lands in the last ten years. Farm buildings and machinery have increased in value, however. This would seem to show that the poorer lands are being abandoned and more money being made by the better farms, results appearing in the use of more modern machinery and the erection of better buildings. Three thousand less horses were reported in the country in 1930 than in 1920.

Potatoes are coming good, but some growers reported potatoes rotting and second plantings necessary.

4-H work is progressing, there are at least forty more members than last year. Norman Foote, 4-H supervisor for the county, attended the 4-H rally at Ithaca, this week, accompanied by five boys from this county. It is, we understand, the first year Franklin County has sent any 4-H'ers to this gathering. There is an essay contest on "My Project", for 4-H members sponsored by Pomona Grange of this county. Prizes are \$5.00 in the under 14-years class, and \$5.00 in the above 14-years class. Contest closes the last of July.

Prices are going up a little. Milk is not very high, but grain prices are not, either, compared with other years.

Truck gardeners are getting their products on the markets, peas, radishes, cucumbers, etc.

George Hastings, former Franklin County boy, now Secretary to President Hoover, delivered an address at the Alumni gathering at Franklin Academy last month. Franklin Academy celebrated its hundredth anniversary this year.

—Mrs. W. R.

### Western New York Notes

Guests of Chautauqua County's first hospitality tour, who were people representing auto clubs, hotels, newspapers, and Chambers of Commerce in New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, have pledged themselves to tell the folks back home all about the scenic and recreational advantages of Chautauqua as a vacation spot.

The past week, June 21 to 26, has belonged to youth as represented by the young folks stepping out into life from the training of the excellent schools of this country. A ceremony of historic interest, showing the sharp contrast between "then and now", will take place at Murdocks Corners, Orleans County, when a boulder with proper inscription will be placed by Daughters of the American Revolution, to mark the site of the first school house in Orleans County. It is also claimed that here the first apple tree in the county was planted. The school house was a log-hewn barn constructed by Seymour Murdock, and served as a school house for a number of years. It is said that Miss Betsey Murdock, the first teacher, asked the children to bring reading matter, and from the collection of Bibles, almanacs, and newspapers brought, they had their first lessons in reading.

Seymour Murdock, who, with a family of twelve persons, came here from Dutchess County with an ox team in 1810, when the forest was unbroken west of Genesee, was the first permanent settler in the town of Ridgeway. The nearest store and postoffice was at Batavia, and the nearest mill at Niagara Falls. In 1813 they built a barn, part of which is still standing. It is related that there were not enough settlers to raise the barn, and as General Izard and his troops were passing on their way to the Niagara frontier, they were asked to assist, which they did.

The wild strawberry, first of the native fruits of the Iroquois country, is ripe and the Indians of the Allegany Reservation have just celebrated the strawberry feast, one of their principal religious ceremonies, that partake something of the nature of Thanksgiving.

The Indians all follow the old custom, gathering at the four seasons to give thanks to the Great Spirit for the bounties bestowed upon them. The next feast

How many of our readers listen to the radio? The American Agriculturist is on the air over WGY or WHAM every day in the week during the noon hour. These stations also have many other interesting farm talks at this time that are of special interest both to the farm and home maker. The American Agriculturist broadcasts from WHAM come on at 12:10 and over WGY at 12:40. Turn your radio on while you are eating dinner.

to be celebrated will be that of the green corn, in the early autumn, then following the New Year, according to the twelve-month calendar of thirteen moons, a secondary feast, and in the spring, when the sap starts flowing in the maple trees, will come the maple dance.

### Bits O'News

Spinach is being shipped from the Elba Mucklands, which is rather early for this particular crop. Prices, like most farm produce, are low.

The most desirable packing method for the shipment of eggs is the use of cup flats for filler and with an excelsior pad on the top and bottom of each case. Cup flats hold the egg rigid and prevent the soiling of other eggs in the case, if one should crack.

Conservation Commissioner Henry Morgenthau, Jr., has announced the appointment of Edwin J. Worden of Lake George Village to the position of Caretaker of the Lake George Battleground Park which is one of the historic sites under the care of the Conservation Department. Mr. Worden is well qualified for the position, being a life-time resident of the village and prominent in local affairs. He is also a member of the New York State Historical Association.

The fourth annual poultry breeding and judging school held at Cornell University this week, was reported a big success, with more than half a hundred poultrymen and students from all sections of the State attending.

The Northeastern Section of the American Society of Agronomy will meet at Geneva State College some time next year. The meeting will probably be conducted in June and will attract some of the most prominent soil experts in the northeastern section of the country. Dr. T. E. Odland, agronomist of the Rhode Island Experiment-Station at Kingston, is president of the section.

July 29 is the annual field day of the Empire State Potato Club at Hubbardsville. Last year nearly 3000 growers gathered at the field day to see the latest potato machinery, inspect fields, and hear outstanding potato growers tell of their experiences.

Drought conditions in northwestern states have caused a moving up of the price of wheat so that on the last day of June, wheat rose to 77 cents, a high level for the past two months. Crop conditions in Canada have declined so that the present estimate of spring wheat in the prairie sections is now only 57 per cent of normal. A decrease of 140,000,000 bushels in this part is predicted from last year's harvest.

On July 28 to 31, New York State fruit growers will go on their annual tour through New York and Connecticut orchards. The tour will start at Hightings Orchards at South Onondaga, moving from there to Hubbardsville for the potato meeting, and on the third day will meet at Bantam, Connecticut for a tour through the Connecticut fruit belt. Programs are available from Roy P. McPherson, of LeRoy, New York.

### Dr. Stephen Moulton Babcock

DAIRYMEN throughout the world, and in New York and Wisconsin in particular, will be saddened to hear of the death of Dr. Babcock, the inventor of the Babcock test. He died on July 3 at his home in Madison, Wisconsin. Dr. Babcock was 87 years old.

His life was an outstanding example of the service that research scientists contribute to mankind. He carried on his research and experimental work almost up to the day of his death. Particularly fine was Dr. Babcock's attitude about the benefits which were to come from the famous Babcock test. He refused to have it patented, never made a cent from it personally, and dedicated it to American dairymen. Had he patented his test he could have secured financial profits for himself from millions of cows, but he gave his discovery to mankind and continued to live and work on a college professor's salary.

Many other discoveries are also credited to this great scientist.

Dr. Babcock was a native of New York State, born on a farm near Bridgewater, Oneida County in 1843. He grew up as a farm boy, and then went to college at Tufts and at Cornell. For several years he was connected with the Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, New York.

public according to the Commission. New York women alone spend annually \$30,000,000 on rouge, lip stick and cosmetics. It is believed that the feminine beauty of the State can better stand the tax than farm real estate.

Other taxes under consideration, may include: a tax on passenger-carrying buses, a tax on incorporated businesses other than mercantile and manufactures, such as investment houses and amusement enterprises, and a business license tax similar to that in use in Pennsylvania.

In this connection, Senator Seabury C. Mastick, Chairman of the commission, and a majority of his associates will try to introduce a State income tax, modeled on that of Wisconsin. The Wisconsin plan, according to authorities, would have brought New York in 1929, nearly three times the amount of income taxes as under the present system. It was pointed out that there was no protest against the tax in Wisconsin, which contains fewer exemptions, and is more evenly spread over the income-producing classes. An increase in the tax on gasoline is also being considered by the Commission. A two-cent additional tax would net the State \$25,000,000 a year.

Another proposal which is said to find favor with the majority is to increase the tax on the heavier motor vehicles, which are hard on the roads.

Other increases under favorable consideration will affect the taxes on life, fire, title, and other insurance companies. It is also likely that the tax on stock transfers will be increased from two to three cents.

The Commission is meeting at this time in the hope that it will be possible to reduce the taxation on real property materially. They believe that by spreading taxation over some of the classes of commodities just men-





By  
George Marsh

## The Story Thus Far

Jim Stuart rescues Aurore LeBlond, daughter of the head of the rival fur trading post and then falls in love with her. Paradis, who works for Aurore's father, is bitterly jealous. Jim and Aurore arrange to leave their letters on an island where Paradis intercepts one of them and is given a ducking by Jim.

Jim and Omar call on Christie, Jim's superior who is dissatisfied with the business Jim is doing. On the way back they are fired upon by an Indian who is captured and who confesses that he was hired to do the job by Paradis. As a result of the confession, LeBlond orders Paradis out of the country.

Jim plans to go North to get more business. He and Aurore meet on the island for one last day together.

As soon as Jim, Omar, and Esau arrive in the Pipestone Country, they are warned by friendly Indians against Jingwak, a big medicine man, and advised to leave the country before it is too late.

An attempted ambush that night indicates that there was reason for a warning. Jim and his companions realize they have a fight on their hands

\* \* \*

As the night thickened before the moon died at midnight, the Peterboro from Sunset House silently left the island, and dropped down through the shadows to the outlet and into the river. A few miles downstream they turned in and made camp.

Jim wrapped himself in his blanket with Smoke beside him, to wrestle with a difficult problem. Clearly the Indians who had followed them down the lake would stop at nothing to drive them out of the country. With these paid henchmen of Paradis on his heels, he could not go on. But to allow Omar and Esau to shoot them out of their canoe in the morning, much as they deserved it, would be bad generalship. They had kinsmen among the Pipestone Ojibwas who would take up the feud, thus started, and Jim's mission was one of conciliation. Yet he had to defend himself and Omar and Esau would be hard to handle.

The sun was high in the sky on the following morning before the three who waited in the river willows saw a canoe turn the bend above them. Clearly the two paddlers were confident that the Peterboro was somewhere far ahead of

them downstream, for the men in the willows plainly heard their voices.

There was the muffled click of steel on steel as three rifles were cocked. Then the willows were silent. Presently, as the birch bark canoe drifted abreast of the ambush, there was a roar, as the guns spat from the shore. The paddle of the bowman fell, splintered from his hands. With a cry of terror the sternman swung the nose of the craft towards the opposite bank, as the rifles again exploded.

## A Capture

In his fear the Indian in the bow of the canoe plunged headlong into the river and made for the shore, while his mate flattened on the floor of the canoe. Then from the willows, two men paddled rapidly across the stream to the drifting canoe, while the third covered the craft with his rifle. Running the Peterboro alongside, Omar stepped into the birch bark and, lifting the grey-faced young Ojibwa in his great arms, with a curse threw him into the water.

"We not shoot jياج, de skunk, an' we not shoot at you, dis tam!" roared the infuriated half-breed, deprived of his vengeance by the commands of Stuart. "But de next tam, I weel split your t'roat lak' I stab de caribou."

As the frightened Ojibwa swam for the shore, Omar returned to the Peterboro and finished the work of the rifle shots in destroying the canoe, by opening great seams with his knife. Then he tossed overboard the bag of provisions, with the rifles of the Indians, and abandoned the water-logged craft.

"Now travel home in your moccasins," called the half-breed in Ojibwa to the Indian as he reached the shore, "and tell them how we gave you a swim and let you go!"

Wondering what further evidence of Jingwak's hostility awaited them, but forced by the necessity of breaking the conjurer's influence in the Pipestone country if Sunset House were to survive, Jim continued down the river.

\* \* \*

## CHAPTER XVI

THROUGH the Pipestone chain of lakes travelled the canoe from the south, visiting the fishing camps, and denouncing Jingwak as a false shaman, an imposter, the paid agent of Paradis

and LeBlond. Often the appeals of Jim and Omar were met with sneers and shouts of dissent. More than once, superstitious Indians refused to talk to them, and frightened women herded their offspring into the tipis at the coming of the white trader with the Evil Eye, but to Jim's satisfaction, most of the older Indians listened, while many were friendly. And notwithstanding sullen and black faces among the younger men, the progress of the Peterboro through the Pipestone country had not been again molested. But one night an old Ojibwa came to their camp on The Lake of the Great Stones, which emptied into the Sturgeon.

"You are going down into the Sturgeon River country?" he asked, accepting the tobacco and dish of tea Jim offered him.

"Yes," replied Jim in Ojibwa, "this false shaman, Jingwak, has turned the hunters against us for the pay of Paradis. We are going to find him and make him eat his lies."

For a long interval the old man smoked, his slit-like eyes on the fire. Then he said: "Do not go. He is waiting for you."

Jim glanced at the interested faces of Omar and Esau. Was this man friendly or a spy? he wondered. "I am glad," he said. "I feared he would run away."

The old Indian lifted questioning eyes to the bronzed face of the white man. For a space he seemed to measure the metal of the speaker whose cold gaze met his scrutiny. Then he quietly said, as he again looked into the fire: "You will never come back."

Jim studied the wrinkled mask of the old Ojibwa, framed in its long grizzled locks. Had he come to warn them as a friend, or was he seeking to learn their plans, only to send the information ahead of them?

"You have lived through many snows," he said. "Wisdom has come to you through the years. You know that Jingwak is a liar or you would not sit here and look me in the eye. This Paradis has filled his tipi with flour and tea and tobacco. Why? Because Jingwak keeps the hunters from trading with the old company. But this is finished. LeBlond has sent Paradis far south to the Nipigon."

The old Indian looked up with puzzled eyes. "You say Paradis has gone south?"

"Yes."

The seamed visage of the Indian stiffened in thought as his narrowed eyes sought his moccasin. Then he said: "He has put a spell upon the young men on the Sturgeon River—this Jingwak. If you go there—they will kill you."

## Omar Threatens

At the words, Omar Boisvert rose to his feet, shaking with rage. Thrusting his clenched fists at the Ojibwa, he opened and closed his fingers. "With

American Agriculturist, July 11, 1931 these hands," he stormed, "I will choke the breath from the lying throat of this wabeno. Go back and send your young men to tell him we are coming. Tell him that Omar Boisvert who broke the neck of Big Pierre, at Fort Severn, with his fist, is coming to drive him out of the Sturgeon River country. Tell him if he stays, Omar Boisvert, who sets bear-traps with his hands, will tear his tongue from his throat."

Inflamed with passion, Omar stood over the squatting figure of the old Indian, who gazed up at him with a look of mingled surprise and regret.

"You think me the friend of Jingwak and this Paradis," he said calmly. "You are wrong. I come here because I am their enemy. Jingwak took my daughter from me."

In silence the Indian rose, shook hands, and went to his birchbark. As he pushed out from the shore, he said to Jim, who followed him with the customary, "bo'-jo's," "Your canoe will never pass this way again."

"Well, what d'you make of him?" asked Jim of the silent figures of his friends. "Was he nosing around trying to find out something, or was he bringing a friendly warning?"

"He is fr'en' of Jingwak," said Esau, "and Jingwak is scare'."

"Ah-hah!" agreed Omar. "He ees scare'. He got no Paradees to help heem now."

But in spite of the confidence of his men, Jim was troubled. What he desired was to bring about the downfall of the sorcerer by peaceable means—to gain the friendship of the hunters, but it looked as if he would fail. If the old Indian was to be trusted, they would be lucky to get out of the Sturgeon with whole skins. How far the adherents of Jingwak were prepared to go he already knew. In the end it meant bloodshed, and that meant defeat—the enmity of many of the hunters whose trade he sought. And defeat meant good-bye to Sunset House—and Aurore LeBlond. For he would have not even a future in the company's service to offer her. As he brooded with his thoughts, the day on the island with the daughter of the man whose wiles were fast drawing the net of defeat about the little fur post seemed more like something he had read—more the fancy of a dream than reality. Those brief hours of unalloyed delight had been given him to torment his memory in the years to come. She would never return to the Lake of the Sand Beaches.

## Esau Goes Ahead

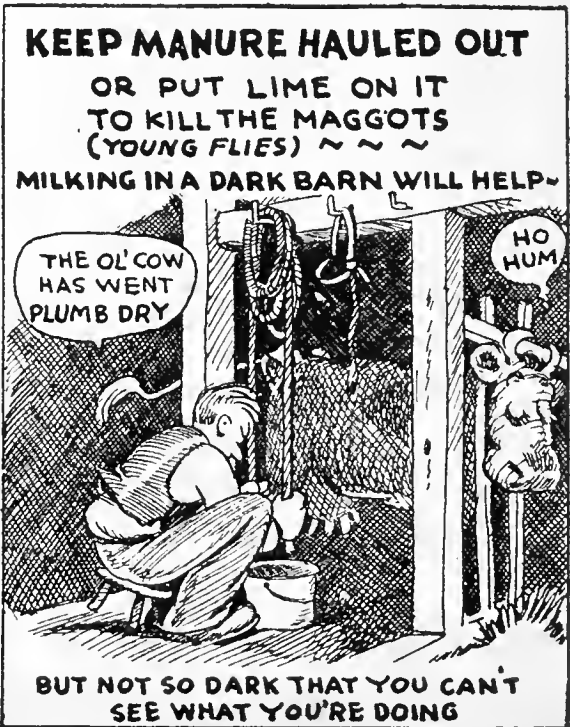
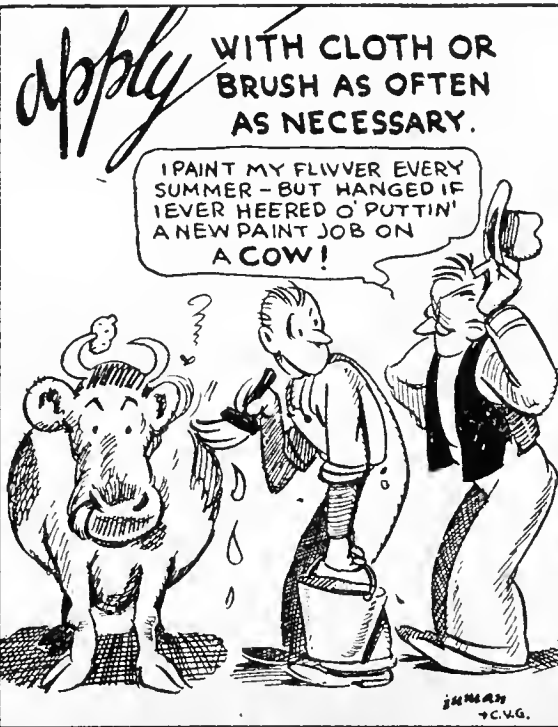
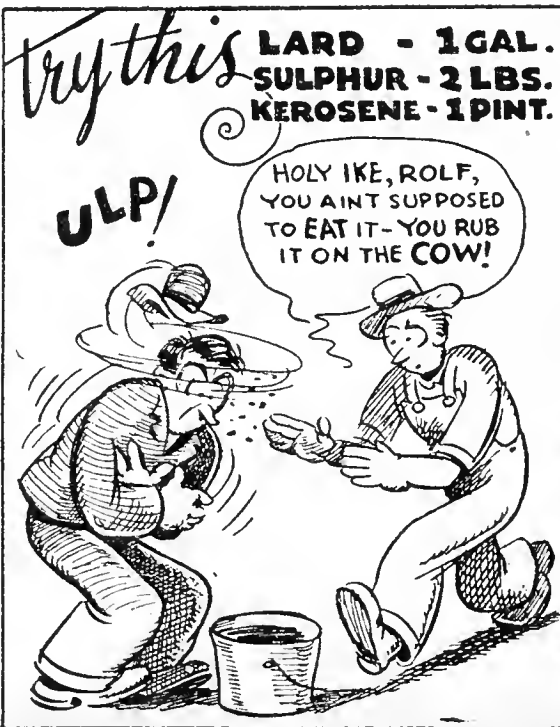
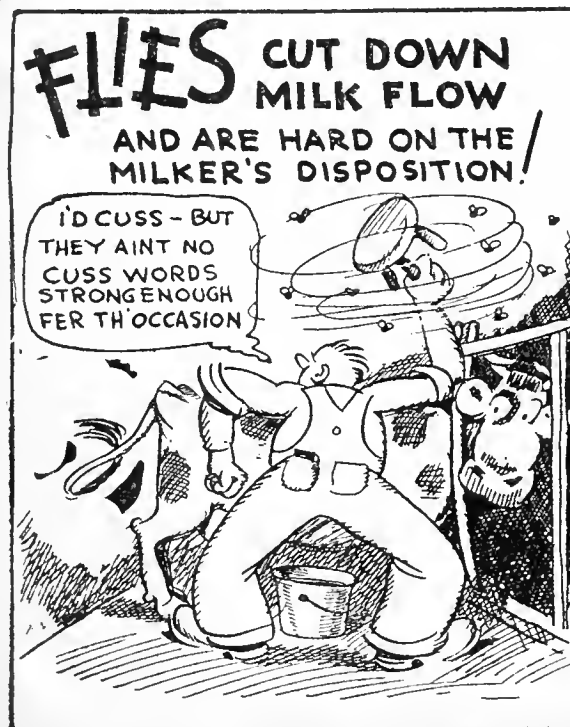
The following morning, Esau left them. Traveling in a small birchbark canoe he had got by trade from an Ojibwa, the old man started ahead of them down the Sturgeon on his lone search for Jingwak. Time and again Jim endeavored to learn how he hoped

(Continued on Opposite Page)

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

Flies Cut Down Milk Production

By Ray Inman







## The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare  
and Protection of A. A. Readers



## A Neat Place the Best Advertisement

Do you know anything about the signs that read, "Accepted State Tourist Home." Yesterday I rented one sign from E. Billings, 26 Hakes Ave., Hornell, N. Y. at \$25 for two years. However, when I read my receipt it said for one year and he agreed to bring some advertising cards but has not as yet. If you know anything about the reputation of this man will you write me?

WE have commented on Mr. Billings' activities on two occasions in the Service Bureau, once about a year ago and again last January.

As we have frequently said in the Service Bureau columns we believe that

### Helps Pay Hospital Bill

RECEIVED your draft for \$40.00 this morning, and thank you very much.

I will certainly help with the hospital expenses and I appreciate your prompt action in sending it.

I think the insurance protection rendered to American Agriculturist subscribers is a fine thing. It is inexpensive to carry and gives adequate protection in time of emergency.

Sincerely yours,  
(Miss) Pauline Allen.

Miss Allen was injured April 26, 1931 when the automobile in which she was riding overturned and she received a painful fracture.

the best advertisement for a tourist home is a neat, well-kept yard and attractive sign. There are, of course, some associations that put out signs for tourist homes that live up to the contract which they put out. In such cases we recommend that people who try to deal with them read their contract very carefully and be absolutely certain as to what the contract covers. Others do not live up to the promises which they make in their contract. Several letters from subscribers indicate that Mr. Billings comes in this class.

### About Rebates on Compensation Insurance

WE have had some inquiries as to the present situation regarding compensation insurance for men hired to cut wood on farms. The amendment to the law which was signed by Governor Roosevelt on April 11, excepts a farmer from the necessity of taking out liability insurance where he hires not over four persons to work on his own land solely for the production of firewood or logs cut to dimension lengths and the transportation to market or to a point of shipment. This exemption, however, does not extend to sawing of such timber or wood into lumber.

Some subscribers have asked whether they can get rebates on insurance policies which they took out previous to the signing of this amendment. We are informed that they can give up the policies and secure a rebate although in most cases it is probable that the rebate will not be high. We suggest to you that you get in touch with the company that wrote your insurance.

### Stranger's Checks Come Back

THE A. A. Service Bureau has received from subscribers in New York State two claims of protested checks against A. A. Ainsworth and H. E. Milburn, lately located at 15-17 Alvin Place, Upper Montclair, N. J. Our subscribers had bought fruit from these two young men and in turn had sold them eggs, taking checks in payment. The checks were drawn on The

First National Bank & Trust Company of Montclair, N. J., against accounts of "insufficient funds", and we learn from the bank that letters addressed to these men at the above address within the last few days have been returned marked "Left No Address."

This story is only one of many similar cases which we have brought to the attention of readers time and again, and we urgently repeat the warning not to accept checks from individuals who are absolute strangers to you.

### Our Advertisers Play Fair

A SUBSCRIBER ordered 100 bulbs from an advertiser. The package arrived with a hole in it and 20 bulbs were missing. The subscriber wrote us complaining and also wrote to the advertiser. We received immediate word from the advertiser that 50 extra bulbs had been shipped before the receipt of our letter of complaint and our subscriber says:

"Mr. ——— sent me a nice lot of bulbs. He is very fair and if I need anything in his line will not hesitate to order from him."

### Tractors on Pennsylvania Roads

Can you tell me whether tractors from the State of Pennsylvania have any right on the highway going from a barn to a field without getting a license? I use my tractor only for farm purposes and do not have any need to put it on the road except to go from my barn to some of my fields. I live on a state road but not a hard surface road.

WE referred this question to the proper department of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, who replied as follows:

"Tractors or trailers shall not be operated or driven upon any highway in the Commonwealth until the said tractor or trailer has been registered with the Department and the registration plate that has been issued for the vehicle for the current year is received and displayed as required by this act, except when used exclusively by any person upon the farm

### Notice to Subscribers

IF you will send a Post Office money order or your check when ordering your renewal subscription, your insurance policy, Trespass signs or Patterns you will have a receipt and avoid the possibility of cash being lost in the mails. It is safer to send P.O. money order or check.

American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

or farms he owns or operates or upon highways connecting by the most direct route any farms or portions of farms under the single ownership or operation of such person."

According to this our Pennsylvania subscriber can operate a tractor from his barn to his fields without taking out a license.

### Under Frozen Stars

(Continued from opposite page)

to circumvent the medicine man who had such a hold on the hunters of the Sturgeon, but Esau had kept his own counsel. With a smile, the wily old Indian had replied: "Eet may be Esau ees too old. Hees back no longer carry de beeg load for de companee. His leg are stiff for de winter trail. But he has seen manee t'ing and hees memory ees long. Eef he nevaire come back, eet mean hees head, also, ees no good."

More he refused to say, and Omar, when questioned by the curious Jim,

had shaken his head doubtfully as he explained Esau's reticence. The old man's plan was so wild in its details and depended for its success so largely

Due to an error there was reported in the June 13 issue that \$1,000 was paid to H. M. Crook, estate, East Aurora, New York. The amount paid was \$100.

on luck that Esau dared not divulge it to his chief.

So Stuart parted with his friend with misgiving in his heart. The loyal old Indian was going down the Sturgeon into the enemies' country, alone, to fight for Sunset House. What could he do to Jingwak there, in his stronghold, one against many?

He gripped the old Ojibwa's hand in parting. "I don't like to have you go alone, Esau," Jim said. "We ought to fight this out together."

"You an' your fader was de good fr'en' of me," replied Esau, his eyes bright with feeling. "I am ole man. Soon I go talk to your fader. W'en I meet heem, he ask, 'Esau, how you leewe de boy?' I wan' to tell heem de boy ees ver' fine wid de beeg trade at de House of de Setting Sun." The old man's fingers gripped hard on Jim's. "Dat ees w'y I go to fin' Jingwak."

(Continued Next Week)



## EDWARDS

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LAST LONGER  
COST LESS

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lightning proof.  
Rust-resisting cop-  
per bearing steel. Fully guaranteed.  
Send roof measurements. Get our prices  
and samples. We pay the freight. Write  
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Liberal trade allowance on new machine.

Write for special offer.

**SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.**  
West Chester, Pa.

When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to  
Mention American Agriculturist

## CLASSIFIED ADS

### WANTED TO BUY

WOOL WANTED: I specialize in Wool and Sheep Pelts. Write for prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.

OLD ENVELOPES with stamps on. Used civil war envelopes having pictures. Honest prices. WM. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD, Silver, Gold Teeth, Crowns, Watches, Rings, Spoons, Coins, etc. Anything made from gold or silver. Satisfaction guaranteed. 26 years in business. Ship to CLARKE & CLARKE, 20 Union St., Le Roy, N. Y.

### BEES AND HONEY

HONEY—OUR FINEST White Clover 60 lb. can \$5.25; 120 lbs. \$10. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

BEST BEE HUNTING outfit. GROVER, Bristol, Vt.

### FARMS FOR SALE

214 ACRES CORTLAND COUNTY Dairy Farm, state road one mile, large village and city five miles. Grade "A" milk market. 70 acres level fertile tillage, 110 acres spring-watered pasture, 35 acres woodlot, 10-room house, large dairy barn, 24-cow concrete stable, silo, hen house. Home fruit. \$3,000. Investigate long-term, payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

### BUILDING MATERIALS

SILOS: 12x24 Spruce Stave Silo \$187.00, complete with roof. Other sizes at corresponding prices. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WHITE PINE BEVEL siding: 1/4x4—\$20.00 per M; 1/2x6—\$25.00 per M. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

RAFTERS FOR GOTHIC roof barns. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

FIRST QUALITY ROOFING paper. Prepaid, 1 ply, \$1.15; 2 ply, \$1.30; 3 ply, \$1.45. Nails and cement, 15c per roll extra. WINIKER BROS., Millis, Mass.

### PATENTS

PATENTS—Time counts in applying for patents; send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent," and "Record of Invention" form; no charge for information on how to proceed. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney, 73-C Security Savings and Commercial Bank Bldg. (directly opposite U. S. Patent Office), Washington, D. C.

### WOOL—HIDES—FURS

WOOL WANTED—Large or small shipments. Cash and prompt returns; full market price. Write and ship to S. H. LIVINGSTON, Lancaster, Pa.

### TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing, 5 lbs. \$1.00. Smoking, 5 lbs. 65c; 10, \$1.20. FARMERS UNION, B171, Mayfield, Ky.

SMOKERS—Save real money by ordering direct from factory. Good mild 5c cigars \$2.48 per 100 prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. COSMOPOLITE CIGAR CO., Dept. A, Dallastown, Pa.

FIFTY 7c QUALITY CIGARS only \$2.00 postpaid. Invincible shape, Sumatra wrapper, long filler, hand made. Dissatisfied money refunded. PERKIOMEN CIGAR CO., Yerkess, Penna.

GOOD LEAF TOBACCO Guaranteed. Chewing 10 lbs. \$2.00; 10, Smoking \$1.50. UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Ky.

### MISCELLANEOUS

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer. 300 sterilized 6 inch discs \$1.15; 6 1/2 inch \$1.35; gauzefaced, 6 inch \$1.35, 6 1/2 inch \$1.50. Postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Canton, Maine, Dept. D.

CIDER AND GRAPE PRESSES, large and small. Graters, crushers, pumps, screens, racks, cloths, roadside mills. Catalog free. PALMER BROS. Cos Cob, Conn.

FIRST FILM DEVELOPED, six prints, 25c silver. Enlargement free. SUPERIOR PHOTO SERVICE, Dept. H, Waterloo, Iowa.

### READER'S ORDER FOR CLASSIFIED "ADS"

Rates Only 8 Cents a Word Per Insertion

American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Gentlemen: Kindly classify and insert my advertisement of \_\_\_\_\_ words to appear \_\_\_\_\_ times in your paper. Enclosed find remittance of \$\_\_\_\_\_ to pay for advertisement, which reads as follows:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

Bank Reference \_\_\_\_\_

For only 8 cents a word you can place your story of your wants or what you have to sell in over 160,000 homes.



## "Old Wood To Burn"

(Continued from Page 1)

fenceless farm. In my boyhood we had literally thousands of fence rails split out of precious virgin pine and now we have gotten to where I could hardly find a specimen to put into a museum, although a few years ago we furnished a pine rail and an ancient locust post to the College of Forestry at Cornell. These old fence rails are more than a century old. I say "century" not merely as a good round number but because I mean that this is literally true. If you ask me how I fix their age, I reply that if my good father were with us still, he would be ninety-six years old. He was a man who thought much of the past and carried a store of memories and it was his definite testimony that no good old pine had ever been split into rails in his time. Already in his boyhood clear pine was far too valuable to make into rails. So I am fully convinced beyond a shadow of doubt that these pine rails have been laying out in the weather summer and winter for more than a hundred years and as a whole they are still light and strong and sound and fragrant though the last man who helped split them has been dead so long that no man remembers him. There are no more pines such as they came from left, and I suppose there never will be such trees again.

Now I have no sentiment against burning up the rubbish from the old barn. After all, I saw it built and torn down so it was a rather modern structure anyway. Neither does my conscience in the least trouble me because we are warming ourselves by the blaze of our apple trees. We use them carelessly of whether it be for cooking victuals or sterilizing milk cans. But those old fence rails—ah! that is a different matter. The lives of too many men have gone into them. There were first the forgotten men who cut down those wonderful trees and whose hearts beat high with hopes and dreams as they shaped them for their use. Then there are the generations who every spring before the stock went to grass followed down those fence lines and straightened up the fence and made such repairs as were necessary. Frequently these rails show marks indicating where some fence builder used a rail as a block on which to sharpen a stake. I read stories in these hacks just as a geologist reads of the ice age in the rounded boulders and the glacial scratches in the bed rocks. My father must have handled these rails many times because sixty years ago this farm was mainly devoted to Cotswold sheep and the keeping of sheep calls for real fence. In my boyhood I was trained to regard a fence rail as a rather choice and precious thing but with the changing policy of the years—the getting rid of most of our fence and the use of wire—we know of no better use for these rails than to use them to keep ourselves warm. So we have been burning rails and memories. Our house is heated by a hot water plant and I have been casting these rails into the fire box with a guilty sense of irreverence and desecration.

We have a fireplace in the living room but unfortunately we have almost ceased to use it except on rather special occasions. For one thing we are too lazy to carry in the wood and worse than that we are in danger of getting dirt on the hearth which breaks a very special eleventh commandment. I think it an awful thing to burn sacred relics down cellar. If it must be done there is only one fit place and that is in an open fire on the living room hearth. These century old rails make the loveliest flaring red flame. They make a splendid fire at Christmas when all the children are home. I think that all the human interests which have become a part of these rails during the last hundred years should make them an ideal fire by which lovers could sit and dream—and they will have no need of electricity nor yet of candles. I know of no custom as sweet as the old whimsey (which alas we probably all forgot at the one great moment) which says that the bride coming to her new home must never, never be led across the threshold but always carried in the arms of her man and then they two together shall lay the fire and with

united breath blow upon the kindling flame.

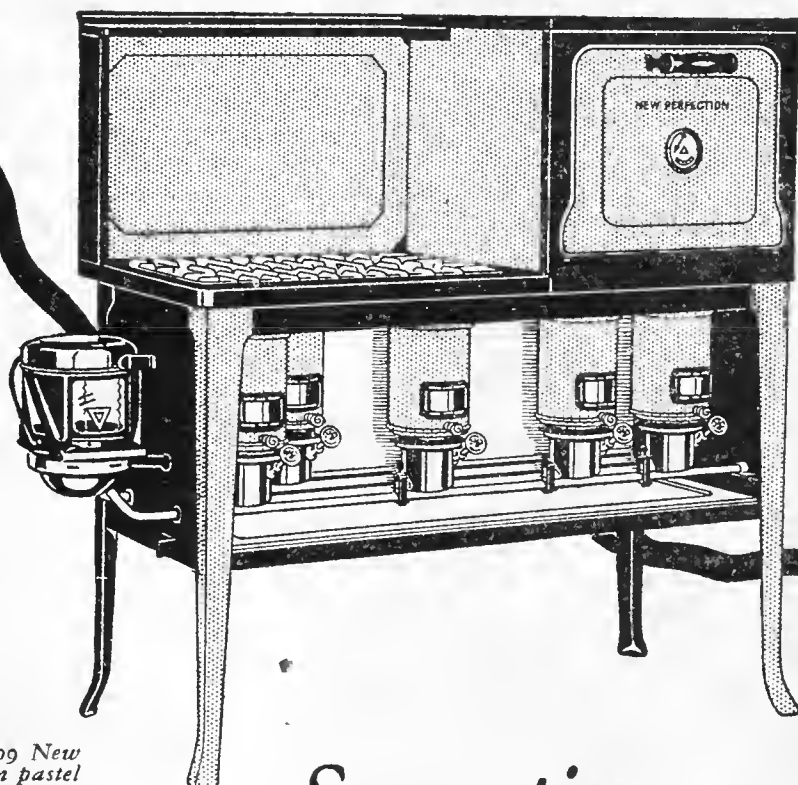
Down in our hearts all of us almost without exception revel in an open fire and that instinct goes back across unnumbered generations—a sort of dim hereditary memory of when the leaping flames were the Caveman's only means of warmth and cheer through the long northern winter.

*"By the fireside there are young men seated  
Building castles fair with stately stairways  
Asking blindly of the Future what it cannot give them.*

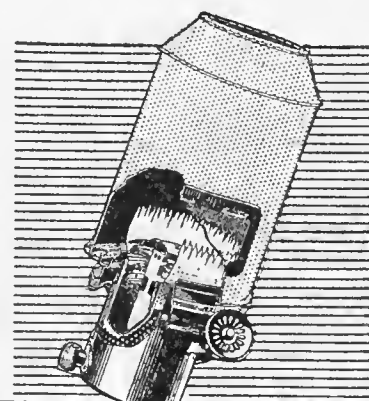
*By the fireside there are old men seated  
Seeing ruined cities in the ashes  
Asking sadly of the Past what it can ne'er restore them."*

And so—old books to read—old friends to love—old wood to burn.

# Here's real speed with economy



No. R-609 New range in pastel green, ivory and black. Five High-Power burners.



**New HIGH-POWER  
Burner Invention**

*... Saves time, saves work, saves fuel*

Here's 30% more cooking speed. Fast-as-gas cooking performance with fuel economy. Perfection's newly-developed High-Power Burner heats a pan for frying in two minutes, boils two quarts of water in less than nine minutes, heats the oven in six minutes... with clean, easily controlled heat.

Why put up another day with an out-of-date stove? New High-Power Perfection stoves and ranges are made in sizes for every kitchen.

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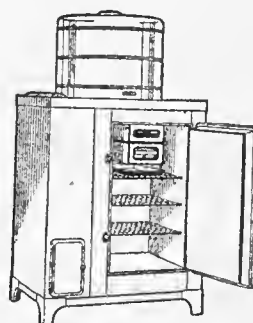
Consider the cost of fuel. Kerosene is the cheap, dependable fuel. High-Power Perfection stoves give you the cooking speed of the more costly fuels using the economical fuel... safe, clean kerosene. Ask your dealer today for a demonstration of the High-Power burners with tilting drums for easy lighting.

**NOW! MODERN ICELESS REFRIGERATION EVERYWHERE!**

Superfex Oil Burning Refrigerator. Light the burners once a day. Keeps food fresh and pure, makes ice cubes, right in your kitchen.

Also made for use with gas. Send for free booklet.

Some distributors' territories still open. Write for franchise details.



PERFECTION STOVE COMPANY  
Cleveland, Ohio

# PERFECTION Oil Burning STOVES



## Post Your Farm And Keep Trespassers Off

WE unreservedly advise farmers to post their land. The signs we have prepared are worded to comply with Conservation Law.

Per Dozen .....	\$ 1.00
Per Fifty .....	3.50
Per Hundred .....	6.50
Per Thousand .....	60.00

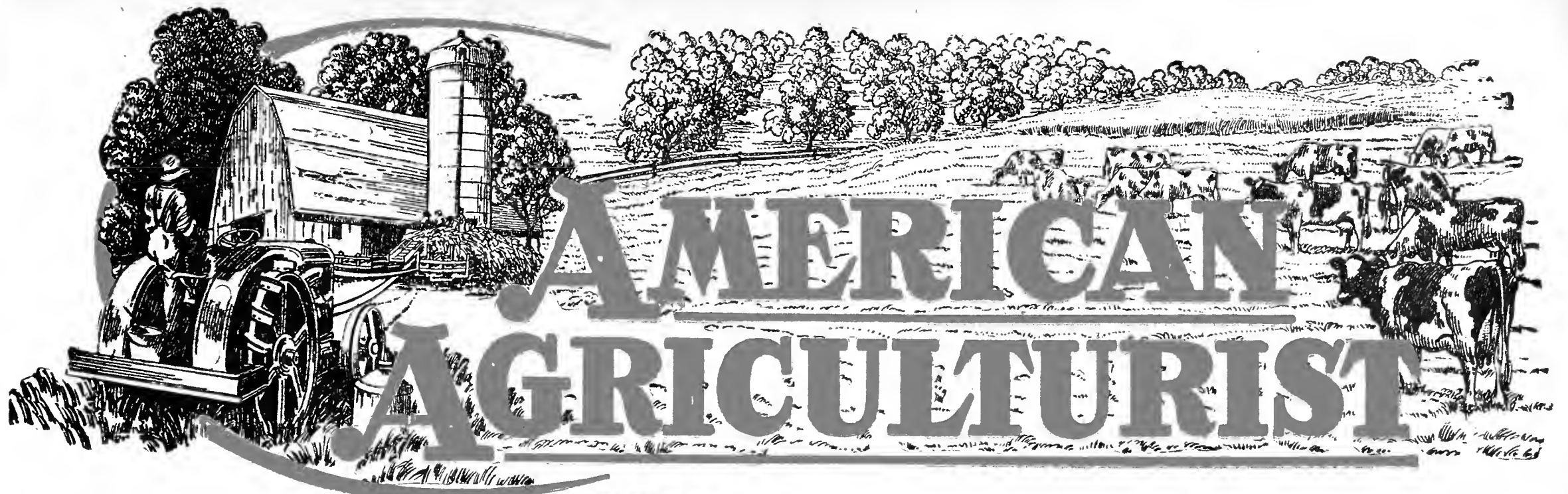
Specially worded signs will be made up at slight additional cost. Names and addresses will be imprinted at \$2.00 for the first one hundred and \$1.00 for each additional one hundred.

These signs are made up of extra heavy cloth material that will withstand the severities of the weather.

To avoid loss of cash in mail, send check or money order with order.

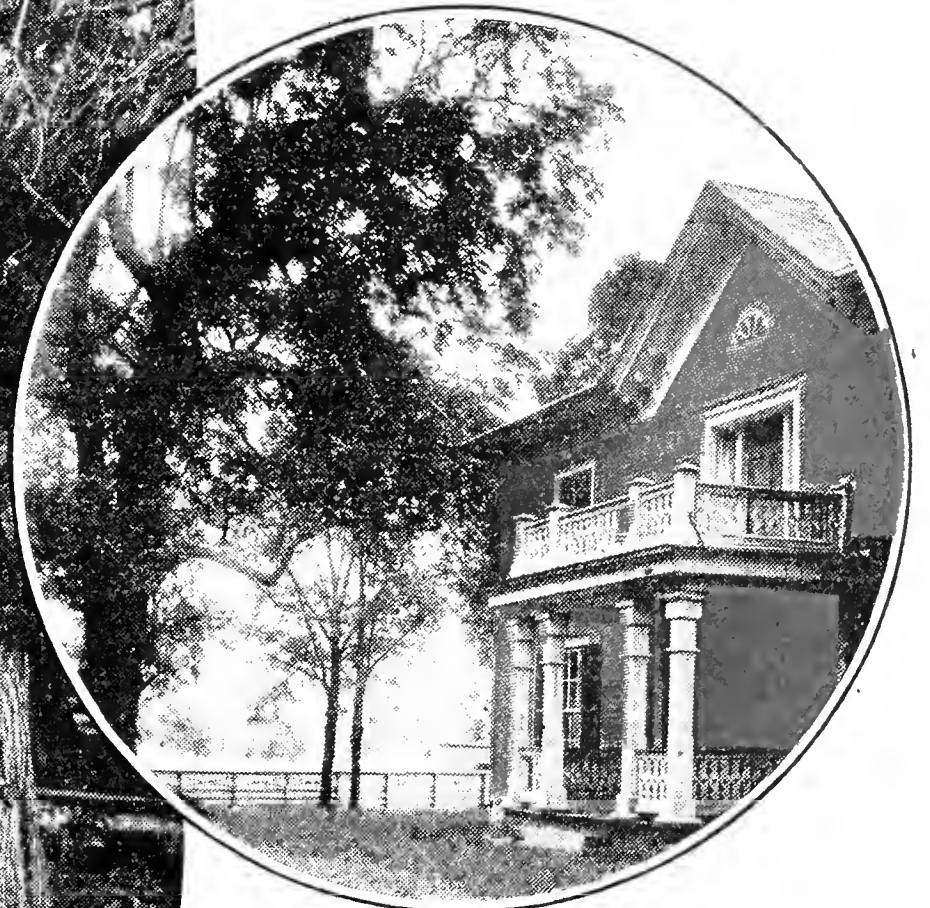
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.





July 18, 1931

\$1.00 a year Published Weekly

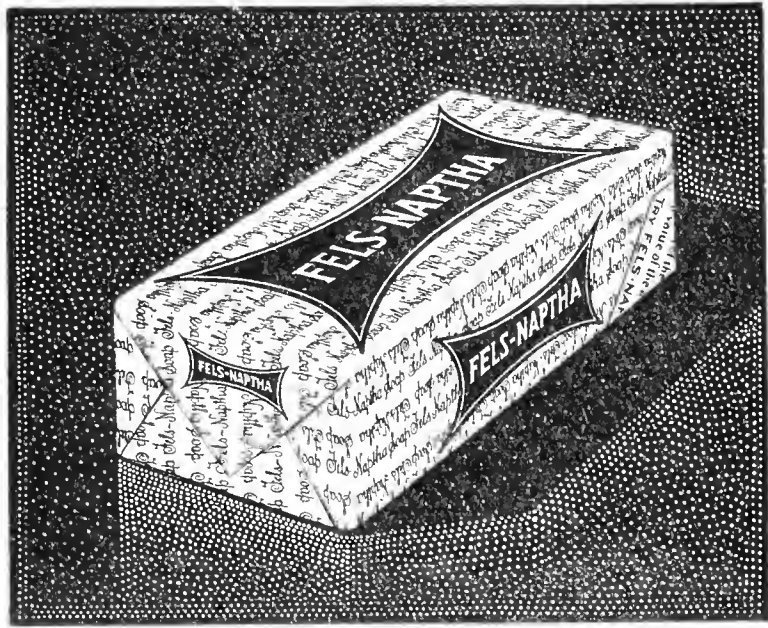


## SONGS THAT MOTHER USED TO SING : Ben Bolt

Last fall you expressed much interest in the series of cover pages in which we pictured the authors of favorite old songs, together with intimate pictures of their homes. At the close of the series, so many requests came in for more, that for a time we will continue from where we left off. Here, then, is "Ben Bolt." On the cover this week you see the picture of the author, Dr. Thomas Dunn English; the cover of the "Trilby" edition of the song; the site of "Appletons Mill," and a view of one of the homes in which the author lived. See page 3 for story.







## Take this bar of Fels-Naptha and the dirtiest shirt in your wash

Here's a test for you—take a work shirt that looks as if it had picked up half the farm. Wash it with Fels-Naptha. And watch!

See how quickly the brisk, busy suds loosen the dirt. See how even greasy smudges vanish—without hard rubbing on your part. Then notice how thoroughly clean the shirt looks, how sweetly clean it smells. And you'll never want to do another wash without Fels-Naptha.

There's a very good reason why Fels-Naptha should do such an excellent washing job. For the big golden bar is two helpers instead of one. It is unusually good soap and naptha—so much naptha you can smell it. Working together, these two cleaners give extra help that loosens even stubborn

dirt—getting the grimeiest clothes clean easily and quickly—in tub or machine; in hot, lukewarm or cool water; whether you soak or boil.

Fels-Naptha contains bland, soothing glycerine, so it's nice to your hands. Get a few bars at your grocer's today.

**Special Offer**—We'll be glad to send every user of laundry soap a sample bar of Fels-Naptha and a Fels-Naptha Chipper. Many women who chip Fels-Naptha into their washing machines, tubs or basins find this chipper handier than a knife. Use the chipper and Fels-Naptha to make fresh, golden soap chips (that contain plenty of naptha!) just as you need them. Send only 4 cents in stamps to help cover postage, and we'll mail you the chipper and sample bar without further cost. Write today. Fels & Company, Phila., Pa. Dept. 1-7-18.

THE GOLDEN BAR WITH THE CLEAN NAPTHA ODOR

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Grown on new land, healthy, strong and vigorous, varieties, Premier, Big Joe, Mastodon, Everbearing, Gandy, Missionary. General line of trees, vines and plants, catalogue free.

BOUNTIFUL RIDGE NURSERIES, Princess Anne, Md.

### ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT

WE frequently get letters from subscribers who ask where they can buy certain equipment or supplies. It is good business when you are in the market to get all the information possible before buying. Consequently, we have made arrangements to forward to you, information, catalogues and prices on such equipment or supplies as you may need.

In taking advantage of this service you are under no obligation either to us or to the manufacturer. Just clip this coupon, mark the items in which you are interested and mail to us.

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7-18-31



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We are interested in the items checked below and would like to have you send us catalogues or other information.

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## Aunt Janet's Corner

### Busy Reader Gives Benefit of Experience

THE letters on "How I Find Time to Sew" were certainly most interesting. Personally, I don't have much time to sew, but by using a system I find that I can and do accomplish a great deal.

First, I choose simple patterns of the size wanted, usually two, one with set-

tered gem pans half full and bake twenty minutes.

### Corn with Ham

Slice of ham (1 lb.) 1 pint green corn  
2 quarts green beans Dust of white pepper

Put the slice of ham over fire, and over it the green beans, add just enough water to keep from browning and cook until tender. Dust top with pepper, add one pint of green corn, cooked and cut from cob, cover dish and cook twenty minutes longer.

### Just a Bit Different

THE hamburger sandwich served at the attractive roadside stand had an especially delicate flavor, although perhaps that adjective is hardly associated with hamburger! The pretty girl in the green smock explained it—"I use Thousand Isles dressing on the rolls, and heat them in the oven while the hamburger is cooking." So that was it, the Thousand Isles dressing and when the boy scouts met at my house, that was the way I made their refreshments.—E. D. Y.



"HOLLYHOCK" SHOPPING OR UTILITY BAG, NO. B5641 comes tinted in striking colors on part linen natural crash, ready to have yowers outlined in easy stitches. The package also includes wooden sticks to hold bag in shape, unbleached lining, button and snap fastener. Price, 85 cents. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

in sleeves and one with raglan sleeves. With those two patterns I can copy nearly any dress I see, and being acquainted with my patterns means cutting out the garments in much less time.

Then I do practically all my basting with pins as it takes much less time to change them than it does to take out basting and resew if something doesn't first suit me. Next, I put the garment together, using a definite order. For a child's dress with yoke, the procedure is as follows: gather front of skirt and sew on front of yoke, gather back of skirt and sew to back of yoke; finish placket and add pockets, sew yoke together on shoulders, sew on collar, set in sleeves, sew down sides from wrist to hem, hem and put on cuffs. Even my older girl's dresses with circular skirts are made in the same order. The only departure from the established order is in making dresses with side pleated skirts, in which case, the blouse is finished flat and the skirt put on afterward. If there is any flat trimming, that is applied before the sides are seamed.

The secret of saving time is in doing everything possible before the side seams are sewed, as the flat garment is so much easier to work on. I find that it saves at least half the time on plackets, applied pockets, sleeves, etc., and even more time on set-in pockets and bound buttonholes.

I hope my suggestions will benefit some of your busy readers whose sewing minutes are few and far between.

—M. B. C.

### Tested Recipes

#### Luncheon Corn

4 ears corn 6 eggs  
3 tablespoonfuls butter Salt and pepper  
1/2 cupful milk

Cook corn on the ear and cut off. Put butter in pan and when hot pour in corn and brown lightly. Season with salt and pepper and over the top pour the eggs and milk. Stir lightly until eggs are creamy, and serve on a hot platter seasoned with parsley.—L. M. T.

#### Green Corn Muffins

1 cupful grated green corn 2 eggs  
2 tablespoonfuls butter 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder  
2 tablespoonfuls sugar 1 cupful top milk  
2 cupfuls flour 1/2 teaspoonful salt

Cream butter and sugar and add beaten yolks of the eggs. Sift flour, baking powder and salt and add to the butter mixture. Combine milk with grated corn and stir into first mixture and fold in the beaten whites of the eggs. Fill hot but-

### Tailored Chic



3127

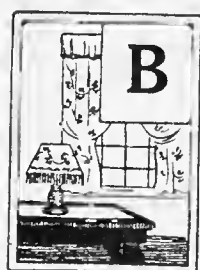
**BOLERO JACKET DRESS PATTERN NO. 3127** is very popular with girls and small women. The original is shown in a crepe silk print in red and white with a blouse of white crepe with very feminine pleated collar and jabot. Other combinations as emerald green shantung with plain white, opal-yellow linen with opal-green eyelet batiste, cotton mesh in white with handkerchief linen, dusty-pink novelty pique with white dotted swiss and pale blue flat crepe are all beautiful summer colors and dainty in the extreme. The pattern cuts in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36 and 38-inches bust measure. Size 16 requires 3 yards of 39-inch material with 1 1/2 yards of 39-inch contrasting. PRICE, 15 CENTS.

**TO ORDER:** Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps. Add 12 cents for one of the new Summer Catalogs and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



# Songs That Mother Used to Sing

*"Ben Bolt," by Dr. Thomas Dunn English Was Well Loved -- By Dave Thompson*



**B**EN BOLT" was written nearly 88 years ago. The year was 1843. That was the year that two young men, who lived to make themselves famous in journalism, were reviving a paper called "The New York Mirror." They had

Some time after his return to Philadelphia, he bethought himself of his promise to write a poem for his friends. He sat down to his desk, and as was his wont when he wrote, rapidly dashed off the first four-and-a-half verses of the poem,

when he happened to think that this was to be a poem of the sea, or of a sea rover. And so he finished it up, putting the touch of the sea into it with the very last line, "Ben Bolt of the salt sea gale." I presume that is what might be called poetic license.

Anyhow, he mailed it to Willis and Morris, who printed it in the New York Mirror, September 25, 1843, with a commendatory note. Those kind words were all that Dr. Dunn received for this poem. And that is all that he expected of it when he wrote it.

He and his wife both tried their hands, later on, at setting it to music, but it never seemed to go just right. Three years after it had been printed, a young actor by the name of Nelson Kneass, who was a member of a barnstorming troupe, found the verses in a newspaper. He was in need of something new to sing in the play, "The Battle of Beuna Vista." He adapted an old German air to the poem, and they seemed to fit each other very well. The song became the hit of the show. It was on its way to popularity. It is said that two rival music publishing houses had a lawsuit over the copyright.

Nelson Kneass kept the song in his repertoire for so long that it became identified with him. Report has it that he was buried in a graveyard in Chillicothe, (Continued on Page 6)

## More of Your Favorite Songs Coming

**I**S there anything much nicer in life than good music, particularly the fine old songs and ballads with which most of us have been familiar since we were small children?

Last year we arranged with *Prairie Farmer*, of Illinois, to publish a series of cover pictures and stories written by Dave Thompson, on "Songs that Mother Used to Sing." When we finished the first series there was a demand from our readers for more, so we have arranged this time for a shorter series of old songs to appear in coming issues. We know you will be delighted with them. We suggest that you save all of the issues and perhaps paste the pictures and stories about the songs and their authors in a scrap book.

On our cover page this time is an illustration of that great old ballad that Mother used to sing, "Ben Bolt," and on this page is the story by Mr. Thompson of how the song came to be written. Here are the words of the song:

### BEN BOLT

Don't you remember sweet Alice, Ben Bolt,  
Sweet Alice whose hair was so brown,  
Who wept with delight when you gave her a smile,

And trembled with fear at your frown?  
In the old churchyard in the valley, Ben Bolt,  
In a corner obscure and alone,  
They have fitted a slab of the granite so gray,  
And Alice lies under the stone.

Under the hickory tree, Ben Bolt,  
Which stood at the foot of the hill,  
Together we've lain in the noonday shade,  
And listened to Appleton's mill.  
The mill-wheel has fallen to pieces, Ben Bolt,  
The rafters have tumbled in;  
And a quiet which crawls round the walls as you gaze,  
Has followed the olden din.

Do you mind of the cabin of logs, Ben Bolt,  
At the edge of the pathless wood,  
And the button ball tree with its motley limbs,

Which nigh by the doorstep stood?  
The cabin in ruins has gone, Ben Bolt,  
The tree you could seek for in vain;  
And where once the lords of the forest waved,  
Are grass and the golden grain.

And don't you remember the school, Ben Bolt,  
With the master cruel and prim,  
And the shaded nook in the running brook  
Where the children went to swim?  
Grass grows on the master's grave, Ben Bolt,  
The spring of the brook is dry;  
And of all the boys who were schoolmates then,  
There are only you and I.

There is a change in the things I love, Ben Bolt,  
They have changed from the old to the new;  
But I feel in the depths of my spirit the truth—  
There never was change in you.  
Twelve months twenty have passed, Ben Bolt,  
Since first we were friends, yet I hail  
Your presence a blessing, your friendship a truth,  
Ben Bolt, of the salt sea gale.

# Apple Growers Report Crop Conditions on July 1

*New York State Horticultural Society Cooperates with State Department*

**E**ACH year about this time the New York State Horticultural Society, cooperating with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, issues a July 1, report of fruit conditions in New York State. R. L. Gillett, State Agricultural Statistician, in commenting on this report says:

"Members to the number of 213 submitted their estimates in time to be included in this report. Last July the report included returns from 211 members. It has been a real pleasure to cooperate with the membership of the Society and with Secretary McPherson in compiling this early summer report, which should not, of course, be confused with the regular government crop report to be issued later."

Mr. Gillett's report goes on to say:

"Fruit trees, on the average, blossomed about three days later than last year, although somewhat earlier than the average date. There was a better than average percentage of full bloom on apples and peaches, and nearly average on sweet and sour cherries, although pears were generally light. Apparently little or no winter injury to buds took place in any part of the state. Cold, wet weather during part of the usual blooming time, together with frosts in some localities, appeared to interfere to some extent with pollination of some varieties of apples, pears and cherries.

"In contrast to the spring of

1930, when weather conditions were favorable for the control of insects and diseases, May and part of June this year were characterized by frequent and sometimes prolonged rainy periods. Numerous reports from all parts of the state mention apple scab, aphid, curculio and numerous other pests as abundant. There seems likely to be even greater differences between the quality and abundance of the crops in properly managed orchards and those which have been poorly cared for this year than is usually the case. Many comments indicated excellent control in the alertly managed orchards. As usual, much will depend on the weather during the next few weeks.

"**APPLES**—with 'June drop' still incomplete and widely spread scab and insect ravages, particularly in the poorly sprayed orchards, the situation is very much mixed. However, the June 1 condition of 66 per cent is the highest for this date since 1926. Conditions are, on the whole, better than last June in western New York and poorer in the Hudson Valley. Baldwins appear to be relatively heavy; Greenings rather light, similar to 1929; McIntosh substantially below last year; Northern Spy better than last year; and fall varieties considerably below last season, although about average. It is, of course, too early

to judge what the final outturn will be. With unfavorable weather, prospects could readily diminish, while, should favorable weather prevail, the trees are set for an excellent crop.

"**PEARS**—Bartletts, especially in western New York, are very light. Because some orchards have such a small crop in prospect that the cost of spraying has seemed prohibitive and pear psylla is common, considerable low grade fruit is to be expected. Seckels, Kieffers and other varieties promise better than Bartletts.

"**PEACHES**—Excellent crops in all parts of the state appear to be in prospect, and the condition of 84 per cent is the highest since 1922, although the number of bearing trees in the state as a whole has been sharply reduced in recent years due to winter injury, especially to young trees.

"**PLUMS**—Plums now promise slightly better than last year, and above average.

"**CHERRIES**—Although sweet cherries are about the same as last year, sour cherries fall far below and are especially light in the intensive Wayne County area.

"**GRAPES**—While too early for an estimate, since grapes have only recently bloomed, the few available reports indicate excellent prospects in the Chautauqua Belt, and fair prospects elsewhere.

## July First Fruit Conditions in New York State

	APPLES										PEARS		PEACHES		GRAPES	
	All Kinds		Fall Varieties		McIntosh		Baldwin		Greening		Northern Spy		All Kinds		Late Varieties	
	July 1	Sept. 1	July 1	Sept. 1	July 1	Sept. 1	July 1	Sept. 1	July 1	Sept. 1	July 1	Sept. 1	July 1	Sept. 1	July 1	Sept. 1
1931	66	?	59	?	54	?	72	?	38	?	51	?	36	?	84	?
1930	61	57	74	74	69	70	36	34	68	68	45	40	69	78	75	79
1929	52	44	52	46	38	41	60	51	39	28	43	38	28	27	63	58
1928	55	50	66	64	40	30	39	36	60	57	43	38	43	38	67	74
1927	45	39	48	44	48	52	42	33	31	22	52	49	45	45	30	27
1926	69	73	77	79	50	40	63	64	75	76	37	31	52	46	79	76
1925	55	60	55	62	63	71	49	56	41	43	60	66	53	62	59	52
1924	66	51	79	67	64	53	39	31	70	59	49	39	54	49	68	62
1923	56	55	45	46	58	54	67	68	40	38	52	46	36	34	58	54
1922	55	64	68	80									66	84	89	92
1921	34	41	32	37									48	53	40	31

### Relation of July Reports to Sept. Reports:

"The July report blanks have generally been mailed out (Con. on Page 6)



## Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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Vol. 128 July 18, 1931 No. 3

### New York's New Trespassing Law

"Farming is a hazardous occupation, with very little return. There are no refunds on a drought. We much prefer the urban predatory system of agriculture. Live in the city all week. On Sunday you organize your motor punitive expedition. Crank up, drive out into the country, pull up all the shrubs and vegetables and then rush back to the city again with your rumble full of fresh country marketing."

—ARTHUR ('Bugs') BAER,

in the New York American

AS the farmers' fruits, vegetables, and crops get ripe, this city kind of agriculture which Mr. Baer describes begins, and the nearer you are to the city the worse this nuisance is to the farmer. We therefore remind you that New York State has a new and much stronger posting law, not aimed at good sportsmen and fishermen as much as it is against those who have no regard for the farmers' property rights. The new posting law now provides that signs not less than 11 inches square shall be posted, warning all persons against trespassing. These notices shall be posted not less than 40 rods apart, close to, and along the boundary of the property. Illegible signs shall be replaced at least once during the year in the months of March, July, August, or September. All posting signs must be signed by the name and address of the farm owner.

Penalties for the violation of this law are now very strong. It is a misdemeanor to trespass on posted land and in addition the trespasser is liable to a penalty of from \$10 to \$50, together with the costs of the suit, in addition to the actual damages. If you have trouble with trespassers after you have posted your land, the law provides that you may refer the matter to either the State Police, the Game Protector, or any other peace officer. It is their business to enforce the law.

Our suggestion is that you do not post your land unless you are forced to and that farmers be a little lenient in the matter of granting permission to friends and other people of the right kind to trespass when such permission is graciously requested. The law does provide, however, for good protection against that class of persons who seem to think that the world, and all therein, belongs to them.

### The Weather—It Is Hot!

WHAT has got into the weather in the last two or three years? Last year nearly the entire North American continent suffered from the worst drought in history. This year there is more rain in most sections, although the drought is still severe in our Northwest and in

Western Canada, but all records are being broken nearly everywhere with the heat.

Hay weather has been good so far, but it has been a hard job to get the hay because of the heat. An arctic explorer used to say that the coldest place in the world was not near the North Pole; it was down in Maine in Aunt Samantha's unheated parlor bedroom in January. Conversely, we believe the hottest place in the world is not in the torrid zone but up under the roof in a hay loft in July, when there is just room enough to crowd in the last few forks-full by bending over.

Hay, on the average, is very good this year, both in quality and in quantity. This will help keep milk production costs down next winter.

### Conditions for Joining the League

WE are getting a few inquiries from dairymen asking for information regarding the Dairymen's League policy of admitting new members. Once in a while a farmer asks rather indignantly why a new member has to pay to join the League.

The answer is that one can hardly expect to refuse to support an organization in good times and then to join it free of charge when the outside market goes bad.

However, conditions for joining the League are not difficult. New members are asked to buy Dairymen's League Preferred 7 per cent stock in blocks of fifty dollars for each ten cows owned. For example, if one has ten cows or less, he must buy fifty dollars worth of this preferred stock. If he owns twenty cows or less, he buys one hundred dollars worth of stock, and so on. The only exception to this is where a group of new League members come in and bring their own market. They are not required to take stock.

The purchase of this stock is no hardship for it is valuable property.

All new producers are also subject to what is known as the "twenty per cent production clause." That is, if the milk produced in January, February, and March exceeds by twenty per cent that produced during August, September, and October, the producer is subject to a lower price for this surplus, such differential to be established by the League board of directors. This condition applies to all new producers but not to old ones.

### All Aboard for the Yellowstone

FOR several years many of the state farm papers have been conducting excursions and tours for the benefit of their readers. Because of the large group, special low rates and many extra privileges can be secured which would be impossible for an individual to obtain.

These farm paper tours have an especial appeal to farm folks because more than particular care is made to relieve everyone of all of the details and worry which usually go with traveling. This appeals especially to the older people who otherwise would not think of taking a long trip. Our friend, C. L. White of the *Pennsylvania Farmer* was telling us sometime ago about an old man who went on one of these trips. This man was 87. To see that he had proper care the family sent along a "boy" of 75 to take care of his 87-year old uncle. On one of the mountain peaks on this trip, the old gentleman took a deep breath and looking out across the mighty and awe-inspiring Rockies said, "I am 87 years old and have lived through a wonderful period in the world's history, but the climax of it all has been this trip."

This is the sentiment of practically all of those who take these vacations. Money may be scarce but after all, one owes something to himself, or to his wife, besides hard work and we know of nothing better in the way of recreation and inspiration than a little travel.

The American Agriculturist personally conducted tour leaves August 1st, and will last just 11 days, for the grandest piece of natural scenery

in the world, the Yellowstone National Park. There will be many side trips and entertainment all of the time. Every member of the party will be relieved of all responsibility and will go at a cost far below that possible to an individual. Reservations can still be made by sending a \$10.00 deposit to American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

### Why Milk Production Declines This Time of Year

EVERY little while we are astonished all over again with the amount of feed that one cow can get away with in the course of a year. Take a look at the hay mow plus the pile of concentrates that a single cow can eat in a year, and one realizes why it costs so much to produce milk. This fact emphasizes the need of getting rid of poor producers.

Even though dairymen know how much a cow can eat, we doubt if this knowledge is brought to play in regard to pastures. Take a walk in an average pasture in the New York milk shed, even now in the middle of July, and you will find little there of real feed value. The cows clean it up during the first two months of the pasture season, and thereafter it is just a good place for exercise. All of which means that if the milk production of even the good cows is to be maintained they must be fed and fed well, especially during the latter part of the pasture season.

From the standpoint of the milk markets, the decline in milk production at this time of year is a good thing. Production is now falling off rapidly while consumption is increasing, due chiefly to the intense hot weather in the cities. If these tendencies continue, it may be possible to maintain fairly good milk prices as compared with prices of other farm products.

### Brighten Up Roadside Stands

EVERYONE has noticed how the world has been brightened by the more liberal use in the last few years of vivid colors. Colors are used today not only in dress, but in nearly all merchandise, and in our homes in a way that would probably shock our grandmothers. This is right. Why should we not "brighten the corner where we are" and chase away all the gloom possible?

The latest field that color has invaded is that of marketing farm products. The retailer has learned that right grouping of fruits and vegetables to bring out color and even the use of colored containers on retail stands in the cities produce more business. Now the idea is catching on with the roadside stands and there is a growing number of farmers who are using colored containers for products displayed for sale at the roadside stands. We commend the idea to all of you operating these stands. Study to make these stands and display of the products more attractive will result in more business.

### Eastman's Chestnut

IT is refreshing in these hurrying days, even if it is sometimes irritating, to find men who take life as leisurely as folks did in olden times. There are still people left who are not in a hurry; who have time to stop and visit; and who seem to care little whether they do any business or not. It was one of these about whom a friend of mine recently told the following story:

This old gentleman kept a hardware store, at least he stayed in it part of the time during business hours. One day a carpenter came in in a big hurry and wanted to know of the storekeeper if he had any eight-penny nails. After rummaging around slowly for a while the hardware man finally allowed that he had some.

"How many?" said the carpenter.

"One keg," was the reply.

"I'll take the whole keg."

"Oh, no," said the hardware man. "I couldn't sell so many. I need them for my trade!"

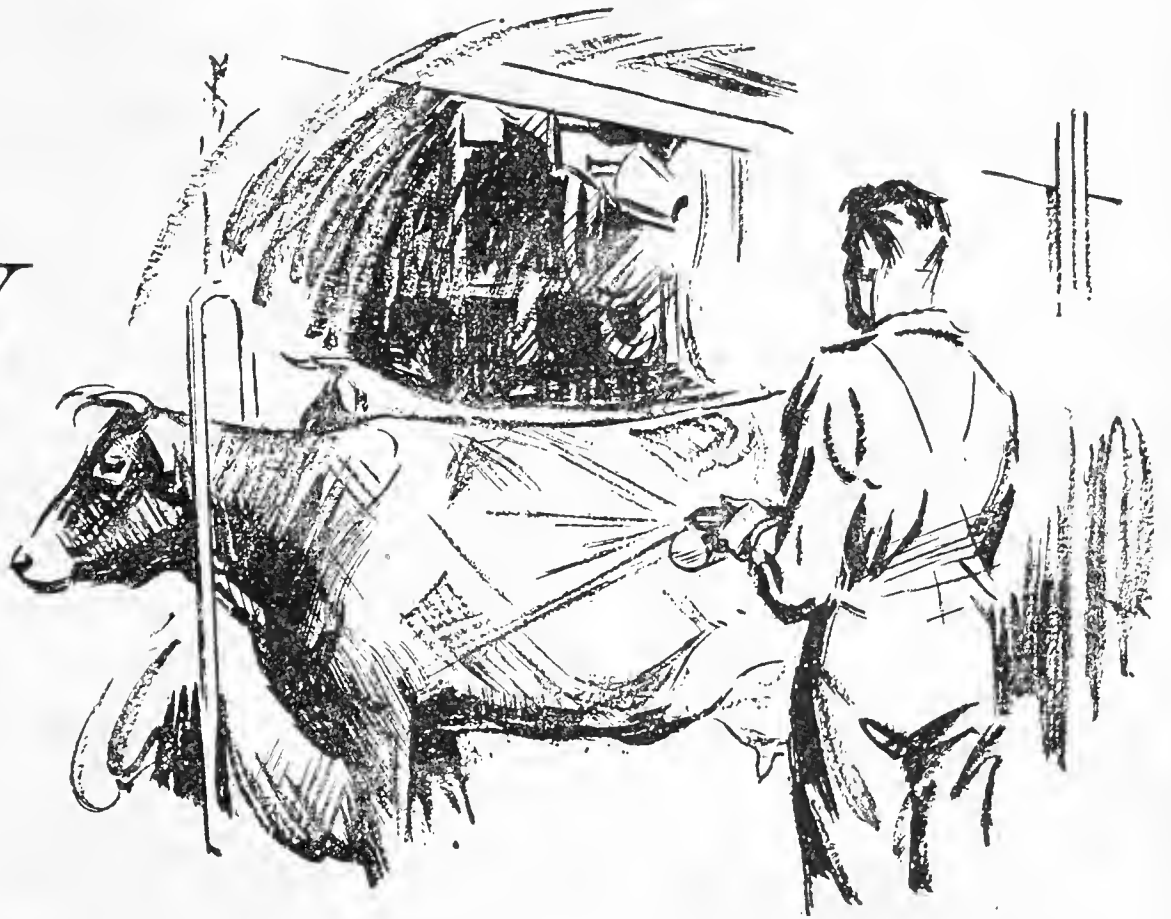


# Greater PROFITS

## *from Your Cattle*

*with*

# SOCONY HERD OIL



**M**ORE milk and butter fat—greater profits—come from contented cows. Socony Herd Oil, the best cow spray science has produced, insures contented cattle. One application of this amazing spray protects cows all day long, repelling and destroying bothersome, blood-sucking barn and stable flies, and preventing irritation and annoyance at milking time.

Socony Herd Oil will not burn the hide or irritate the eyes of cows or milkers. It will not contaminate unexposed milk. It is easy and pleasant to apply.

One trial will convince you that Socony Herd Oil is cheap health insurance not only for cows, but for horses and hogs as well. And healthy cattle insure greater profits!

### *These Socony Products are Able Farm Hands, too:*

**SOCONY LEATHER DRESSING**—A safeguard against hardening and cracking . . . a light colored oil, preserving the natural and original color of the leather. It waterproofs, softens and preserves. Easily applied with cloth or brush and dries quickly.

**SOCONY DISINFECTANT**—For general disinfection of barns and stable. It is a concentrated coal tar product, more than twice as strong as carbolic acid as a destroyer of disease germs, and it is non-poisonous, non-corrosive and non-caustic.

**SOCONY TREE SPRAYING OILS**—Verdol Summer Spray Oil and Dendrol Dormant Spray Oil for San Jose, Oyster Shell and Scurvy Scale, Aphids, Red Mite, etc. Employ these tree spraying oils for better fruit.

**SOCONY LUBRICOTE (HOUSEHOLD OIL)**—An effective lubricating oil, especially made for household use and for light machinery. It lubricates, it penetrates, it prevents rust. Try it on squeaking hinges, lawnmowers, guns, bicycles, and all forms of light machinery.

# SOCONY

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS FOR THE FARM

## Standard Oil Company of New York

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## UNADILLA SILOS

Are Unchanged in Quality  
But Lower in Price!

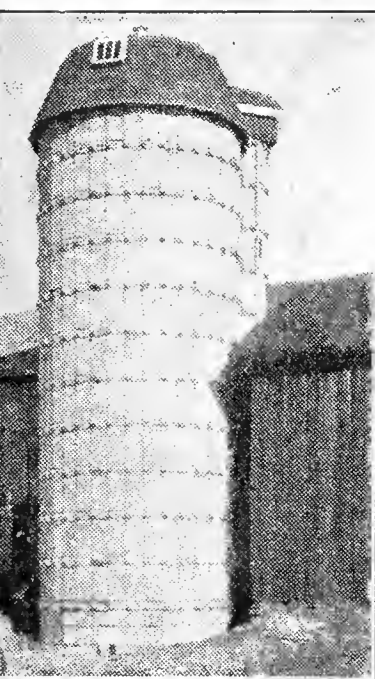
Stored safely away in a Unadilla Silo your corn will be the juiciest, most palatable and nutritious green feed possible to provide in winter. Appetizing feed which will increase milk flow and profits and save considerable on cost of dry mill feeds. At this late season let these facts govern your choice of a Silo. The Unadilla is made by a reputable Company financially able to carry out a contract with you. Quality of material has not been cheapened, only the price is lower, with every part accurately cut and fitted at factory.

The Unadilla goes together so easily that two men (not carpenters) can set one up complete in two day's time. You won't have to refit the front, shape the roof boards or saw off the staves to even their length. All extra work and expense which the erection of so-called "bargain Silos" involve. That's why the average Unadilla Silo costs less erected and ready to fill than those other Silos on which you're quoted a cheaper price.

Your order for any size Unadilla, either Oregon Fir or Spruce, will be shipped at once. You must now have prompt delivery. We can give it. Write immediately for catalog, prices and terms. Address,

UNADILLA SILO CO., Inc.  
Unadilla, N. Y.

Sales agents for Papez  
and Rowell-Trojan Cutters.  
Write for catalog and prices.



**YOU  
Can Buy  
No  
Better  
SILO  
than a  
HART  
at any  
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Yet our  
prices are  
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Delivered  
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Write for Catalog, Price and Guarantee.  
SPECIAL JULY OFFER.  
**FORREST S. HART & SON, INC.**  
667 Wyoming Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

## Horse too lame to work?...Reach for ABSORBINE

Effective Absorbine quickly relieves muscles sore and swollen from overwork. Pulled tendons, strains and sprains respond promptly to it. Won't blister or loosen hair—and horse can work. Famous as an aid to quick healing of gashes, sores, bruises. \$2.50 a bottle at all druggists. W. F. Young, Inc., 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

## GET 4% INTEREST

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BANK by mail, safely, conveniently. This 61 year old Savings Bank, under rigid New York State supervision, assures generous interest with absolute safety. Interesting, illustrated booklet tells how compounding makes money grow. Explains simple banking by mail plan. Send coupon for FREE copy.

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## With the A.A. Vegetable Grower



## Late Season Planting for Fall Vegetables

By PAUL WORK

THE time is coming when the gardener must make his last planting of vegetables for fall harvest. It means a good deal to be able to make these plantings as late as possible, thus permitting the maturity of earlier crops on the same land and so allowing its full use.



Paul Work

There are a number of ways in which one can increase his assurance of a prompt come-up and an even stand with a minimum of thinning. Thorough preparation of the soil is the first of these. If the soil is coarse and lumpy we cannot expect all of the seeds to come in contact with moisture and if the weather is dry the come-up is likely to be uneven, and perhaps seriously delayed.

The second point is, to use good seed of known germinating power. With experience one can learn just about how heavily to sow in a given type of soil to get a full stand and yet not have an excessive amount of thinning to do. Time spent in testing seed for this purpose is well invested.

The third precaution is to adjust the seed drill very carefully, in order that seed may be sowed at just the right rate and be covered deeply enough to reach moisture, and yet not so deeply as to prevent good come-up.

The fourth point is concerned with even depth and even covering and firming. The seed drill takes care of this pretty well in land that has been well prepared, but it requires special attention in hand sowing.

The fifth point is the use of irrigation. Water applied just after sowing when the weather is dry, not only supplies moisture for germination, but it also brings seed and soil into close contact so that growth may begin promptly and progress steadily.

These points are not items that can be measured out with a yard stick, or weighed on the scales, but experience tells how to work out the methods for the conditions of a given grower.

## New Vine Lifters for Potatoes

A device has been worked out and patented by which potato vines can be lifted out of the way of the wheels of tractors, sprayers, and cultivators so the tender vines will not be pinched off. These lifters can be made interchangeable on different implements, and they will pay for themselves in a single season.—I. W. D.



With the A.A.  
**FRUIT  
GROWER**

## Apple Growers Report Crop Conditions on July 1

(Continued from Page 3)

June 18 and the tabulations made of reports received to about July 1. The September report blanks have been mailed and the tabulations closed almost exactly two months later than for the July report. In the case of the July report, the heavy part of the 'June drop' is generally still in progress with apples at the time the blanks are being filled out. Pears are the same green color as the foliage, and much the same is true of peaches. Cherries are beginning to ripen and show up well. Disease

and insect injury is frequently in early stages and is hard to appraise. In the case of the September report, cherries are out of the way; early plums and peaches are ripening; early apples are coloring up and, with such varieties as Astrachan and Yellow Transparent, are either ripe or nearly so. On the other hand, winter varieties of apples still show little color and have not yet made the rapid increase in size that they do during September and hence are still not conspicuous. By late August, there have been two additional months of growth, two months more for disease and insects to develop, and for favorable or adverse weather to show results. Thus, while low (or high) July 1 conditions have always been confirmed by low (or high) September conditions, considerable non-uniform fluctuation can be expected between the two sets of reports. Average conditions reported for apples September 1 are normally somewhat lower than June 1, although, if the decline in condition is not more than average, no decline in crop prospects can be assumed.

"The table shows these relationships over a period of years for major items, as reported, expressed as condition (per cent) or per cent of a normal or full crop."

## Yellows in the Peach Orchard

How can we prevent yellows in our peach trees? We have had serious trouble along this line.

NO means of preventing an occasional tree in an orchard from becoming infested with yellows has been discovered. It has been demonstrated that if infected trees are noted in the early stages of the disease and taken out and burned, its increase and spread are prevented. Neglect of this practice usually results in the rapid spread of the trouble through the orchard.

## Songs That Mother Used to Sing

(Continued from Page 3)

Missouri, and that there is at the head of his grave a stone with the inscription, "Nelson ———, author of Ben Bolt."

The real author of the song, Dr. Thomas Dunn English, continued his literary activities, as a journalist, a poet, a playwright, a novelist and historian. Due to throat trouble, he gave up practice of law, and practiced medicine in Newark, New Jersey, throughout most of his active life.

Dr. English came from an old established Quaker family. He was a man of good ideals, high temper, and firm convictions. He was a contemporary of Edgar Allen Poe, and upon one occasion when that young poet spoke disparagingly of a lady who was a friend of Dr. English, the young doctor promptly knocked him down. Poe wrote an attack upon English; to which English replied so vigorously in the New York Mirror that that paper was sued for libel, and Poe granted an award of \$225 as damages.

The author of "Ben Bolt" was a politician, in addition to all his other activities. He served four years in his state legislature, and two terms as congressman from New Jersey. His elections to congress were in the years 1890 and 1892, in the good old days when white horses, torchlight parades, brass bands, and marching men and boys played a big part in the success of a candidate.

Dr. English died in 1902, and then there was left only "Ben Bolt," the song which has lived through the years. "The Busy Poet," he was called, and later in his busy life he was accustomed to refer to "Ben Bolt" as one of his early indiscretions.

## CATTLE

## For Sale:

Very choice Guernsey heifer and bull calves. Raise the per cent of butterfat in your milk. Write your wants.

Pioneer Stock Farm, Cortland, N. Y.

## SHEEP

Registered Shropshire and Dorset Rams \$20 each. Shipped on approval. Will exchange for wool at 20 cents per lb. J. S. MORSE, LEVANA, N. Y.

## GOATS

### MILK GOATS

HEAVY MILKERS, Toggenburgs, Nubians, grades, pure-breeds. Soon fresh. Wholesale prices. Pairs, trios. GOLDSBOROUGH'S GOATERY. MOHNTON, PA.

## SWINE

## Young Quality Pigs

7 weeks old, \$3.50  
9 weeks old, \$4.00  
10 weeks old, \$4.50  
All Husky, Healthy, Fast growing stock  
On Connecticut and Vermont orders add 35c for vaccination.

MY GUARANTEE: You must be satisfied. Will ship any number C.O.D. on approval. If dissatisfied, return at my expense. Crates free.

**EDWARD BUNZEL** Tel. 0496  
Lexington, Mass.

## PIGS FOR SALE!

C.O.D. ON APPROVAL

Express Prepaid on 2 or more

We can supply choice Chester and Yorkshire crossed, Berkshire and O. I. C. crossed, also Poland China and Yorkshire—Two months old at \$4.50 each. We pay the express. Give us a trial and you can have confidence in us to make a selection that will please you. All orders large or small promptly filled and properly crated with pigs that are all ready to go right ahead and do well. Order from THE BEDFORD STOCK FARM, BEDFORD, MASS. P.O. Box 362, and get the Best.

## PIGS PIGS PIGS

Ask the man who fed our pigs—He knows why we ship these choice, carefully selected feeding pigs all over the country on repeat orders. These hardy pigs make the best and quickest gains. That's the reason why—We offer Chester and Yorkshire, O.I.C. and Berkshire, Poland China and Yorkshire crossed—  
6-8 weeks old at \$3.50; 8-10 weeks old at \$4.00;  
11 weeks extras \$4.50 each.  
Vermont and Connecticut pigs vaccinated with plenty of good fresh serum at 25c per pig extra. Will crate and ship any number C.O.D. on approval. No charge for crates. Send in your order today and get some of these good feeders.  
W. J. DAILEY, LEXINGTON, MASS. TEL. 1085.

## RELIABLE PIGS FOR SALE

We are prepared to supply you with choice stock of good quality and guarantee to satisfy old and new customers. Chester and Berkshire crossed, also Chester and Yorkshire crossed.

6-7 wks. old, \$4. 8-9 wks. old, \$4.25  
Choice Chester pigs, \$5.00. Will ship C. O. D. on approval or send check or Money Order. Crates free.

A. M. LUX  
206 Washington St. Woburn, Mass.  
Tel. Wob. 1415

Lexington, Mass. R. F. D.  
July 11, 1931.

Dear A. A. Reader:  
Just a few lines to let you know I have quite a few GOOD PIGS FOR SALE. They are Berkshire crossed with Chester, and I also have Yorkshire and Chester crossed. The 6 to 8 weeks old pigs I am asking \$3.50 each for, and the older pigs 9-10 weeks old are \$4.00 each. I will gladly ship whatever number you need C.O.D. on approval. I do not charge for the crates. Trusting that I may have the pleasure of doing business with you, and that everything is going along O.K., I am  
Very truly yours,  
WM. GABRIEL, JR.

## PIGS PIGS PIGS

Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog. Large Yorkshire and Chester White cross, color white; Berkshire and Chester White cross, color black and white.  
6 TO 8 WEEKS @ \$3.50 EACH  
8 TO 10 WEEKS @ \$4.00 EACH

They are all good hocky pigs, the kind that make large hogs. Will crate and ship in lots of two or more C.O.D. F.O.B. Woburn to your approval. No charge for crating.  
JOHN J. SCANNELL, Russell St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0230  
P. S.—There are cheaper pigs, but none better. Quality

## Large Type Spring Pigs for Sale

RYDER'S STOCK FARM INC., LEXINGTON, MASS. Chester White and Poland China cross, Chester White and Duroc cross. 5 to 6 wks. \$4.50; 6 to 8 wks. \$5.00. On Conn. and Vermont orders add 35c for vaccination. ALSO—50 Young thoroughbred POLAND CHINA SOWS weighing 110 to 140 lbs. at \$25.00 each. Call John Lamont, Lexington 0351 or write to Box 42.

## Spring Pigs for Sale

Chester White and Poland China cross, Chester White and Duroc cross. 5 to 6 wks. \$4.50; 6 to 8 wks. \$5.00. On Conn. and Vermont orders add 35c for vaccination. GEORGE C. GRIFFITH, Mgr., Blue Hog Breeding Co., Wilmington, Mass. Tel. No. Wilmington 49-3

## FEEDING PIGS \$4.50 Each

Prepaid \$5.00. Select, crated, C.O.D. Grain fed. Mostly Poland Chinas. Few other breeds. SHOATS around 4 lbs. \$6.25. These shoats started on garbage, vaccinated, castrated, \$7. C. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Delaware



## With the A. A. DAIRYMAN



### Five Hundred or Five Hundred Thousand—Which?

#### Proof of the Relationship Between "Bugs" and Milk Checks

By DR. A. H. ROBERTSON,

Director of State Food Laboratory  
New York State Department of  
Agriculture and Markets

In the little article on this page, Mr. Robertson has given us an interesting report of the study of bacteria in milk from a large number of dairies. He has brought out forcibly the relation between bacteria counts and milk checks. Every good dairyman well knows how to keep the bacteria count down, but it is hard work, and sometimes a little let-up in the regular routine or a little carelessness when one is tired runs the count up and the quality of the milk down.

Although you are familiar with the methods of reducing the bacteria count in milk, we are listing a few below just for purposes of review and so that you can check up on yourself. Here they are.

#### Keep bacteria count down in milk by:

1. Maintaining clean barns and stables;
2. Washing cows' flanks and udders before each milking;
3. Using small-mouthed milk pails;
4. Keeping the milker's clothes and hands clean;
5. Screening the stable;
6. Spraying the herd for flies;
7. Sterilizing all utensils thoroughly, and especially seeing that the milking machine parts are kept in a disinfectant solution;
8. Cooling milk immediately after it is drawn, to a temperature between forty and fifty degrees Fahrenheit.

THE milk delivered at an upstate milk plant supplying New York City has been analyzed to show the amount of premiums paid to dairymen for milk with low bacterial counts during a four year interval. Results are based on 18,238 counts among 88 producers, 41 of whom delivered milk during three years or more of the period between January 1st, 1926 and December 31st, 1929.

A distribution of the average bacterial counts for each of these 41 producers is as follows;—17 per cent were less than 5,000, 66 per cent were between 5,000 and 10,000, and 17 per cent were between 10,000 and 15,000. The lowest average count for any producer was 3,800 and the highest was 14,800. The minimum and maximum individual counts reported were 500 and 711,900. It is amazing to find so much low count milk being produced.

#### High Counts Lose Money

The custom of paying a first premium of 40 cents per hundred above the flat rate for milk where the weekly average of two bacterial counts was less than 10,000, and a second premium of 25 cents per hundred when the average was between 10,001 and 25,000 prevailed at this plant. The producer with the lowest average count received 90.9 per cent of his first premiums, and the one with the highest average count received 28.6 per cent. The count on the first producer's milk averaged more than 25,000 during only two one-week periods while the second one's milk exceeded this count on 70 of the one-week periods. Out of every dollar available in premium money, the ten poorest producers were losing from 30 to 50 cents. How long can dairymen afford to do this?

#### Keep Local Milk Supply Clean

Is there anything more striking, if the above milk supply may be regarded as typical, than this contrast between the percentage of low count raw milk delivered by the dairyman at milk plants supplying New York City and the counts on the raw milk sold in some of our upstate cities and villages? Evidently the premium offered for low count milk is a great inducement to

the dairyman. Obviously the receipt of the premium means the difference between a successful dairyman and a careless one. The increasing percentage of failures may be regarded as an index of the increasing percentage of "seeds falling on thorny ground." The quick and adequate cooling of milk and the use of bacteriologically clean utensils is invariably the keynote to success.

The opportunity of the dairymen in the New York City milk shed is unparalleled. Immediate compensation is offered for efforts to cool the milk properly and to keep the utensils bacteriologically clean.

#### How hot must water be to kill bacteria?

The temperature of water for proper disinfection is closely tied up with the length of time it is applied. For example, live steam may kill most bacteria satisfactorily applied only for a few moments, while water which is about 170 degrees Fahrenheit will kill most bacteria if left in contact with the utensils for twenty to thirty minutes. At the same time, it should be remembered that water rapidly cools, particularly when it comes in contact with cold utensils. The best advice we can give is to use boiling hot water and plenty of it to disinfect all metal parts.

## Don't Be Old-Fashioned MODERNIZE YOUR SILO WITH Crainelox Covering

#### The Road To Surer Profits

You wouldn't try to thresh with a flail. Then why try to get by with an old type Silo, especially when rebuilding it with Crainelox costs so little. It will be stronger, more resistant to heat and cold and will stand all ordinary winds. It will produce silage that has returned yearly dividends greater than the costs of the repairs.

Write for Big, Free Catalog

### CRAINE, INC.

121 Wilson St., Norwich, N. Y.

#### THE EXPLANATION

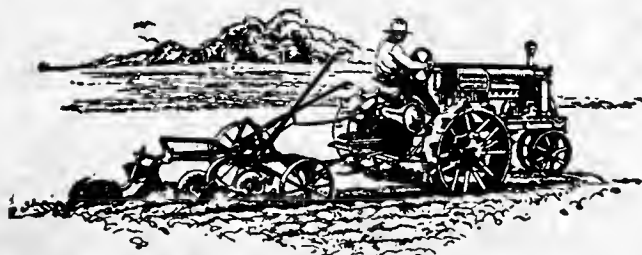
This diagram explains how Crainelox rebuilds old stave silos. Over the old staves is placed our special moisture and acid-proof Silafelt. Then a continuous hooping from bottom to top. It produces a strong, sturdy barrel-like silo that will resist wind and weather. (Some still in use were rebuilt 25 years ago.) Special prices this summer.

Write for particulars.



When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in  
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

# CUT COSTS and SAVE with the FARMALL



**FARMALL at the PLOW:** With two 14-in. bottoms the Farmall plows up to 9 acres in a 10-hour day. The whole job is easily done in a hurry.

**FARMALL at the BELT:** Besides its great success at cultivating and planting, mowing, and all other field power work, the Farmall is particularly adapted for belt and power take-off work.

A LOT of heavy power jobs are now ahead of the farmer. Plowing, belt work, corn picking, etc., will make heavy drains on time and man power all summer and fall. It is an ideal time to get a Farmall Tractor on the job and start with the efficiencies and economies of the Farmall System.

Next year's crops begin with the plow. Let the ample power of the Farmall tackle that slow, horse-killing job in double-quick time. Make it earn its way at the belt—threshing, ensilage cutting, and other belt work that only a tractor can handle. Increase the profits of the corn crop by the cost-cutting work of the picker. (Read the record of Christensen Bros. shown here.)

Next year you can make a complete showing of Farmall savings and build up a profit margin on every field operation from spring on. Put the McCormick-Deering Farmall to work now at fall plowing. Tractor operation is now more economical than ever—gasoline is cheaper today than it has been for many years.

Ask the McCormick-Deering dealer about the 3-annual-payment plan. Liberal terms make it easy to cut your costs with a Farmall.

#### INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

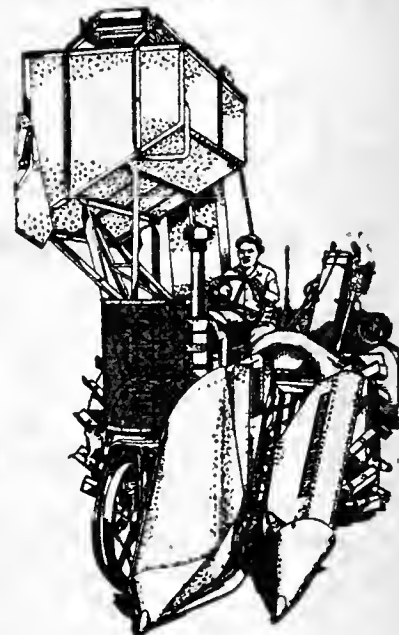
606 So. Michigan Ave. of America Chicago, Illinois  
(Incorporated)

Branches at Albany, Auburn, Buffalo, Elmira, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; and at 92 other points in the United States

#### FARMALL and CORN PICKER

A good part of your corn profit will depend on keeping harvesting costs down, and nothing equals the McCormick-Deering Picker—1 and 2-row, Farmall-type and pull-type. See the dealer.

This is what Jos. E. Fisher, Lafayette, Ind., says: "I am more than pleased with my Farmall 2-row picker. I picked 375 acres with it or 14,000 bushels, with a repair expense of \$1.90. Picked 23 acres one day, at the rate of 120 bushels per hour in 50-bushel corn. Some machine! If it isn't a McCormick-Deering Farmall Picker it isn't a corn picker."



### FARMALL Power and Equipment Help Christensen Brothers, Lyons, Neb., Keep Corn Production Costs on 72 Acres Down to 11.8 cents a Bushel

Land worth about \$150 per acre Yield per acre, 50 bushels

Days	OPERATION	Tract. Cost at \$4.60 Per Day	Labor Cost at \$3.00 Per Day	Total Tractor & Labor Cost
7.6	Plowing (2 14-in. bottoms)	\$ 34.96	\$ 22.80	\$ 57.76
2.5	Packing (12-foot) - - -	11.50	7.50	19.00
4	Disking (8 foot) - - -	18.40	12.00	30.40
1.5	Planting (4-row) - - -	6.90	4.50	11.40
1.5	Harrowing (16-foot) - -	6.90	4.50	11.40
11.5	Cultivating, 3 times (2-row)	52.90	34.50	87.40
5	Harvesting (2-row picker)	23.00	15.00	38.00
	Hauling (see Other Costs)	.....	.....	.....
	Total - -	\$154.56	\$100.80	\$255.36

#### Other costs

Machinery other than tractor - - - -	57.69
Seed - - - - -	20.00
Hauling to crib, man and team, 5 days - -	30.00
Share of general farm overhead - - - -	60.00
Total Crop Cost - -	\$423.05

Yield 3,600 Bushels—Cost Per Bushel, 11.8 Cents  
Christensen Brothers' Cost Per Acre, \$5.88  
Government Average Cost Per Acre, On Corn  
Belt Farms with Similar Yields, \$17.11

These costs include all controllable operating expenses but do not include land rental or land taxes and interest on investment in land.

# McCORMICK-DEERING



# BABY CHICKS



## Hall's Chicks

Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

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will bring the highest market prices, with a rapid and uniform growth hitherto unknown. Write for details and prices. Regular breed chicks also.

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ELECTRIC HATCHED; HEALTHY; VIGOROUS. CAN SHIP C.O.D. Per 50 100 500 1000  
Large Barron Eng. S. C. Wh. Leghorns (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each) \$3.60 \$6.70 \$33 \$63  
White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks 4.00 7.70 37 72  
Mammoth Light Brahmas, Jersey Black Giants 6.50 12.00 57 110  
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Cash or C. O. D. per 100  
S. C. White Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain.....\$6.50  
Special Mated—Blood Tested.....9.00  
S. C. Brown Leghorns—Everlay Strain.....7.00  
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds.....8.00  
Assorted Heavy Breeds.....7.00  
Assorted Light Breeds.....6.00  
For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. Orders of 500 or more 1/2c less per chick. Order direct from this adv. Parcel Post prepaid. Live arrival guar. Circular free

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM  
Wm. Nace, Prop. Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

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From Large Type Barron English S.C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. mated to pedigreed cockerels. Extra quality chicks from free range selected stock. At \$7.00 per 100, \$33.50 per 500, \$65.00 per 1000. Chicks 100% Live Arrival guaranteed. Order from this Ad. or write for catalog.

ROBERT L. CLAUSER, Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

## HILL SIDE CHICKS

WILL SHIP C. O. D.  
EXTRA Chicks FREE with each order  
Tanager Strain S. C. White Leghorns.....\$6.00 per 100  
Parks Strain Bar. Rocks (Per.34D31).....7.00 per 100  
S. C. Reds.....4.00 7.00 per 100  
Heavy Mixed.....\$6.00 per 100; Light Mixed.....\$5.50 per 100  
Special prices on large orders. Less than 100, add one cent per chick. 100% live delivery. T. P. Paid. All free range stock. Write for free Circulars.

T. J. EHRENZELLER, Prop. Box 5, McAlisterville, Pa.

### QUALITY BABY CHICKS

Delivered when wanted. 50 100 500  
Tanager Strain S.C.W. Leghorns.....\$3.50 \$6.00 \$27.50  
S. C. Barred Rocks.....4.00 7.00 32.50  
Light Mixed.....\$5.00-100. Heavy Mixed.....\$6.50-100  
100% live delivery, post paid, order from this ad or write for free circular.

EDGAR C. LEISTER, R.D.2, McAlisterville, Pa.

## Quality Chicks

From Healthy Free Range Stock  
Bd. Rocks \$60-1000; S.C.W. Leg. \$50-1000; 1/2c more in 500 lots; 1c more in 100 lots; 2c more in less than 100 lots.  
B. N. LAUVER, BOX A, LINCOLN HATCHERY, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

## LOWEST IN YEARS

PULLETS 50c-60c-65c and up.  
From Big type Barron strain Leghorns. R.O.P. 200-291 large egg size breeding. Health certified by licensed Veterinarian. Also hens and breeding cockerels. Shipped C. O. D. on approval. Catalog free.  
Fairview Hatchery & Poultry Fm., Zeeland, Mich., Box 5 R.2

## CHICKS

Bar., S.C. Wh. Leg.....\$6.00 per 100  
Barred Rocks.....\$7.00 per 100  
Mixed or Assorted.....\$6.00 per 100. Order Direct.  
CLOVERDALE HATCHERY  
Cloyd Niemond, Prop. Box 11, McAlisterville, Pa.

## CHICKS

C.O.D.—100 Rocks or Reds. \$8; Leghorns or Heavy Mixed, \$6.50; Light Mixed \$6. Free range. Safe delivery guaranteed. Circular. W. A. LAUVER, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

## CHICKS

Large Eng. Leghorns, 6c; Barred Rocks, 7c; Mixed, 6c. 100% guaranteed, circular free. Order from adv., C.O.D. or cash. Heavy Mixed 6c. TWIN HATCHERY, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Pullets 6 weeks old. Wh. Leghorn pullets, extra good stock and size. L. HAMBLIN, Wilson, N. Y.

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# Reviewing the Markets

## July Milk Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on a milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk (Metropolitan area)	2.90	2.70
2 Fluid Cream		
2A Fluid Cream	1.66	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	1.91	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	1.25	1.10
4 Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for July 1930 was \$3.00 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$2.80 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

## Sheffield Cash Prices for June

The Sheffield Producers announce the cash price for 3 per cent milk for June in the 201-210 mile zone as \$1.43. The cash price to farmers in June 1930 was \$1.84. In June 1929, \$2.30; in June 1928, \$2.12½; in June 1927, \$2.22. In each case comparative figures for 3.5 milk is figured adding 20c. At this writing Dairymen's League June prices are not available.

## Butter Up and Down Again

CREAMERY SALTED	July 11, 1931	July 3, 1931	July 12, 1930
Higher than extra	24¼-25¼	25¼-25¾	35½-36
Extra (92 sc.)	24¼-	24¼-24¾	34½-35
84-91 score	20-23¾	20¼-24¼	29½-34¼
Lower Grades	17-19½	17½-20	28-29

The week ending July 11 was one of constant fluctuations in the butter market. Creamery extras opened on July 6, at 24¼c. The following day the same grade went to 24½c following quiet trading. On Wednesday, July 8, there was a boom and prices went to 25c. This strained the market and on Thursday, 92 score butter went down to 24¼c. The price movement has centered almost entirely around speculative activities.

Statistically the market continues in the producer's favor. On July 10, the ten cities making daily reports had storage stocks totaling 54,259,000 pounds, whereas a year ago they reported 66,605,000 pounds. From July 3 to July 10 holdings increased in the ten cities 4,231,000 pounds, whereas during the same period last year they increased 5,892,000 pounds.

The extremely warm weather during the week ending July 11 interfered to a marked degree with the movement of butter into consuming channels. With clearing skies and lower temperatures opening with July 18 we expect to see the market hold and possibly gain a fraction.

## Cheese Market Quiet

STATE FLATS	July 11, 1931	July 3, 1931	July 12, 1930
Fresh Fancy	13½-15	13½-15	17½-18½
Fresh Average	-13	-13	
Held Fancy	21-23	21-23	25-26
Held Average		23	

The cheese market was rather quiet toward the close of the week ending July 11. Speculative buyers are less active now that we are getting into more irregular production. It is reported that recent receipts have run a little lighter in New York State and that somewhat less cheese is being made by the milk stations. The hot weather has created a more active demand for fluid milk.

On July 10 storage stocks in the ten cities making daily reports totaled 12,618,000 pounds whereas at the same time a year ago the figures stood at 17,273,000 pounds. From July 3 to July 10 storage holdings increased 686,000 pounds whereas during the same period last year holdings increased 922,000 pounds.

## Weather Hits Egg Market

NEARBY WHITE	July 11, 1931	July 3, 1931	July 12, 1930
Hennery			
Selected Extras	26-30	26-29	30-33
Average Extras	24-25	23-25	27-29
Extra Firsts	21½-23	19½-22	25-26
Firsts	18-20½	18-19	21½-23
Undergrades	-17½	-17½	-21
Pullets			
Pewees			
NEARBY BROWNS	July 11, 1931	July 3, 1931	July 12, 1930
Hennery	25-30	23½-28	27-34
Gathered	18½-24	19-22½	21-25

Excessive heat and withering humidity caused eggs to deteriorate rapidly during the week ending July 11. New York suffered what is claimed to be the worst week of the summer thus far and produce was quick to spoil. Many eggs were saved for food purposes only by breaking and freezing them promptly. For a couple of days it was practically impossible to get heat free eggs except by going into

the cold storage reserves. Although prices of the better grades appear to be on a high level, nevertheless only a very small proportion of the receipts have been able to realize on the advance. Most all shipments have shown hot weather effects and have had to take lower classifications. Storage stocks in the ten cities on July 10 were reported at 5,365,000 cases compared with 5,853,000 cases at the same time a year ago. From July 3 to July 10 storage holdings increased 62,000 cases of eggs in the ten cities whereas during the same period last year 119,000 cases were added.

## Live Poultry

FDWLS	July 11, 1931	July 3, 1931	July 12, 1930
Colored	-20	19-20	27-29
Leghorn	-17	-17	24-25
CHICKENS			
Colored			
Leghorn			
BROILERS			
Colored	20-33	21-34	20-38
Leghorn	18-23	-24	15-25
OLD ROOSTERS			
	-13	-13	-16
CAPONS			
TURKEYS			
	15-25	15-25	20-25
DUCKS, Nearby			
	-14	15-20	14-22
GEESE			
	12	-12	-12

The live poultry market during the week ending July 11 was something of a disappointment about mid-week. The broiler market was rolling along in fine fashion and by Wednesday prices were higher than they were at the close of the previous week. The best Rocks were selling at 35c. Even live fowls were selling a cent above the previous week's close. It was just about that time that the freight market went into a nose dive due to heavy arrivals and some ambitious express shippers dropped heavy supplies on the market and prices slipped. It is too bad the supply could not have been controlled slightly for the market was working very nicely. The freight market was responsible for the abnormally heavy supply of fowls.

This report is being written on July 13 and the weather we have at present is a marked relief from the hot, sultry days of last week. A week like this and business should be booming again.

## Fruits and Vegetables

The hot weather and terrific humidity over the week ending July 11 caused a great deal of deterioration in the fruit and vegetable market. Some lines suffered heavily. As an instance, black caps ranged from 3c to 12c per pint; blackberries from 6c to 15c per quart; gooseberries 5c to 13c; strawberries 10c to 40c. It shows how widely the market varied and the variation was principally due to spoilage created by the hot, humid weather. Vegetables also ranged over a wide area. Due to this situation it is doubly advisable during the week to keep in touch with the market by radio in order to know what is going on. Tune in daily, WEA and associated stations and get the last minute news in the market.

## Feeds and Grains

FEEDS	July 11, 1931	July 4, 1931	July 12, 1930
(At Buffalo)			
Gr'd Oats	\$21.50	22.00	31.50
Sp'g Bran	13.50	14.50	22.00
H'd Bran	16.00	16.75	23.50
Standard Mids	14.50	15.50	22.00
Soft W. Mids	19.50	20.50	29.00
Flour Mids	19.00	19.50	28.00
Red Dog	22.50	23.00	31.50
Wh. Hominy	22.00	22.00	30.00
Yel. Hominy	22.50	22.50	30.00
Corn Meal	25.00	26.00	32.00
Gluten Feed	24.10	25.60	35.00
Gluten Meal	28.10	28.60	45.00
36% C. S. Meal	26.00	28.00	38.00
41% C. S. Meal	28.00	29.00	41.00
43% C. S. Meal	29.00	30.00	43.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	27.50	27.50	42.50

The above quotations taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

## Hay Closes Easier

The hay market closed from \$1 to \$2 below last week's close due chiefly to the arrival of a sizeable shipment of Canadian hay in large bales. The Canadian shipment was equivalent to over 20 cars of hay. The market opened in good shape, but the arrivals were too much. Timothy grading No. 1 closed at \$23 to \$24 in large bales, small bales \$1 lower. No. 2 grades ranged from \$19 to \$22 and No. 3 \$15 to \$18. Mixtures of grass and clover ranged anywhere from \$15 to \$22 depending on grade and mixture. Rye straw closed a little easier at \$22 to \$23, while oat and wheat straw brought \$12.



# Farm News from New York

## Governor Roosevelt Explains Empire State Tax Legislation to Virginia Audience

ON July 6, Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt addressed Virginia's Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia. Lack of space prevents our giving you his complete talk, but among other things, the Governor said:

"The cost of government in this country, particularly that of local government, is causing considerable concern. We are told that the aggregate expenditure of Federal, State and local government is approximately \$12,000,000,000 or \$13,000,000,000 yearly. Of this sum the Federal Government spends approximately one-third, State governments about 13 per cent, leaving considerably more than one-half as the cost of local government.

"Notwithstanding the influence of the war on Federal governmental expenditures, these ratios have existed with slight variations since 1890. It is manifest that inasmuch as the cost of local government constitutes the major portion of our aggregate tax bill, we must, if we hope for lower taxes or less rapid increases in taxes, analyze local government and see if its workings may not be simplified and made less expensive for the taxpayers.

### Many Tax Units

"Let us inspect the machinery of local government as it exists today. In this country of ours we have, it is said, 500,000 units of government. They range from the Federal Government down to the smallest school or special district.

Take my own State as an instance. We have, first, 62 counties and 60 cities, but this is a mere beginning. We go on from these larger wheels of the machine to find 932 towns, and according to the last count, 525 villages, 9,600 school districts and 2,365 fire, water, lighting, sewer and sidewalk districts, a grand total of 13,544 separate, independent governmental units.

"The expenditures of local government have increased at an astonishing rate. In 1890 local government in the entire nation cost \$487,000,000. In 1927, the last year for which complete figures are available, the government of lesser units within States cost \$6,454,000,000. It increased from a per capita of \$7.73 in 1890 to \$54.41 in 1927.

"The increase in taxes on farm real estate indicates in a striking way the increases in taxation that have occurred and the added burden which this places upon agriculture. Here are some illustrations from New York State.

### Taxes Have Increased

"On a selected group of good farms taxes just doubled in the period from 1914 to 1923. During the same period the general price level increased only 27 per cent. In another case on the three farms in an average agricultural county of the State where records are available for 100 years, the increase in taxes from 1825 to 1925 were as follows:

Farm No. 1, from \$2.48 to \$101.44.  
Farm No. 2, from \$2.33 to \$140.36.  
Farm No. 3, from \$2.38 to \$115.20.

"Accompanying these increases in local rates has been an increasing demand for relief of the burden on real estate. A study was made in New York of the trend in the tax burden on real property covering a period from 1915 to 1927. That study disclosed that in the wealthy growing counties of the State the true burden on realty increased 16½ per cent in those twelve years, while in the rural agricultural counties the increase in the burden was 43 per cent. This established to our satisfaction that something must be done to equalize the burden of taxation as between different counties and communities. Various remedies were suggested, which grouped themselves as follows:

1. To abolish the direct State tax on real estate and personal property.
2. To share with localities State-collected taxes.
3. To grant State aid; and
4. To reorganize local governments, or at least transfer from local government to larger units of administration some of the functions now performed locally.

"In New York we have invoked all of these methods except that of reorganizing or simplifying local government. That has been advocated by my distinguished predecessor in office and by me. As yet

nothing has been accomplished in that direction.

### State Aid for Schools and Roads

"Still another remedy that New York has applied for the excessive local tax load is that of granting State aid to local governments for specified projects and services. This year the State is appropriating \$100,000,000 for the aid of public schools, more than \$3,000,000 for county highways and something more than \$4,000,000 for town highways. More than one-third of the New York State budget consists of items of this form of aid to localities.

"This method of relieving the local tax burden is subject to the same dangers as that of sharing taxes with the subdivisions of the State; it is apt to lead to extravagance and to result in the inefficient use of money.

"Finally, we come to the remedy of lightening the local tax burden by transferring from local government to the State Government, or at least to a larger division of government, some functions of local government—that is to say, transferring the responsibility or the obligation to pay for certain improvements or governmental services.

"This method of local tax relief is rather extensively used in New York. After my election in 1928 I appointed a commission known as the Agricultural Advisory Commission. The purpose put before its distinguished members was to devise methods of assisting and promoting the interests of the rural population of the State, and of agriculture as an industry in the State, and to see if and to what extent justice might be done by way of equalizing taxes as between the rural and the urban communities."

Governor Roosevelt then explained to his audience some of the things that have been done in the last few years to relieve the tax burden on farm property in New York State including the state aid for the aid of public schools, and constructions and maintenance of county and town highways. The details of this farm relief and the exact way it is worked out in your own county has already been given to you in former issues of American Agriculturist.

It is probable that many of our readers do not realize the intense interest which other state governments are taking in what has been done to relieve taxes in New York State. This interest is evidenced by the close attention that was given to the Governor's remarks in Virginia and to the many inquiries which come to Albany from other states asking for more detailed information as to what has been accomplished here.

In conclusion, the Governor said:

"I should like the privilege of stating as forcibly as I can one general conclusion that has long been in my mind. That is, that too many of us have been lazy-minded in this matter of government. We like to talk in large terms about the comparative advantages and defects of democracy and autocracy; we like to admire patriotically the work of our forefathers in devising our forms of government or to criticize them as too slavish imitators, but we are terrifically dilatory in following our forefathers' example by seeking to plan and devise for our own immediate needs and for the future.

"We cannot call ourselves either wise or patriotic if we seek to escape the responsibility of remolding government to make it more serviceable to all the people and more responsive to modern needs."

### Western New York Notes

Wyoming County will join the Dairy Record Association of Erie, Chautauqua, and Cattaraugus Counties. The milk samples are sent to the laboratory at Gowanda for testing. Wyoming is making a move to get in line as an outstanding source of fine seed potatoes by three notable potato growing tests or experiments supervised by the Farm Bureau with the cooperation of expert assistance from the State College of Agriculture.

C. K. Ballard, South Dayton, won the county horse-shoe pitching contest at the Cattaraugus County Farmers picnic and will compete in the State championship tournament at the State Fair at Syracuse in September.

At Erie County farmers field day,

twelve boys competed in the 4-H plowing contest. Frederick O. Warnke, West Falls, won in the class for boys over 16 years of age, and George Rengert of West Falls, was winner in the class for boys under 16. One of the most interesting features of the day was the parade in front of the grandstand of all who were attired in old fashioned costumes. Best couple in costume were adjudged to be Mr. and Mrs. George Pickens of Lawtons; the best woman's costume, Mrs. Frank Tanner of Evans; best man's costume, Glenn Woodward of Wyandale; best characterization, Glenn Mead, of East Aurora.

According to the semi-annual report of the Allegany County Club agent, there are now more than 400 boys and girls enrolled in 40 clubs. There is a great diversity of projects, dairy projects leading with more than 75 boys and girls raising purebred animals. Poultry ranks second, and potatoes, an important cash crop in Allegany County, ranks third. Much interest is also shown in reforestation work.

What farm boy, who twice a day goes after the cows and sometimes trudges a weary way looking up those that have strayed, wouldn't enjoy the way a Hinsdale, Cattaraugus County, man looked up four lost cows lately. After a hot day on the farm, Mr. Crosby had no desire to chase over the hills after missing cows, so he went to the Hinsdale airport, engaged the service of a pilot and took off in search of the wandering cattle. Within a few minutes they were spotted in an adjoining valley. Mr. Crosby returned home and in a short time had the cows back in their own pasture.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY—Betty Steinhart, 12, Olean, was winner in the county spelling bee held on June 26, in Salamanca. Florence Schultz, Randolph, scored second. The winner will represent the county at the finals at the State Fair in the fall. Winners for the Fancher prizes, limited to students from the rural schools, were: Laura Mower, Randolph, first, \$20; Ada Skeats, Perrysburg, \$15;

Kenneth Flagg, Killbuck, \$10; and Dorothy Felton, Perrysburg, \$5.

The least of June and the first of July found farmers haying under the highest temperature recorded in years. Frank Hanson, Ashford farmer, succumbed in the field with many others reported having suffered from the extreme heat. Crops are looking good with meadow grass fair, showing an excellent growth of weeds due to the drought of last summer.—M. M. S.

Most oats are poor. Wheat looks good. Most hay is good. Some farm people are working off the farms. There are many acres of vacant land idle. Buckwheat mostly sown. A good rain came after the very hot weather. There is not much money in circulation and not much outside help is hired. Eggs, 17 cents a dozen. Oats 25 to 35 cents a bushel.—D. C. F.

### The Thirty-Fifth Week at Storrs

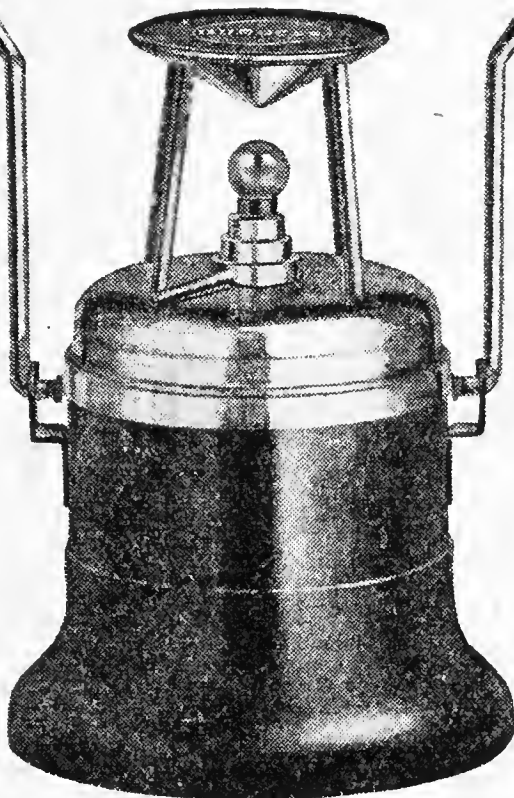
THE birds in the Storrs laying contest have now concluded the thirty-fifth week of the long grind. In this lap they laid 4,445 eggs or a yield of 63.5 per cent. This lay is a letup of 148 eggs as compared with the previous week but 126 more than in the corresponding week last year.

The Leghorns more or less mopped up last week by winning first place, tying for second, grabbing third and fourth places, and sharing the fifth. Tom Barron's birds from Catforth, Eng. led the procession with a tally of 63. J. A. Hanson's pen from Corvallis, Ore. and West Neck Farm's pen of Reds from Huntington, L. I. tied with 62 points each.

Then followed Egg and Apple Farm from Trumansburg, N. Y. and Hollywood Poultry Farm from Woodinville, Wash. with scores of 61 and 60 points respectively. Geo. Lowry Poultry Farm at West Willington, Conn. tied with Kabeyun Farm's pen of Australorps from Pittsford, Vt., both pens chalking up 59 points each.

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By  
George Marsh

## The Story Thus Far

Jim Stuart rescues Aurore LeBlond, daughter of the head of the rival fur trading post and then falls in love with her. Paradis, who works for Aurore's father, is bitterly jealous. Jim and Aurore arrange to leave their letters on an island where Paradis intercepts one of them and is given a ducking by Jim.

Jim and Omar call on Christie, Jim's superior who is dissatisfied with the business Jim is doing. On the way back they are fired upon by an Indian who is captured and who confesses that he was hired to do the job by Paradis. As a result of the confession, LeBlond orders Paradis out of the country.

Jim, planning to go North, meets Aurore on the island where they confess their love for each other. Arriving in the Pipestone Country, Jim and his companions, Omar and Esau, are warned against Jingwak, a big medicine man in league with Paradis, and are advised to leave the country. After foiling an ambush by Indians and destroying their canoe, Jim meets a friendly Indian chief. He is again warned but is not deterred from his purpose. Esau goes on alone leaving Jim and Omar to follow.

\* \* \*

Turning, Esau shoved off the canoe and was soon out of sight behind a timbered point. In the grey eyes of Jim Stuart, as he watched the dip and swing of Esau's paddle until the bent back of the old man disappeared, there was the mist of memory and the emotion of a full heart.

The father he had buried on the shore of far God's Lake—what would he not give today for his companionship and his counsel?

### CHAPTER XVI

IT WAS September, the moon of the mating of the caribou; September, when through the wild valleys, the lifting sun rolled back curtains of mist, veiling ridges touched here and there with yellow and gold by the magic wand of the frost; September, when the muskegs were blue with ripened berries and the loons, restless with the urge of far journeying, called at sunset across nameless lakes. North, on the vast marshes of the great bay, the legions of the geese were assembling for their autumn rendezvous—later to ride the first stinging winds south over the green seas of the spruce and the flaming islands of the hardwood ridges.

Passing over the spawning-beds of the sturgeon, at the outlet of The Lake of the Great Stones, where, for a mile, on the sandy bottom, the dark shapes of the huge fish were visible beneath the Peterboro, Jim and Omar entered the river from which the old Ojibwa had warned them they would never return. Two days' journey downstream, where the river widened to form a large lake, Jim hoped to find the man they sought. How, when he found him, he was to break the power of the sorcerer, he did not know. But the future of Sunset House depended on it, and in his desperation, Jim was prepared to go far—how far, the man who realized that failure in the trade would mean in the end the loss of Aurore LeBlond, did not dare to admit to himself.

All the morning the Peterboro rode the swift current of the Sturgeon. Toward noon the drum-beat of rapids which the old Ojibwa had warned them they could not run, sounded in their ears. Then, as they dropped alongshore, with their poles toward the first broken water, they saw the portage trail leading from the river shore back into the timber.

They landed, and Omar, first swinging to his back on a tump-line a haunch of the yearling moose they had shot at daylight, balanced the heavy, water-soaked Peterboro on its center thwart across his thick shoulders and walked briskly off up the trail. To Omar Boisvert, the man who had packed five bags of company flour a half-mile without resting, this back load, while awkward to balance in the thick brush, was a toy.

With his tump-line Jim lashed the two guns to a provision bag, swung it to his back, adjusted the head-strap over his forehead, and piled on the rest of their outfit, while Smoke thrashed off through the "bush" after snow-shoe rabbits. For a half mile the trail held to the high land back from the river, then turned toward the water. Bent under his heavy load, Jim followed the moving legs of Omar under the Peterboro. From the slowly increasing clamor of the rapids, Jim judged that they were nearing the end of the carry and approaching the river, but his sweat-blinded eyes did not lift from the moc-casins of the man in front.

Suddenly the legs of Omar came to a

halt. Curious, Jim raised his head banded by the tump-line, but the canoe on Omar's broad back, blocking the trail, alone met his blurred eyes.

Then, to his startled ears came Omar's hoarse whisper: "De gun! Quick!" "What is it?" Game ahead?" Jim wondered, as he slipped off the head-strap.

As his load slid to the ground he wiped the sweat from his eyes and squinted past Omar toward the river. With a bound his heart started drumming against his ribs. There, twenty yards up the trail, leering at the waiting Omar, stiff as a spruce under the canoe, stood Paul Paradis.

"Trapped!" muttered Jim, working desperately to free the rifles from the knotted tump-line which bound them to the pack.

Again came Omar's whispered warning: "De gun! Tak' to de bush! Queek!" followed by the jeer of Paradis: "So you have come to viset me?"

With his gun almost free, Jim heard a movement in the bush, and looked up to see two Indians hurl themselves at the man waiting, legs braced, under the canoe.

As they came headlong on, with a lunge of his great shoulders Omar pivoted and swung the heavy Peterboro crashing into their heads, at the same time slipping his tump-line and avoiding the falling boat. Then with a roar the enraged half-breed met the rush of a third man and, lifting him above his head in his vise-like grip, flung the writhing body to the trail. Leaping over the stunned Indian, he made for the surprised Paradis.

Dodging into the brush to escape the charging Omar, Paradis shouted: "No knives!" as two Ojibwas catapulted into the half-breed from the rear, bringing him to his knees.

But they were fighting to take alive a man whose strength was a byword from God's Lake to the Barren Grounds and, as he tripped and fell with two clawing Indians on his back, legs twined around his, Omar snarled: "I tak' you, too, Paradees!"

When Omar clubbed his first assailants with his swinging canoe, Jim, with his hands on his lashed gun, was hurled to his face by the impact of two heavy bodies.

The old fury he had known in many a trench fight overseas returned as Jim fought the men on his back who sought to pin him to the ground. A desperate heave and he twisted and thrashed in their clinging arms until he reached his knees. A wrench, and he had a hand free, as they fell to the trail—a heap of straining, panting men. Chin clamped on chest to cheat their clawing fingers seeking his throat, again and again Jim hunched his fist over the shoulder into the jaw of the man who faced him, then by sheer strength bent

American Agriculturist, July 18, 1931 back the head, until, with a groan, he fainted.

Desperate with the knowledge of the white man's superior strength, the remaining Ojibwa clung like a cat, with arms and legs, to Stuart's back, but wrenching himself from his grip, Jim beat him to the ground. On his knees, the hands of the dazed Indian fumbled with something on the trail, as Jim rose panting to his feet. Then, with a blind lunge he lurched forward with Stuart's recovered knife, to meet the crash of a swinging fist which crumpled him in a heap.

Omar!

Picking up the knife, Jim hurried ahead to aid his friend. As he approached, from the limp bodies of two men rose a pair of massive bleeding shoulders, from which a shirt hung in tatters. His heart checked as the sun flashed from a knife blade and a crouching figure left the brush to run at the square bulk of Omar's back.

"Behind you, Omar!" warned the running Stuart.

At the words, Omar leaped far to the side and turned to face the danger. But the courage of Paul Paradis was not equal to meeting the black fury of the unarmed half-breed, and he dodged into the spruce and disappeared toward the river.

"We get de gun!" panted Omar, "dere are more of dem!"

Tearing their rifles from their lashings, Jim and Omar followed Paradis. As they ran, from the direction of the stream sounded the yelp of Smoke.

"He's struck 'em! Hurry up or they'll get him!" cried Jim, increasing his speed.

Again above the distant drum-beat of the rapids lifted the angry yelp of Smoke. Then two rifle shots drove Jim headlong, his heart cold with fear for his dog. At last the panting runners reached the river. But neither dog nor the canoe of Paradis was in sight.

"Smoke!" Jim called. "Here, Smoke!"

There was no answering yelp. Omar, closer to the water, suddenly dropped to a knee and fired down river. Joining him, Jim looked to see, far below, a canoe paddled by two crouching men. Again and again the two took careful aim and fired at the distant craft, but the range was great, and the riflemen panting from exertion. At last the canoe turned a bend.

Back and forth through the thick bush near the landing Jim searched, calling the dog he loved—hoping, if he were alive, that the hurt animal would answer with a whine. But Smoke did not answer. The two friends widened their hunt, thinking the wounded husky might have crawled off somewhere to die. Finally Jim was forced to the conclusion that the dog had been shot in the water and carried downstream.

(Continued Next Week)

## HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

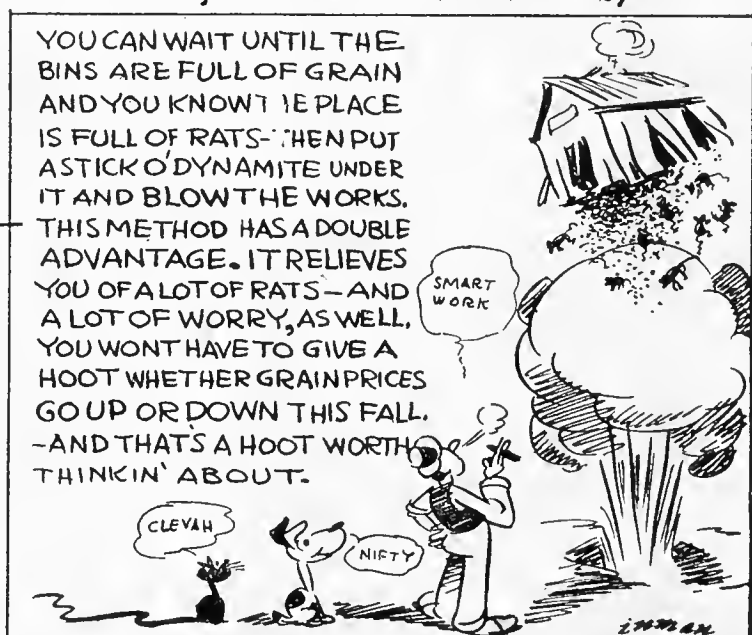
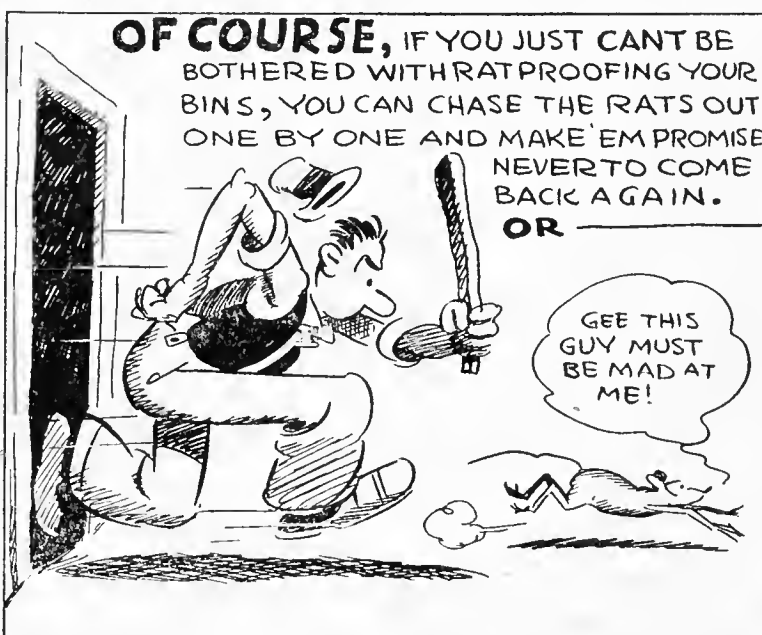
## To Rat-proof Your Cribs and Granaries

By Ray Inman

Before cribs and granaries are filled is the time to repair them with rat-proof materials.

In building, remodeling or repairing use concrete, meshwire or sheet metal to protect against rats and mice.

Rodent damage to stored grain can be eliminated entirely by getting at the job NOW. (Write your department of agriculture for Rat bulletins)







# The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers



## “Beware” ! Bond Salesmen Are Active

I am being solicited by a Mr. George Troff, representing himself as an employee of the Associated Gas and Electric Company of New York, to buy bonds of this company.

WE have received a number of letters from subscribers during the past few days saying that they are being solicited by salesmen of the Associated Gas and Electric Company of New York. We called the company on the telephone and they stated they have no record of the salesman mentioned above and that their bonds are now

selling on the New York Curb for less than this man asked. The Associated Gas and Electric Company is a reliable concern and all their agents can show proper credentials. We want to caution our readers strongly against buying stocks or bonds through a person or persons with whom they are not well acquainted or who do not present credentials of unquestionable variety.

\* \* \*

A short time ago we published a note about a bond salesman who was not what he represented himself to be. A subscriber reading the note asked us for his description. Today we received the following letter:

I certainly am pleased to be of any service I can to you.

I believe the bond salesman that you describe in your letter is the same man that tried to get money out of me, the description you give is the same as the one that came to me, only he had a dark blue suit on, and a light hat but when he was caught he did not have glasses on and wore a cap. He called himself Carroll to me and Cooney at Bath, N. Y., where he is now in jail on a number of charges. I hope you find that this man Cooney or Carroll is the same one that represented himself to be Langwell.

Our advice is to buy stocks or bonds through your local bank or trust company or through members of the Stock Exchange.

## Look Out for Misleading Statements

Some time ago I purchased a suit from the . . . Tailoring Company and the agent said there were two pairs of pants. I received the suit but there was only one pair of pants. They refuse to send the other pair.

WE referred our subscriber's letter to the tailoring company who report: "We are not responsible for any

statements made by our salesmen other than those contained in our official receipt and guarantee. Our profits are so small that we cannot afford to sell a two trouser suit for \$19.50. It may also interest you to know that our salesman who took this order is no longer representing us."

We have had a lot of complaints from subscribers who have ordered suits from agents. In the first place, we do feel that the price quoted is too low for any company to put out a good two trouser suit. In this respect it seems that our subscriber was too willing to believe the statements of the agent. Another point that we wish to make is that no company will make good verbal statements made by agents which are contrary to the facts put out on the order blanks. The order blanks should always be read.

We believe that anybody is taking a big chance ordering a suit from a company unless they know something about their reliability. If it does not fit, you are sure to have all kinds of difficulty in getting any satisfactory adjustment, unless the company is well known and reliable.

## Milk Plant Operators Are Prosecuted

TWO more milk plant operators in Pennsylvania have been prosecuted for violating the State milk testing law, according to an announcement from the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The South Side Dairy of Uniontown was fined \$100 and costs for under-reading the Babcock butterfat test and the Model Dairy Company of Wesleyville (Erie County) was prosecuted for falsifying records, operating without licensed tester, not taking correct samples of each delivery and for failure to hold samples 10 days for check-testing.

These two prosecutions make a total of six violations unearthed during the past few months in a statewide round-up of unscrupulous dairy plant operators, Department officials report.

Farmers Bulletin No. 1655F, "The Control of Moths in Upholstered Furniture" may be obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.

## WEEKLY BENEFITS OR DEATH INDEMNITIES Paid to American Agriculturist Subscribers Who Had Insurance Service Offered Through North American Accident Insurance Company

Paid to subscribers to June 1, 1931.....\$234,245.91  
Paid to subscribers during June.....3,755.57

\$238,001.48

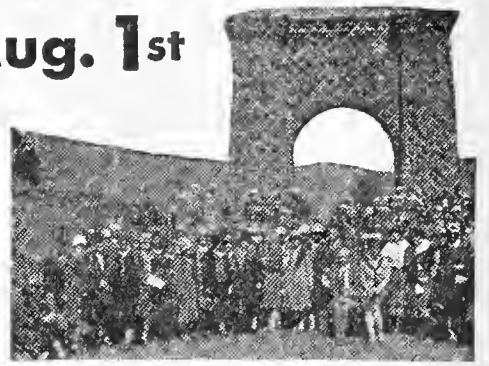
Helen C. Glynn, Craryville, N. Y. ....	\$ 20.00	Arthur Chapman, R. No. 1, Tully, N. Y. ....	20.00
Auto collision—bruised nose, knee		Auto collision—wrenched knee, bruises	
Franklin Glynn, Craryville, N. Y. ....	30.00	Elmer T. Gates, R. No. 2, Edmeston, N. Y. ....	10.00
Auto collision—strained ligaments in foot		Thrown from wagon—injured shoulder	
J. S. Crooks, N. Brookfield, Mass. ....	60.00	Clyde E. Ferrin, R. No. 1, Freedom, N. Y. ....	40.00
Auto accident—injuries		Auto collision—lacerated forehead and chin	
H. F. Shumway, E. Randolph, N. Y. ....	30.00	H. O. Turner, R. No. 1, Cameron Mills, N. Y. ....	40.00
Struck by auto—fractured leg		Thrown from wagon—injuries	
Elvira M. Miller, Windsor, Mass. ....	14.28	J. H. Fowler, Sand Lake, N. Y. ....	14.28
Travel accident—multiple contusions		Auto accident—lacerated leg	
W. H. Cowles, R. No. 1, Tarriffville, Conn. ....	20.00	Clifford T. Robinson, estate, Clinton, N. J. ....	1,000.00
Auto accident—scalp wound, sprained hand		Auto accident—mortality	
Miss Grace Holdridge, New Berlin, N. Y. ....	30.00	Conrad Franke, Farmingdale, N. Y. ....	20.00
Struck by auto—injuries		Auto collision—injuries	
Grace E. Howland, estate, Hamden, N. Y. ....	1000.00	Maude E. Sweet, Smyrna, N. Y. ....	20.00
Auto accident—mortality		Auto overturned—bruised legs	
C. E. Seamons, E. Pembroke, N. Y. ....	40.00	Fred Kessler, R. No. 2, Vernon, N. Y. ....	30.00
Auto collision—sprained knee, injured side		Plow tipped over—injured arm	
Jennie Soden, Mooers Forks, N. Y. ....	55.71	Mrs. Agnes Lenhart, Aurora, N. Y. ....	24.28
Auto accident—injured ribs, back		Auto overturned—sprained neck, contused hip	
K. R. Short, R. No. 2, Friendship, N. Y. ....	30.00	John Black, R. No. 1, Westkill, N. Y. ....	15.00
Struck by auto—fractured leg		Thrown from plow, contusion, strained foot	
Erwin Petry, Northford, Conn. ....	10.00	Mrs. C. E. Mapes, Howells, N. Y. ....	30.00
Auto accident—lacerations, strains		Auto overturned—lacerated knee, sprained back	
Wilmer Hetzke, Morton, N. Y. ....	14.28	Frank Pluff, R. No. 2, Phoenix, N. Y. ....	30.00
Auto collision—broken nose, sprained shoulder		Struck by auto—fractured ribs, sprained back	
E. S. Salisbury, Norwich, N. Y. ....	14.28	G. G. Sharpe, Springwater, N. Y. ....	45.00
Auto accident—injuries		Buzz saw broke—injury to thumb	
Douglas Black, Ebensburg, Pa. ....	30.00	J. S. Crooks, N. Brookfield, Mass. ....	20.00
Auto accident—injuries		Auto accident—injuries	
Edith Ireland, R. No. 1 Box, Elba, N. Y. ....	50.00	G. A. Bort, R. No. 1, Monroe, N. H. ....	130.00
Auto collision—fractured knee		Auto accident—injuries	
W. A. Cosens, Norwich, N. Y. ....	40.00	Harriet Hatch, Cambridge, N. Y. ....	10.00
Truck collision—fractured leg		Struck by auto—general bruises	
Ralph Fraser, Pulaski, N. Y. ....	40.00	Mrs. Myrtle Allard, R.F.D., Waterport, N. Y. ....	20.00
Travel accident—fractured shoulder		Auto collision—cut scalp, bruises	
K. R. Banker, R. No. 2, Dansville, N. Y. ....	45.00	Emory M. Jewell, W. Davenport, N. Y. ....	30.00
Travel accident—injured ankle		Auto accident—bruised ankle	
C. W. Brown, Bath, N. Y. ....	80.00	H. O. Colton, R. No. 3, LaFayette, N. Y. ....	10.00
Auto accident—fractured thigh		Auto accident—lacerated leg	
Jessie R. Cook, estate, Westmoreland, N. Y. ....	500.00	Irving Krum, R. No. 1, Livingston Manor, N. Y. ....	22.86
Auto accident—mortality		Auto overturned—smashed finger	
John Duguid, East Bethany, N. Y. ....	20.00	Joseph McGrain, Sr., Columbus, N. J. ....	60.00
Auto collision—contusions		Team ran away on land roller—injuries	

To date 2,714 American Agriculturist subscribers have received indemnity from our insurance service.

# All aboard FOR YELLOWSTONE

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST  
"SPECIAL" Leaves

Aug. 1st



Party at Gardiner Gateway

There is still time to join our happy party on a 10-day Vacation Tour to Yellowstone. Send in your reservation at once. Cost from Rochester only \$199.83. (basis two to a lower berth) and it includes ALL Expenses. Other Pullman accommodations and rail rates from your own city in proportion. Make up your mind to join us and enjoy a glorious vacation amid the wonders of Yellowstone.

## Use this Blank for Reservations

Tour Director, American Agriculturist  
461 Fourth Ave., New York



Please hold accommodations checked below for the Yellowstone Tour and quote me the lowest rate from my own city. Also advise the most convenient point to join the party.

Space desired:

☐ Lower Berths ☐ Upper Berths  
☐ Compartment ☐ Drawing Room

Number in my party:

-----Adults -----Children

Name

Address

City

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A wonderful engine for home and farm. Cheapest reliable power for pumping, sawing, separating or similar work. Put one to work and watch it pay for itself.

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Policy Pays

\$10,000 for loss of life, hands, feet or eyesight. Many unusual protecting clauses. \$25 Weekly benefits, pays doctor and hospital bills. Covers Automobile, Travel, Pedestrian and many common accidents. Covers many common sicknesses, including typhoid, jaundice, cancer, lobar pneumonia, etc., etc. Largest and oldest exclusive Health and Accident Insurance Company. Don't delay, you may be next to meet sickness or accident.

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North American Accident Insurance Co.  
E. C. Weatherby, Gen. Ag't., Ithaca, N. Y.

Name

P. O.

Age

State

## CLASSIFIED ADS

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WOOL WANTED: I specialize in Wool and Sheep Pelts. Write for prices, ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.

OLD ENVELOPES with stamps on. Used civil war envelopes having pictures. Honest prices. WM. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

WANTED—Empty feed bags. HOFFMAN BROS. BAG CO., 39 Gorman St., Rochester, N. Y.

### BEEES AND HONEY

HONEY—OUR FINEST White Clover 60 lb. can \$5.25; 120 lbs. \$10. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

BEST BEE HUNTING outfit. GROVER, Bristol, Vt.

### BUILDING MATERIALS

SILOS: 12x24 Spruce Stave Silo \$187.00, complete with roof. Other sizes at corresponding prices. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WHITE PINE BEVEL siding: 1/4x4—\$20.00 per M; 1/2x6—\$25.00 per M. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

RAFTERS FOR GOTHIC roof barns. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

FIRST QUALITY ROOFING paper. Prepaid, 1 ply, \$1.15; 2 ply, \$1.30; 3 ply, \$1.45. Nails and cement, 15c per roll extra. WINIKER BROS., Millis, Mass.

### FARMS FOR SALE

150 ACRE 30 COW DAIRY FARM, Cattaraugus County, N. Y. 1 1/2 miles community advantages, good schools and markets. Electric power line on farm. Nearby lake, boating, bathing and fishing. Telephone. Milk truck and mail service, 86 acres fertile tillage, 56 acres creek watered pasture, 8 acres fuelwood. Attractive 12 room house, cool porch, piped water, furnace. Three spacious barns, concrete stable, other buildings. All necessary repairs recently made. Priced low at \$8,000. Investigate long term easy payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

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FIFTY 7c QUALITY CIGARS only \$2.00 postpaid. Invincible shape, Sumatra wrapper, long filler, hand made. Disatisfied money refunded. PERKIOMEN CIGAR CO., Yerkess, Penna.

GOOD LEAF TOBACCO Guaranteed. Chewing 10 lbs. \$2.00; 10, Smoking \$1.50. UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Ky.

CIGARS—Direct from factory at factory prices. \$1.00 brings you sample case containing 25 cigars, 5 different. COSMOPOLITE CIGAR CO., Dept. A, Dallastown, Pa.

GUARANTEED CHEWING OR SMOKING—Five lbs. \$1.00; Ten \$1.50; pay when received. KENTUCKY FARMERS, West Paducah, Ky.

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COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer. 300 sterilized 6 inch discs \$1.15; 6 1/2 inch \$1.35; gauzefaced, 6 inch \$1.55, 6 1/2 inch \$1.50. Postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Canton, Maine, Dept. D.

CIDER AND GRAPE PRESSES, large and small. Graters, crushers, pumps, screens, racks, cloths, roadside mills. Catalog free. PALMER BROS. Cos Cob, Conn.



# INSIST on the INSIDE FACTS Before You Buy YOUR TIRES

## COMPARE THESE PRICES

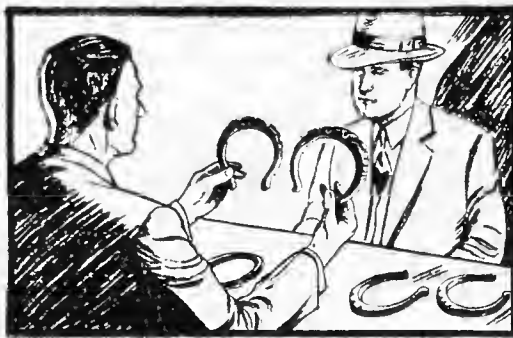
**AUTOMOBILE** Manufacturers do not take chances with special brand tires. Why should you take the risk when you can save money by buying Firestone quality Oldfield type from our dealers and in addition get their service.

*We list below the leading replacement sizes.*

MAKE OF CAR	TIRE SIZE	Our Dealers' Cash Price, Each	*A Special Brand Mail Order Tire	Our Dealers' Cash Price, Per Pair
Ford	4.40-21	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$ 9.60
Chevrolet	4.50-20	5.60	5.60	10.90
Ford	4.50-21	5.69	5.69	11.10
Ford	4.75-19	6.65	6.65	12.90
Chevrolet	4.75-20	6.75	6.75	13.10
Whippet				
Erskine				
Plymouth				
Chandler				
DeSoto				
Dodge				
Durant	5.00-19	6.98	6.98	13.60
Graham-Paige				
Pontiac				
Roosevelt				
Willys-Knight				
Essex	5.00-20	7.10	7.10	13.80
Nash				
Marquette	5.25-18	7.90	7.90	15.30
Oldsmobile	5.25-21	8.57	8.57	16.70
Buick				
Auburn	5.50-18	8.75	8.75	17.00
Jordan				
Reo				
Gardner	5.50-19	8.90	8.90	17.30
Marmon				
Oakland				
Peerless				
Studebaker				
Chrysler	6.00-18	11.20	11.20	21.70
Viking				
Franklin	6.00-19	11.40	11.40	22.10
Hudson				
Hupmobile				
LaSalle	6.00-20	11.50	11.50	22.30
Packard	6.00-21	11.65	11.65	22.60
Pierce-Arrow	6.50-20	13.10	13.10	25.40
Stutz				
Cadillac	7.00-20	15.35	15.35	29.80
Lincoln				

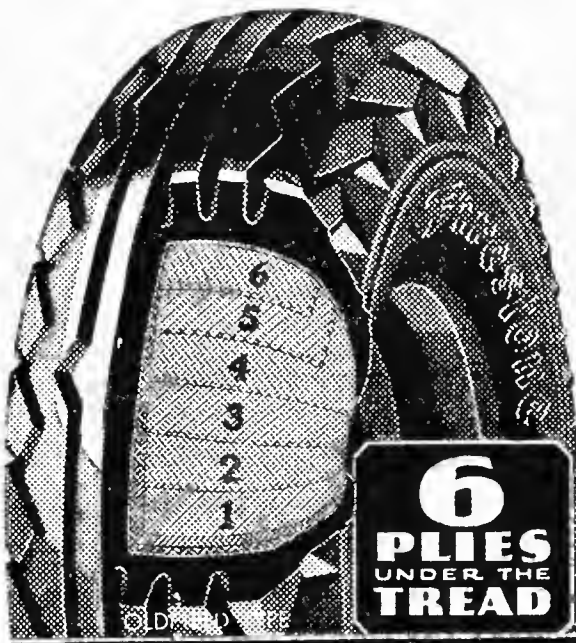
**U**NDERNEATH the surface is where you get the cold truth about tire values. It's the *inside of the tire*—the *method of construction* and the *quality and quantity of materials*—that determine its Stamina, Performance, Safety, **VALUE**. You can no more tell the quality of a tire by its outside appearance than you can tell the character of a man by the kind of clothes he wears.

Firestone Service Dealers have cross sections of Firestone and special brand mail order tires. Go to them and make your own com-



parisons, uninfluenced by any sales propaganda. Check every vital point—*rubber volume, weight, width, thickness, and plies under the tread*. Then buy accordingly—**ON FACTS AND FACTS ALONE**. Against the various

claims presented about different tires, isn't this the most logical suggestion ever made to you? Could there be any more positive way to definitely determine which tires offer you the most for your money. *There can be no question or controversy* when you get the **FACTS** yourself.



### Double Guarantee

—Every tire manufactured by Firestone bears the name "FIRESTONE" and carries Firestone's unlimited guarantee and that of our 25,000 Service Dealers and Service Stores. You are doubly protected.

## COMPARE CONSTRUCTION and QUALITY

### 4.50-21 Tire

	Firestone Oldfield Type	*A Special Brand Mail Order Tire
More Rubber Vol., cu. in. . . .	172	161
More Weight, pounds . . . .	16.99	15.73
More Width, inches . . . .	4.75	4.74
More Thickness, inch . . . .	.627	.578
More Plies at Tread . . . .	6	5
Same Price . . . . .	\$5.69	\$5.69

### 6.00-19 H. D. Tire

	Firestone Oldfield Type	*A Special Brand Mail Order Tire
More Rubber Vol., cu. in. . . .	298	267
More Weight, pounds . . . .	28.35	26.80
More Width, inches . . . .	5.98	5.84
More Thickness, inch . . . .	.840	.821
More Plies at Tread . . . .	8	7
Same Price . . . . .	\$11.40	\$11.40

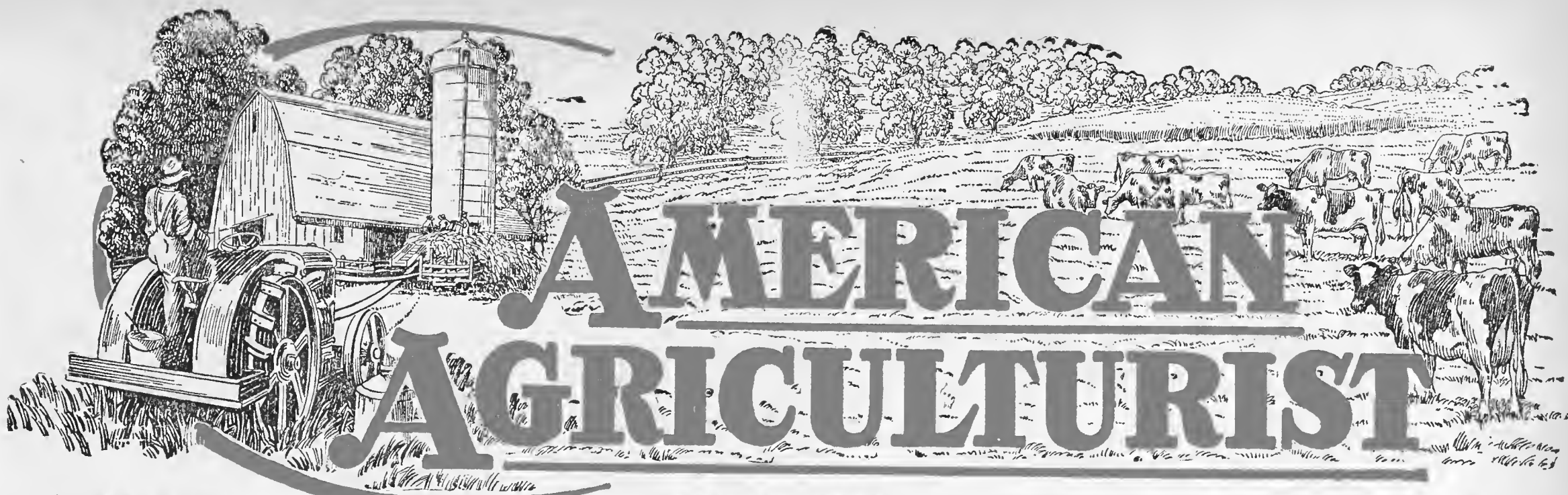
\* A "Special Brand" Tire is made by a manufacturer for distributors such as Mail Order houses, oil companies and others, under a name that does not identify the tire manufacturer to the public, usually because he builds his "best quality" tires under his own name. Firestone puts his name on *every* tire he makes.

Call on the Firestone Service Dealer or Service Store in Your Community and **See For Yourself** Sections Cut From Various Tires.

➡ **Compare Quality—Construction—and Price!** ➡

# Firestone





\$1.00 per year

July 25, 1931

Published Weekly

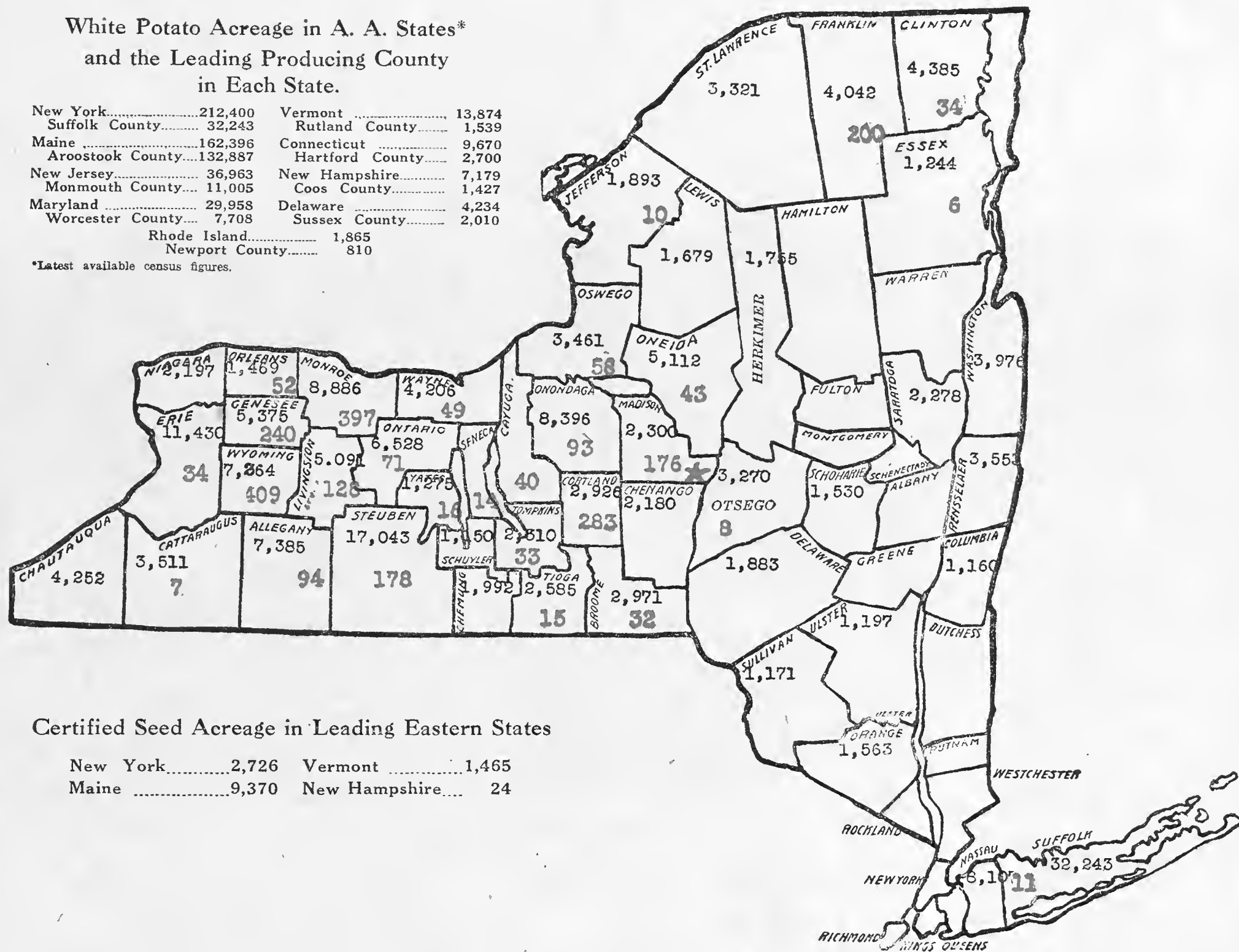
# POTATOES

*One of Our Best Cash Crops*

White Potato Acreage in A. A. States\*  
and the Leading Producing County  
in Each State.

New York.....212,400	Vermont.....13,874
Suffolk County.....32,243	Rutland County.....1,539
Maine.....162,396	Connecticut.....9,670
Aroostook County.....132,887	Hartford County.....2,700
New Jersey.....36,963	New Hampshire.....7,179
Monmouth County.....11,005	Coos County.....1,427
Maryland.....29,958	Delaware.....4,234
Worcester County.....7,708	Sussex County.....2,010
Rhode Island.....1,865	
Newport County.....810	

\*Latest available census figures.





# Reports Indicate a Bumper Potato Crop

## Bugs Plentiful but the Weather Has Been Generally Favorable

IT requires an unusual amount of optimism to predict good potato prices next fall. In fact, no matter how the figures are juggled the answer is always the same. An acreage for the entire United States of 3,506,000 as compared to 3,167,000 in 1930 (which produced a crop plenty big enough) and good growing conditions up until July 1, indicate that the harvested crop will be somewhat better than 396,000,000 bushels as compared to a little better than 343,000,000 bushels last year, and a five-year average of better than 380,000,000 bushels. This estimated heavy production, along with conditions in the city, which could be a lot better, indicates that potato prices will not be high next fall. We hate to say it but these are the facts. The one bright spot is that potatoes, even when prices are high, are an economical food and it would logically seem that hard times in the city should increase consumption of low priced products, rather than those that are usually considered in the luxury class.

Reduced to a percentage basis, the 1931 acreage is an increase of 10.7% over the 1930 acreage, an even larger increase than was indicated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture "intentions to plant report" issued last March.

Studying the situation by sections we find that New England with the exception of Maine will probably have a smaller crop than a year ago. Maine on the other hand, shows a big increase in the crop which they expect to harvest. The New England situation is brought about not so much by acreage because all the New England states have an acreage ahead of last year, but rather by the condition of the crop. New Jersey also expects slightly smaller production on an acreage which is 8% higher than last year. New York and Pennsylvania both expect bumper crops.

The biggest decrease in production is expected in the Western states, including Idaho and Colorado, both of which grow a lot of potatoes, and Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, and California.

A report from Virginia says that the crop is a week late and that it is poorer than last year. They expect to ship 12,000 cars as compared with 17,000 cars last year. The potato crop looks bad on the western shore of Maryland and Virginia. The crop was planted late.

In general, yields per acre are expected to average somewhat higher than they did last year except in those areas in the West and in some central states which have been seriously affected by hot weather.

In order to give our readers reports on local conditions in Eastern states, we have asked a number of growers and county agents to give us the situations right up to date. Here are reports from several states:

### From Long Island

**Suffolk County**—The acreage of potatoes on Long Island is about the same as a year ago. The crop came up well and got off to an extra good start. We had favorable growing conditions, with ample moisture until the middle of June. Since then our rainfall has consisted of very light showers, with the result that the potatoes are now suffering from lack of moisture. The dry weather started in ten days earlier than last season with the result that we do not expect to have as large a crop of Cobblers as last season. Digging has started in a small way in the Orient section.

The late crop of Green Mountains is still looking splendid, but must have rain soon to make a normal crop. At the present time there is no late blight of any importance and insects have been much less troublesome this season, than for the past several seasons.—H. R. TALMAGE, Riverhead, L. I.

**Nassau County**—The potato crop in Nassau County looks fairly good. In some localities on light soil, the Cobblers are dying back. The late, or Green Mountain crop, looks good. Late blight has not shown up yet. The second brood of flea

beetles has appeared and in some localities they are very serious. Potato aphids have not been serious up to this time. In some fields on the North Shore of the county they have about disappeared. South of Hicksville on July 10 they were becoming serious in some fields.

The week of June 29 was very hot and dry, followed by five days of cloudy weather starting on July 6. Rain is needed.

The prospects are fair for the early crops of potatoes. The late crop of Green Mountains is still in the making.—H. H. CAMPBELL, County Agricultural Agent.

### Along the Southern Tier

**Tioga County**—The potato crop is in better than average condition in northern Pennsylvania and south-central New York. While there was too much rain for a time in May, conditions have been good since. A few days of extreme heat, June

looks good, although there are more skips than usual. Potato bugs, flea beetles are very abundant and are causing considerable damage. Growers are apparently doing more spraying and dusting than ever before.—RALPH G. PALMER, Assistant County Agricultural Agent.

**Erie County**—Most potato fields look extremely good. There is some increase in acreage. Fields where drainage was not the best, planted just before the rainy spell had poor stands.—R. F. FRICKE, County Agricultural Agent.

I believe there is a small increase in the acreage planted to potatoes in our county this year. I estimate about 2%. There are some poor stands, more than normally.

Colorado beetle has been the worst from July 1 to date than in years past. Excepting the recent hot weather we have had nearly ideal weather conditions for the potato crop. Less disease than

loss. No blight has shown up as yet. Flea beetles did considerable damage on early plantings. The Colorado potato beetle was more abundant than usual, especially during the hot weather of the first week of July. They stripped some fields which were not sprayed or dusted in time.—W. E. FIELD, Assistant Farm Bureau Manager.

Late potatoes look good, probably a 10% increase in acreage. The hot and dry weather may have hurt Cobblers. Insects are about the same as usual. If weather conditions are good there will be an over production.—H. D. FORWARD, Camillus, New York.

**Oswego County**—There was a wide range in planting dates in Oswego County this year. Potatoes on some farms were planted as early as the 10th of May while some upland growers planted as late as the 20th of June. There was a marked increase in the use of certified seed this year, about 1300 bushels being ordered through the farm bureau. More seed was treated this year than in previous years. Bugs have been numerous. No blight has shown up to date. As many as three sprays have been applied on early varieties on muck. There was little increase in acreage in the county this year. About 100 acres were planted on muck and these are looking fine. Cobblers are in full bloom. A nice rain on July 10 helped the crop materially.—HENRY L. PAGE, County Agricultural Agent.

**Madison County**—The crop looks 90%, no blight, bugs prevalent, dry weather not serious. Prospect for average crop next fall. Slight increase in acreage.—H. J. EVANS, Georgetown, New York.

About a 10% increase in acreage. Stand rather spotted in many fields on account of hot weather at planting time. Flea beetles very numerous early. Colorado beetles worse than in many years. Recent rains bringing vines on fast. Everyone preparing for potato field day, July 29.—GEORGE WINFIELD LAMB, Hubbardsville, New York.

**Oneida County**—The potato crop in this locality looks fair. Some fields rather spindly and poor stand, but many fields are in perfect condition. Recent 24-hour rain will improve many. Bugs more troublesome than in 1930. Increased acreage but no blight as yet.—H. G. HUMPHREYS, New Hartford, New York.

**Tompkins County**—Acreage about normal, conditions fair. Some indication of blight. Potato bugs worse than usual. Weather has been hot and dry for some time.—FRED N. SMITH, Trumansburg, N. Y.

### Northern New York

**Franklin County**—The potato crop looks good, no blight and a good stand in most fields. Some missing hills on the hill land where it was too dry. Insects are more numerous than usual. Colorado potato beetle extremely numerous. Hot dry weather damaged some fields. The crop needs rain. Franklin County acreage remains about the same as last year. More certified seed was planted in this county than last year.—C. W. RADWAY, County Farm Bureau Manager.

### The Upper Hudson Valley

**Washington County**—Early planted potatoes in this section are looking very good; late planted not so good. Pretty dry until last week when we had a hard rain which I think will help the ones that are just setting. Amount of acreage about the same as last year. No blight showing yet. Leaf hopper doing some damage. I should think about an average crop in this county.—JESS GIBSON, South Hartford, New York.

### New England Potato Prospects

**Vermont**—Condition of crop fair. Some complaint as to missing hills, and growth slightly retarded in later planted fields by excess rain. Late blight has not been reported as yet but seldom occurs in Vermont until late in July. Colorado potato beetles are more plentiful than usual; flea beetles in about usual numbers; leaf hoppers and aphids not plentiful as yet. Acreage of potatoes as a whole appears to be somewhat increased, possibly.

(Continued on Page 6)

## Acreage and Estimated Production of Potatoes in A. A. Territory

State	Acreage		July 1 Condition		Production (Bushels)		
	1930	1931	10-year average	1931	5-year average	1930	Estimated 1931 Production (bushels)
Maine	188,000	203,000	89%	86%	39,574,000	46,060,000	51,765,000
New Hampshire	9,000	10,000	87%	85%	1,705,000	1,935,000	1,500,000
Vermont	15,000	17,000	88%	91%	2,852,000	3,000,000	2,380,000
Massachusetts	11,000	13,000	86%	86%	1,718,000	2,200,000	1,495,000
Rhode Island	2,000	2,000	87%	88%	289,000	380,000	230,000
Connecticut	11,000	12,000	87%	90%	1,972,000	2,090,000	1,560,000
New York	205,000	226,000	86%	87%	27,614,000	23,780,000	25,764,000
New Jersey	39,000	42,000	80%	93%	7,343,000	7,680,000	7,620,000
Pennsylvania	189,000	193,000	85%	88%	26,228,000	18,711,000	23,353,000
Delaware	5,000	6,000	78%	92%	553,000	250,000	594,000
Maryland	32,000	32,000	80%	85%	4,051,000	2,427,000	3,575,000
United States	3,167,000	3,506,000	85.1%	83.5%	380,502,000	343,236,000	396,451,000

Figures are from the July 1, U. S. D. A. Crop Report.

30th to July 3rd caused tip-burning that was often mistaken for late blight, but at this early stage in the life of the crop tip-burn is much less serious than later after tubers begin to set. Rainfall has been spotted, but on the whole ample to date.

Acreage is slightly increased, due to low prices for competing farm products, compared to the prices received for the short potato crops of 1929 and 1930.—DANIEL DEAN, Nichols, New York.

**Allegany County**—The general outlook for the potato crop in this vicinity is apparently about average. The acreage is slightly above normal but weather conditions are hardly as favorable as usual. The extreme hot weather at the beginning of July hurt the crop outlook more or less, and hot dry weather has prevailed for the past few weeks. This was broken by a very helpful rain on July 10th. Potato bugs have been very plentiful, and other insects about as usual. There has been no sign of blight as yet, some other diseases.

I think we can conclude that the 1931 crop in this vicinity may be slightly larger than usual.—I. D. KARR, Almond, New York.

### Western New York

**Ontario County**—Potatoes in Ontario County had a poor take-off this year. Those planted in April or the first of May seemed to start off very well while those after that up to the first of June had a hard time due to heavy rainfall and much seed rotted. Those planted after June first seem to be doing the best, but almost every piece is uneven and it looks like a light crop unless we have an unusual season. The Colorado beetle is also on the job in large numbers as are the hoppers. This is the season for blight but it is a little early to know what will happen along that line. I think the acreage is about the same as last year but the crop not so good to date.—J. L. SALISBURY, Phelps, New York.

**Monroe County**—The potato acreage in Monroe County is appreciably larger than last year; probably about 10% or 11% greater. Early planted potatoes were damaged somewhat by heavy rains early in June. The main late crop, however,

usual, due to the use of good seed, no blight that I have heard of nor have I seen any. Foliage is large and vigorous. The condition of the crop is 5 to 8% better than normal and promises more than a normal harvest.—THOMAS MCKEARY, Marilla, New York.

**Wyoming County**—At present the crop is looking quite well for this time of the year. A soaking rain July 10 was very much needed. No blight has been reported in Wyoming County, but I understand that it is present in some of the neighboring counties. There has been serious damage from flea beetles. Potato bugs are present in fairly large numbers. Leaf hoppers are beginning to show up in most of the fields. I believe the acreage is fully as large as last year, also the present prospect of the crop is fully as large as last year.—EVERETT H. CLARK, County Agricultural Agent.

The potato crop in our section looks to have an excellent start toward a good yield. No blight. Lots of bugs. Stood the hot weather well and had a good rain July 10th. An increase in acreage of at least 5%.—JOHN HICKEY, Gainesville, N. Y.

**Genesee County**—Potatoes in Genesee County are looking from good to fine, about the same as a year ago this time. The difference is that we have moisture at present whereas last year the drought was beginning to be felt. Heavy rains in the middle of June drowned out about 2 percent of the acreage. Prospects now are for a bigger crop than in either 1929 or 1930.—ROBERT CALL, Batavia, New York.

### In Central New York

**Onondaga County**—Potato acreage in Onondaga County is somewhat larger than the past two years. Some growers have doubled their acreage over last year. This seems to be in line with acreage increases of other cash crops. This increase will be offset to some extent by a few poor stands caused by the wet weather the forepart of the season, when a lot of the seed pieces rotted.

There are many fields which are very spotted, but with normal weather conditions the rest of the season, we can expect a large potato crop. The rain on July 9 and 10 saved the growers a great



# Holey Soles and Holy Souls

## A Reverie on the Rewards and Compensation of Farm Life

By RAY POLLARD,

Schoharie County Farm Bureau Manager

**A**T uncertain times of emergency and need, I go to the village shoe-shop for a shine. A few days ago I sat in the elevated chair with no more serious thought than to keep my feet firmly on the blocks, when I noticed on the floor a pair of worn-out soles that had been forcibly torn and cut from the shoes.

They were thrown carelessly to one side in favor of a brand new pair of taps. Both were grown thin with much wear; they were tough and looked a bit decrepit. In each was a good sized hole where the foot of the wearer had come down hardest.

Here, (I said to myself, for I did not care to share my philosophy with the black-haired man working on my own shoes) are two soles that have seen hard service. They must belong to a farmer's shoes—otherwise they would not be worn out as they are. They cannot belong to a town man who rides more than he walks, nor to a rich man or they would not be replaced but rather discarded with the shoes in favor of a new pair.

So, I thought further, here are two half soles that started out, hand in hand, or more exactly foot and foot, new and strong, to bear the weight of a man over whatever places he might choose to go. They have done well by him, but much travelling has made them lose their usefulness—and they are ready for the discard.

### Shoes and Their Owner

Perhaps there is a similarity, I think, in these two holey, wornout half soles to the lives of the owner of the shoes and his life partner, assuming still, that they are a hard working and faithful couple of the countryside. A young farmer and his bride start out strong and hearty to carry the burdens of their generation. Like the two half-soles, each assumes a half of the load—no matter

which is the right or the left. Side by side they march the long road. They grow a bit calloused and tired. But now the likeness ends. The holey soles of the shoes are thrown aside and forgotten, but the holy souls of the constant and serious-minded pair of human beings are kept in the memory of other men.

I see a farm house with the parlor thrown open and an arch of garden and wild flowers; I see unusual preparation in the kitchen for an eventful occasion. The father and mother, the younger children, and a few relatives, are bustling about in nervous but partly suppressed excitement. What is about to happen? Why, no less important an event than the marriage of the eldest daughter.

### In this Case It Is "For Better"

The local dominie comes in, composed and cheery, and greets all with a hearty handshake. The young farmer-groom, somewhat nervous from the unaccustomed best clothes and the impending step, enters with the best man. The minister and the groom and the best man place themselves beneath the arch of flowers; the relatives, with restrained speech, seat themselves about the parlor. A wedding march sounds from the organ in the living room. The girl-bride on the arm of her father comes slowly down the stairs from the upper chamber and takes her place by the side of her chosen mate. The few impressive words are spoken; the pledges are exchanged; the husband kisses his wife for the first time, and all the others follow suit—as is the case when hearts are trumps.

Now the mother and her helpers set out the wedding dinner of good and substantial dishes,

with the cake and its hidden treasures of a piece of silver money, a thimble and a ring. All goes merrily as a wedding bell. Then a brother of the groom drives a horse and buggy to the door while the flustered bride and groom try in vain to escape the shower of rice. And so they go for a week's trip to Niagara Falls or elsewhere, leaving empty spaces in parental homes. The resources of a new home in the country, tax to a greater or less degree two established homes.

### Five Years Later

Let us look in on Charles and Josephine Carman five years later. He has foregone none of his affection for his wife but it is expressed more in deeds than in words. His face has lost most of its boyish expression and taken on a look of strength and confidence. Josephine tends the house with practiced and ready hands. She is busy from early morning till long after dark. The home has the essentials but perhaps too few of labor-saving devices. The dining room table now has two high chairs drawn up to take care of a boy aged four and a girl aged two.

Skipping over fifteen years more we get another picture. Charles looks older of course. His hair is somewhat gray, and his movements were moderate. The mortgage that has been attached to the farm for two score years has been paid and he feels more independent than ever before. During the years he has had farm difficulties; cows have died, sometimes crops have been too low in price, and hired help has not always been reliable. But when he comes in from the field at night, no less than six boys and girls, hearty and healthy, make it known that they belong to the place. Josephine is proud of her children and her husband and keeps the home fires burning

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## New York Has a New Grading Law

### It Applies to All Products, Especially to Potatoes

**F**OR some years there has been much argument and discussion among potato growers in New York State regarding the advisability of a potato grading law for New York State potatoes. All potato growers were agreed that something must be done to save eastern markets for eastern growers. Year by year, because of the better grading, packing, and marketing methods, potatoes from other sections have been gradually usurping the markets from the New York State growers. Some believed, however, that a compulsory grading law was too drastic, could not be enforced, and would work a hardship on the small growers.

As a final result of much discussion and thought on this important problem, the New York State Legislature last year passed a new farm marketing law, relating chiefly to the grading of potatoes, but containing, also, some rather sweeping provisions affecting all farm produce sold within the State.

For one thing, the new market law forbids offering for sale or selling any farm product

marked or labeled in any way "which shall be false or misleading in any particular." It also forbids selling or offering for sale farm products packed in such a manner that the "face or shown surface shall not be an average of the contents." In other words, it is now definitely against the law to put the best fruit or other farm products on top of the package, and real penalties are provided for violation of this law, which went into effect on the first of July, 1931. Bear in mind that this applies to all farm products sold in New York State, no matter whether these products were grown in New York or in some other state.

The Legislature gave the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets the authority to establish "official definitions and standards for grading, classifying, packing, and labelling farm products packed or repacked within the State." And the law also made a special provision for the packing and marketing of cull products.

While these new grading regulations can be made to apply to all farm products, they were aimed especially at the potato grading problem.

In order to make this new law operate in the best interests of potato growers and to have it as satisfactory as possible to the potato industry, Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke, and his associates in the Department of Agriculture and Markets have done a very thorough and commendable job this summer in working out the rules and regulations for putting the new potato



Mrs. Consumer buying her daily supplies at a city grocery store. Whether she buys New York State potatoes or individually wrapped Idaho baking potatoes is of vital importance to growers in this section.



An individually wrapped baking potato put out by the Idaho Packing Corporation. The idea of wrapping potatoes like oranges may sound foolish but consumers are buying them and coming back for more. They are willing to pay for quality.

grading law into effect. The advice of many leaders and potato men has been secured and hearings have been held in many different parts of the State where potato men could pass upon the suggested provisions made by the Department for the operation of the new law.

As a result of all of this work by Commissioner Pyrke and his assistants and of the hearings that have been held and the advice taken from

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## Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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### The Potato Growers

PROBABLY not even the potato growers realize what a big business the production of potatoes is here in the East and in New York State. One branch of the business which has made great progress in recent years in New York State is the growing of certified seed.

In order to emphasize the importance of the potato industry of this section and to be of some special service to potato growers, we are publishing with this number a special potato issue. If you are interested in potatoes, we hope you will find something of interest and value in these pages.

### Are Farmers Complainers?

"In the fall of 1887, I married and in the spring started out farming for myself. I worked this farm on shares for nine years and farming was not so rosy as I had hoped. I well remember selling one potato crop for fifteen cents a bushel and after dividing with my landlord not much was left for my labor. However, I was not discouraged, but continued farming."

THE above quotation was taken from a letter recently submitted by a man who has been nominated for the honor of Master Farmer. What a world of philosophy in that last sentence of the letter—a philosophy which is particularly necessary at the present time. Every man who has been farming over a long period knows that the business cycle goes up and down. Many have lived through four or five periods of bad economic depression. They, therefore, know that good times will come again if they can just keep going and weather out whatever lies ahead in the immediate future.

It is often said that farmers do a lot of grunting and complaining. Probably it is true that farmers are naturally pessimistic, but it is a curious fact that this pessimism seems more likely to show up in fairly good times than it does in hard times.

It has been our privilege to visit personally a great number of farmers this spring. There is no question that many of these are having hard work to make out, but strange to say, we have heard very little complaining, either personally or in the large amount of letters that come to the A. A. editorial office.

Several times lately we have said something in visiting with our farmer friends about the hard times, and almost invariably they answer in the same spirit that a man did a day or two ago, who said, "Yes, of course times are hard on the farm, but at least we are fairly sure of something to

eat and to wear and a place to sleep, which is not true now of many city people."

Another man remarked that he had lived through at least three periods of economic distress, and expected to weather this one all right. Still another one said, "Farming is a lifetime business. My wife and I started with practically no capital. We went without many things that are considered necessities nowadays. We raised and educated a family of children. In some years we saved, and in some we did not. But on the whole it has been fun working out the problem."

We admire the courage and faith of men and women who are able to develop such a sane and sound philosophy of life as expressed by the above remarks, which we believe to be fairly typical of the great majority of the men and women who live on the farm.

### Crops Are Good

ONE of the good factors in the present hard times on the farm is the very fine condition of this season's crops. After traveling hundreds of miles through the A. A. country and reading dozens of reports, we are prepared to say that in general the crops are now looking better than they have before in years. Some sections are a little dry and there is, of course, an occasional crop that is below the average, but the hot weather is certainly hustling most crops along in fine shape.

Farmers are finishing harvesting an excellent crop of hay. Some old meadows did not come through so well, but clover and alfalfa produced a heavy crop, and this is the kind of hay that is going to be especially valuable next winter. Corn is much above the average for this time of the year. This means that silage will mature early with lots of ears, so that silage will have a high feeding value. Potatoes are coming along well but will have to be watched for blight.

### Farmers Own the Federal Land Bank

ONE of the sad results of hard times is the way farm credit has tightened up. Cash is a scarce commodity. Both individuals and banks are slow to lend, and wherever possible are asking farmers to pay up their farm mortgages.

It is true, also, that many farmers with mortgages are unable to meet their regular interest and installment payments, making the sad and heartrending procedure of foreclosure necessary in too many cases.

So far as the Federal Land Bank is concerned, it has no alternative under the law but to foreclose when payments become too long overdue. These Land Banks have been a very great service to American agriculture in making it possible for farmers to obtain mortgages for long-time periods at moderate interest cost, but of course interest and payment on these mortgages have to be paid when they are due, the same as they do on any other mortgage or debt.

It is a curious fact that every time talk arises that the United States should "forgive" the debts of our European creditors, many farmers with mortgages held by the Federal Land Bank write the Bank suggesting that the Bank "forgive" these mortgages or at least cease for a time to ask for payment of interest and principal. The thought back of this suggestion is that before helping others, the Government should help its own farmers.

Of course such a suggestion is based on a complete misunderstanding of the whole organization and principles of the Land Banks. The money which these Banks loan is not Federal funds, but belongs to the farmers themselves. The Federal Land Banks are great farmer-owned cooperative credit organizations. Every time a farmer secures a mortgage with one of these institutions, he joins a local cooperative credit organization and he puts his own credit resources in a pool with his fellow farmers, and this collateral makes a combined credit on which it is possible to sell Federal Land Bank bonds, the

money from which is loaned to farmers on mortgages. As fast as the money is paid on these mortgages, it goes into a revolving fund to be relented on new mortgages.

Therefore, the Federal Land Banks are operating with farmer-owned funds, and should they "forgive" any debts or conduct their operations in an unbusinesslike manner, farmers themselves—your neighbors, in fact—would suffer, not the Federal Government. If you apply to the Federal Land Bank for a mortgage loan and it is refused, or if you are unable to meet payments on your mortgage with a Federal Land Bank, so that the Bank is eventually obliged to foreclose, it is well to remember that no matter how much the officials sympathize with your troubles, they have no alternative in the matter except to follow the law. And if they did not follow the law, the whole Federal Land Bank system would soon be wrecked and millions of farmers' money lost.

### Biggest in Its Long History

THE farm paper publishing business, like farming itself, brings poor financial returns.

Few farm paper publishers get very rich, but there is a satisfaction in feeling that, if the business is properly run, it is hard to beat in its possibilities of being of help to a great class of people, and agriculture certainly needs all of the right kind of help it can get.

We of the staff are particularly gratified by the confidence that our farmers show in the old A. A., by the continued growth of our circulation. Farmers have not in many years passed a harder six months than the first six months of 1931, yet during that period, our circulation has continued to grow until we have the largest number of subscribers in the nearly one hundred years' life of the publication.

The paper now goes to nearly 168,000 farm families, of which nearly 118,000 are in New York State alone. This is a considerable gain over last year.

The great size of the A. A. family is particularly pleasing to us because it shows the confidence that you folks have in this publication, in its staff, in the representatives who visit you, and in what we are trying to do for agriculture. Our earnest hope is that we shall continue to be worthy of that confidence.

### Eastman's Chestnut

PROBABLY there are not more than one or two sections in the East that fluid milk is shipped from in larger quantities than over the New York, Ontario, and Western Railroad, through Chenango, Delaware, and Sullivan Counties. I like the little story below, sent to me by H. C. McKenzie, of Delaware County, because years ago when I was a Farm Bureau agent in Delaware County, I watched those long milk trains wind through the mountains on their way to the great city.

Incidentally, there were a few days at the beginning of October, 1916, when those same milk trains did not carry much milk.

Well, here is Mr. McKenzie's story:

Two boys were sitting along a road up near the railroad tunnel above Walton the other evening when the "long milk" came up the hill. The boys had been on a long hike, were very tired, and had six miles more to go to Walton. As they lay near the railroad watching the train labor up the hill, the engine seemed to say:

"I-think-I-can,  
I-think-I-can,  
I-think-I--can,  
I-think-I--can,  
I-think-I--can,  
I-think-I--can,  
I-think-I--can,  
I-think-I--can."

Then as the train broke over the hill and started down the other side, it seemed to say:

"I----knew----I----could,  
I----knew----I----could,  
I---knew---I---could,  
I-knew-I-could,  
I-knew-I-could,  
I-knew-I-could,  
I-knew-I-could."



# With Our A.A. Boys and Girls

**F**IVE hundred picked delegates from the 25,000 4-H Club members of the state held their first annual Congress at Cornell University on June 29 to July 2.

Thirty-eight counties were represented from Erie on the West to Washington and Nassau on the East. All provided an enthusiastic group of older club members with a background of from two to ten years of 4-H experience.

Dean A. R. Mann of the State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, always popular with the club people, opened the Congress with an address of welcome in which he stressed the value of thorough preparation for whatever walk of life one is pre-

William; Sheep and Swine, J. P. William; Poultry, G. O. Hall and F. E. Andrews; Agricultural Engineering by H. W. Riley and staff; Crops and Gardens, R. M. Adams.

## State Council Discusses 4-H Problems

Young people are always interested in judging and 4-H club people are no exception. Opportunity was given for displaying skill and training in judging both in agriculture and home making. The following is a partial list of the contests.

Judging Ensembles: Natalie Hookey, Ulster Co. first; Marvel Markell, Rensselaer Co. second; Onalee Fince, Wyoming Co. third.

Judging Window Treatments: Josephine Tucker, Chenango Co. first; Anne DuBois, Ulster Co. second; Jennie Bater, Genesee Co. third.

Judging Canning: Alice Connell, Cortland Co. first; Marion Lasher, Otsego Co. second; Sophronia Dawning, Onondaga Co. third.

Judging Color Schemes: Helen Cytrynak, Rensselaer Co. first; Jane Snyder, Onondaga Co. second; Ruth Hill, Genesee Co. third.

Judging Cake: Beulah Cole, Broome Co. first; Helen Ross, Chenango Co. second; Freda VanHoven, Nassau Co. third.

Judging Dairy Cattle: Walter Miller, Albany Co. first; Harry Kitts, St. Lawrence Co. second; Herbert Putnam, St. Lawrence Co. third.

Milking Contest: Leslie Lamb, Genesee Co. first; Franklin Southwood, Oneida Co. second; Gordon Cairns, Delaware Co. third.

That plowing is not a lost art was indicated by the splendid showing made by those entered in this contest. Straight furrows, well turned, made it difficult for the judges to determine the most proficient. The following were finally judged the winners of the prizes donated by Director Ladd.

Older Boys: Russel Marion, Tompkins Co. first; Ronald Lamb, Genesee Co. second.

Younger Boys: James Chapman, Genesee Co. first; George Ringert, Erie Co. second.

## Singing Contests Popular

Tuesday evening's program proved to be one of the most popular. It was devoted to a singing contest between four different clubs representing four sections of the State. These clubs had previously been selected by means of county and district eliminations. The Broome County club received first place, the Nassau County club, second place with the St. Lawrence and Schuyler County clubs close runners up.

## Recreation

The afternoons were devoted to re-

creation, some thirteen events being scheduled including wrestling, horse shoe pitching, volley ball, team games, playground ball, track events, tennis, swimming, lawn bowling, croquette, folk dancing, photography and hiking. On account of the heat swimming was by far the most popular.

## Final Party

For the first time in the ten years that the 4-H folks have been making their annual pilgrimage to Cornell the events closed with a party in the Armory. Here the 500 guests together with their leaders and university faculty made merry until bed time called and they left, weary but happy for their rooms to get a much needed rest before the trip home with a thousand memories of happy times and new friendships.

## Have You a Hobby?

**T**HE boy or girl who does not have a hobby is missing a lot of fun. Several of our boy friends are interested in building airplane models. Others are collecting stamps. For that matter, there are plenty of things which can be collected. Some have coin collections; others are interested in minerals, and we know of one boy who found, mounted, and named more kinds of wood than we knew ever grew in New York State.

Then again, there is the question of pets. This perhaps is not exactly a hobby, yet some boys and girls have raised prize winning chickens later to find that it is developing into a profitable business. Others have rabbits, dogs, cats, or a pony which they care for.

How would A. A. boys and girls like to correspond with others of their own age who are interested in the same hobby you are? If you will write us a letter and tell us what your hobby is, we will be glad to either print the letter or to print your name and address and your hobby on the next boys and girls page, with the request that others who are interested in the same thing write you a letter.

## Letter Box

Would you please print my name in the letter box on the A. A. boys' and girls' page in the next issue? I am sixteen years of age and live on a farm. I am fond of all sports. I am anxious to exchange letters with boys and girls. —Lucy Lockwood, Box 124, Woodstock Vermont.

I would like to have my pony and my picture put in the A. A. The pony's name is Dandy. He is a perfectly marked animal. Every time I take him out he comes to the back porch for sugar. My pony used to be in a circus. I can



Meet Herbert Cliff of Kent, New York, and his pets. (See letter).

make him do tricks. He is eight years old.—Raymond Wickwire, West Winfield, New York.

\* \* \*

I greatly enjoy the boys and girls page of the A. A. and am sending you a picture of myself and my pets for your page.—Herbert Cliff, Kent, N. Y.

## Try These on Each Other

(Zoo or circus animals)

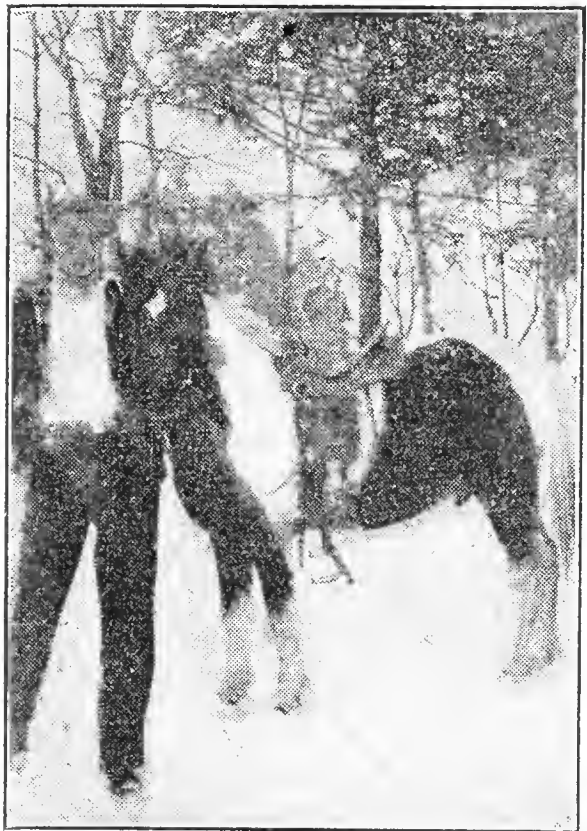
1. What animal carries his water supply stored inside him for days at a time?
2. Which beast furnishes the ivory for piano keys?
3. Name the "king of beasts."
4. Name another member of the cat family famous for its spots.
5. For what wild animal was North America famous in the early days?
6. Which animal's neck looks stretched all out of proportion?
7. Which one is noted for liking honey?
8. Which animal is said to resemble man the most?
9. Name one that looks like a donkey with a striped coat.
10. Name the animal which has a short horn on his nose.
11. Which important fur-bearing animal often is trained to act in the circus?

For the answers, turn to page 15.

Boys of a mechanical mind will be interested in a new bulletin prepared by the U. S. Department of Commerce entitled, "Care and Repair of the House." Directions are given for repairing doors that rattle, latches that stick, floors that creak, windows that bind, screens that sag, faucets that thump, and valves that leak.

Instructions are given for applying weather stripping, putty and glass, paint and varnish, plaster of Paris, insulation boards, asbestos cement, and metal flashing. All of these and many other items are treated carefully, some with illustrations and diagrams to make repair methods clear. If you will write to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. enclosing 20c in stamps, they will be glad to send you a copy of bulletin BH15—"Care and Repair of the House."

The tone quality of old phonograph records may be somewhat improved by a sponge bath with a pure soap solution.



Introducing Raymond Wickwire of West Winfield, New York, and his pony, Dandy. (See letter).

paring to enter. "We are not concerned," he said "that all farm young people should stay on the farms for there is not a need for nor opportunity, for all in the country. But we are concerned that there shall be an intelligent, well trained, and contented people on the land". Dean Mann's address was followed by a band concert by the Chenango County 4-H Band.

## Judging Contests Varied

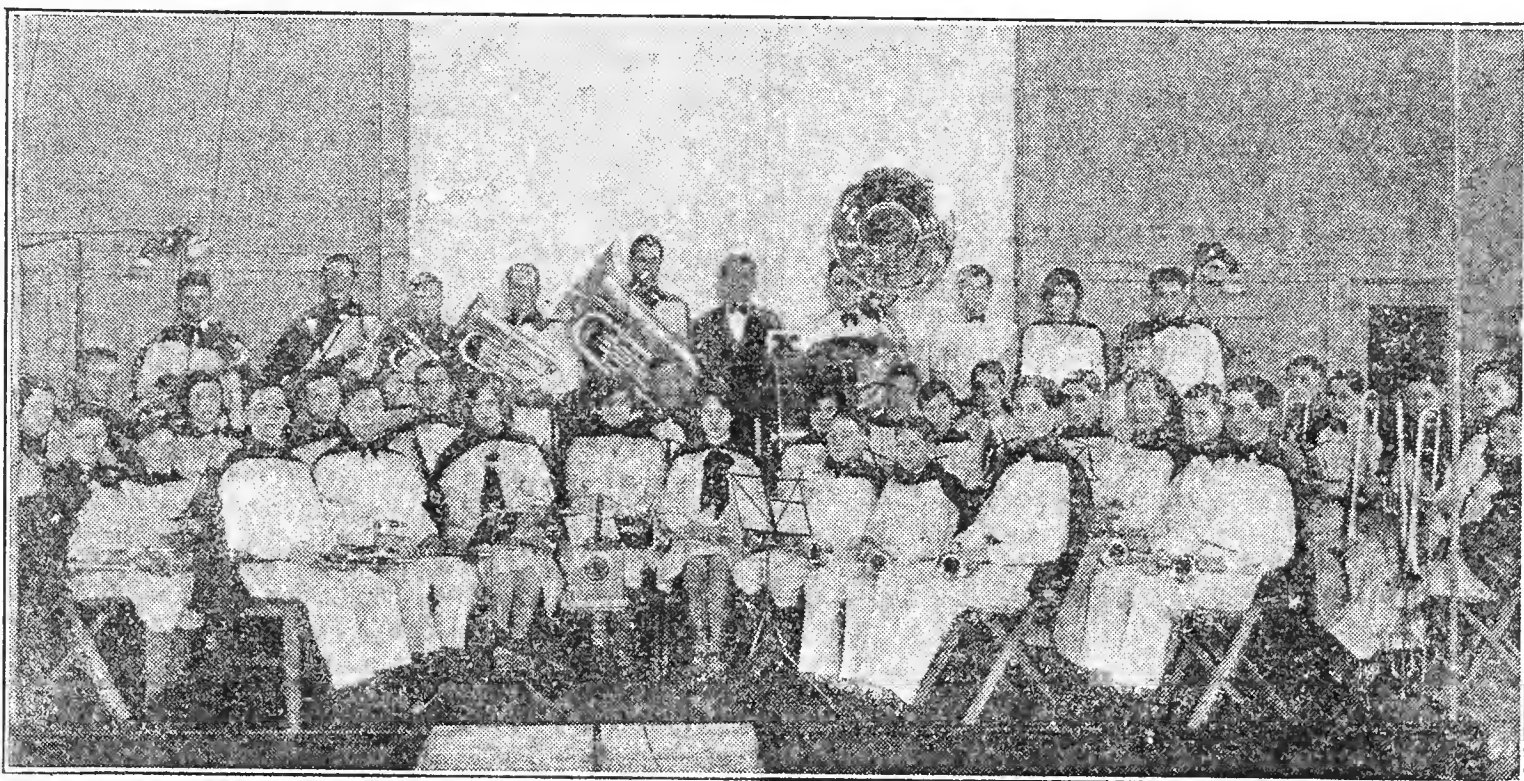
The State Council, made up of two delegates from each county, held separate sessions during the week. These were devoted largely to problems as seen from the point of view of the club members themselves. They were assisted by Dr. R. G. Foster of the United States Department of Agriculture and E. B. Fuller, President of the County Club Agents' Organization. Reginald Drake of St. Lawrence County was elected President to succeed Miss Mary Louise Couch of Schuyler County.

The mornings of each day were devoted to instruction in agriculture and home economics by members of the staffs of the colleges. A feature of the program for girls was a discussion on health by Dr. Caroline B. Hedger of the Elizabeth McCormick Fund of Chicago.

Instruction for boys included "Adventures in Soil Chemistry" by Dr. H. O. Buckman, "Bugs and Bug Houses" by P. W. Classen, and "Mind Your Manners" by Professor Bristow Adams.

Short courses were given in the following subjects:

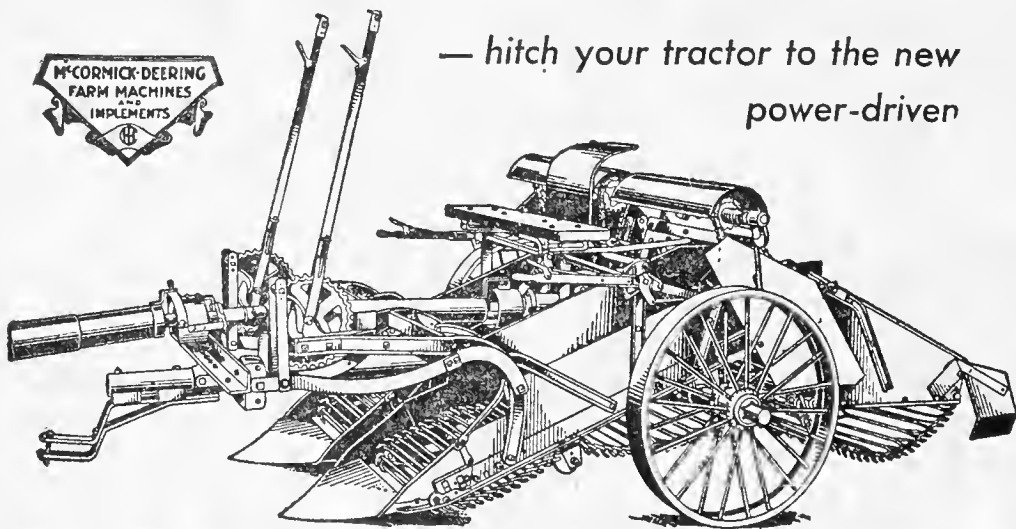
Dairy Cattle, H. A.



This band is the only 4-H Club band in New York State and is the largest in the world. On July 29, it will play for the State Potato Growers' Association at Hubbardville. On August 18, they will be at Ithaca to furnish music for the American Country Life Association meeting. This fall they will play at the Chenango County Fair and at the New York State Fair. All members of this band are bona fide 4-H Club members in good standing and all of them come from farms and small villages in Chenango County.



# Dig Your Potatoes with Tractor Power



— hitch your tractor to the new power-driven

## McCORMICK-DEERING Potato Digger

THE new McCormick-Deering Potato Digger is the machine that puts the power of the tractor into the potato harvest. It is built with plenty of stamina and reserve strength to do the hard work of digging at fast speeds in all kinds of soils. Power from the power take-off of the tractor operates the wide elevators (26-inch) which provide about 20 per cent more separating area than usual. An automobile-type 3-speed transmission is also available with this digger, making it possible to adjust the shaking speed of the

elevators to get exactly the right amount of agitation for clean potatoes without skinning or bruising. The transmission also has a reverse.

Everything else you want in a digger has been built into this new McCormick-Deering. There is ample clearance under the beams; the elevator links are tempered; the countershaft frame is built like a bridge. Ask the McCormick-Deering dealer to show you this new power-driven digger. One- and Two-Row sizes.

Write for Pamphlet A-223-U, "Planting and Digging Potatoes the McCormick-Deering Way"



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With the A.A.  
**Crop Grower**



## Empire State Potato Club Field Day

THE committee in charge of the Empire State Potato Club Field Day is making arrangements for an attendance of at least 5,000. The field day is scheduled for July 29 on the farm of Master Farmer George Winfield Lamb, near Hubbardsville, Oneida County.

A field of 50 acres of early peas has been cleared off and will give an excellent opportunity for farm machinery manufacturers to demonstrate what their equipment can do. An electric amplifier will be provided so that everyone attending can hear all announcements and talks perfectly.

For your convenience in getting to Hubbardsville, you will find on this page a map giving you improved roads in that vicinity. The program will be as follows:

8:30—10:00 A. M. Plowing demonstration.

10:00 A. M. Fitting demonstration. Discussion of plowing and fitting, K. C. Livermore, Honeye Falls.

11:00 A. M. Planting demonstration. Discussion of cultivating and planting, G. W. Lamb, Hubbardsville.

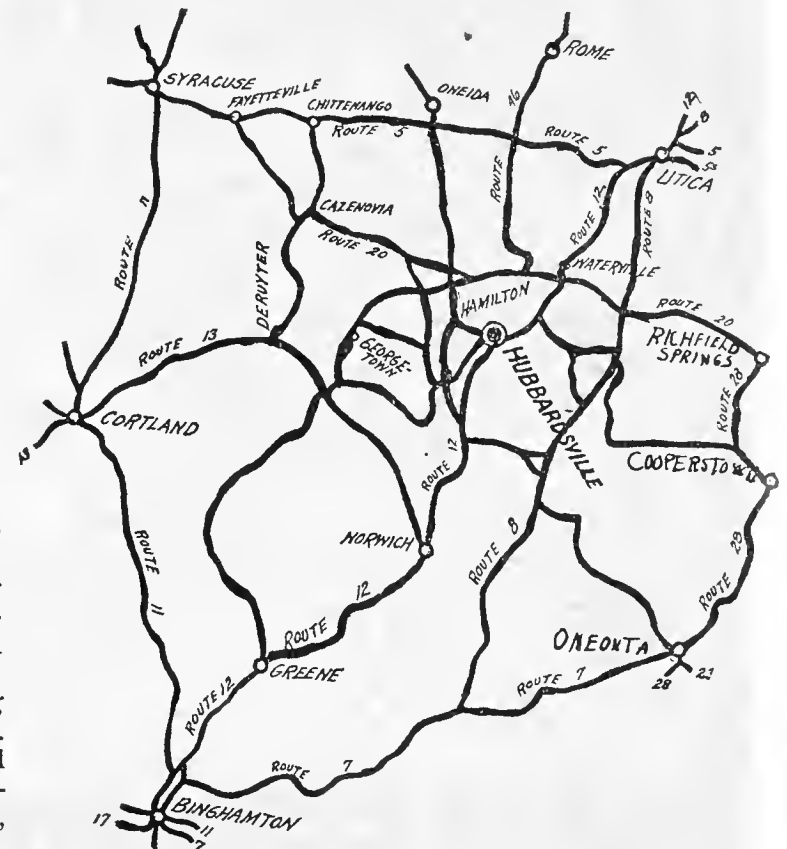
12:00—1:00 P. M. Speaking program. Oscar J. Alberding, Premier Potato Grower 1930, and Chester Gray, Washington representative of American Farm Bureau Federation.

2:00 P. M. Cultivating and weeding demonstration.

3:00 P. M. Spraying and dusting demonstration. Discussion led by Daniel Dean, Nichols.

4:00 P. M. Digging demonstration. Discussion of digger damage prevention, Verne Beverly, County Agent, Aroostook County, Maine.

We suggest that you take this issue of American Agriculturist with you both for the road map and for the program.



## Reports Indicate a Bumper Potato Crop

(Continued from Page 2)

sibly to the extent of the 15% predicted by the early estimates.

With no unusual outbreak of insects or disease later in the season and reasonably good growing weather through the remainder of the period, there is every reason to look for a heavy crop of commercial potatoes in the state.—H. L. BAILEY, Department Entomologist.

**Maine**—Aroostook County potatoes apparently look very good. If anything, Aroostook has received too much rain for a bumper crop but it is very questionable if the rain has done any harm as yet. History states that the dryer the season in Aroostook, the larger the crop. Certainly the five days rain we experienced the second week of June did not help the crop any, but no areas were drowned out.

Blight has not made its appearance as yet, and as the farmers are spraying exceedingly well this year there should not be as much damage done as there was last year. As you doubtless know, Aroostook increased its acreage this year. I believe the state increased its acreage from 188 thousand to 207 thousand. No one is feeling very optimistic over the outlook for a potato price this fall. Indications are now that the price probably will not be high unless conditions change greatly.—VERNE C. BEVERLY, County Agent.

**New Hampshire**—The tendency in Merrimack County has been for some little time toward a larger commercial production of potatoes by a comparatively small number of growers, but at the same time the census reports have indicated a falling off in total production. At the present time in spite of a little larger planting than last year the prospects for this year's production are about normal, owing to the fact that in a number of in-

stances heavy spring rains drowned out the crop. It is too early for the development of blight, and in consultation with the county agricultural agent, we learned of no cases of this sort at this time. Aphis and other insects are apparently about normal, with perhaps less difficulty from aphis than last year. Fields which did not suffer from heavy rainfall are looking particularly good just now.—N. M. FLAGG, Boscawen, N. H.

**Massachusetts**—The crop report of Northeastern Massachusetts including Worcester County is quite favorable. In-

sects and blight are under control as growers spray every week. Has been very wet but no signs of blight at present. The acreage is slightly smaller than usual. Prospects are for an average crop.—M. E. CRUMB, Royalton, Mass.

**Connecticut**—The potato crop in Hartford County, Connecticut, is in good condition. There is some early blight present but no late blight has yet appeared. Insects and other diseases are no worse than usual. Moisture and temperature have been favorable. The acreage is somewhat increased. Prospects at present promise a good yield in the fall.—LOUIS L. GRANT, Rockland, Conn.

### Reports from New Jersey

**Monmouth County**—Potato digging starts the week of July 20 with peak shipments possibly reached by August 10. The outlook for yield is almost as good as last season. Too much rain has washed a part of the fertilizer out of the reach of the potatoes and many fields are showing a premature yellowing of the foliage. Many fields will dig 75 to 100 barrels to the acre.—P. M., Freehold, New Jersey.

**Mercer County**—The outlook for potato prices is much lower than last season although there will be a slight reduction in yields. Digging will start in ten days and possibly be completed by the last of August or the first week of September. Growers will closely watch grading this season and dig only when weather conditions will prevent sun scald. Have had too much rain and hot weather.—C. L. R., Hightstown, New Jersey.

**Middlesex County**—New Jersey will have a crop of high quality potatoes this year. The bulk of the crop will be machine graded and sold under U. S. grades and inspection. Prices will be lower than in 1930, but the growers are optimistic.—H. L., Cranbury, New Jersey.

**Salem County**—South Jersey will not begin digging in a carlot way until the week of July 27. Indications point to a good yield, 50 to 75 barrels to the acre but not as good as last year or prospects two weeks ago. Prices will rule low. Most of the crop to be packed in 100 pound sacks and machine graded.—A. M. L., Woodstown, New Jersey.





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#### Registered and Grade Cows

Fresh or Springing. Accredited and restricted area tested. Blood tested if you wish. Prices moderate. Excellent shipping facilities. See our Holsteins first.

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Very choice Guernsey heifer and bull calves. Raise the per cent of butterfat in your milk. Write your wants.

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\$20 each. Shipped on approval. Will exchange for wool at 20 cents per lb. J. S. MORSE, LEVANA, N. Y.

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7 weeks old, \$3.50  
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All Husky, Healthy, Fast growing stock

On Connecticut and Vermont orders add 35c for vaccination.

MY GUARANTEE: You must be satisfied. Will ship any number C.O.D. on approval. If dissatisfied, return at my expense. Crates free.

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#### PIGS FOR SALE!

C.O.D. ON APPROVAL

Express Prepaid on 2 or more

We can supply choice Chester and Yorkshire crossed, Berkshire and O. I. C. crossed, also Poland China and Yorkshire—Two months old at \$4.50 each. We pay the express. Give us a trial and you can have confidence in us to make a selection that will please you. All orders large or small promptly filled and properly crated with pigs that are all ready to go right ahead and do well. Order from THE BEDFORD STOCK FARM, BEDFORD, MASS. P.O. Box 362, and get the Best.

#### PIGS PIGS PIGS

Ask the man who fed our pigs—He knows why we ship these choice, carefully selected feeding pigs all over the country on repeat orders. These hardy pigs make the best and quickest gains. That's the reason why—We offer Chester and Yorkshire, O.I.C. and Berkshire, Poland China and Yorkshire crossed—

6-8 weeks old at \$3.50; 8-10 weeks old at \$4.00; 11 weeks extra \$4.50 each.  
Vermont and Connecticut pigs vaccinated with plenty of good fresh serum at 25c per pig extra. Will crate and ship any number C.O.D. on approval. No charge for crates. Send in your order today and get some of these good feeders.

#### RELIABLE PIGS FOR SALE

We are prepared to supply you with choice stock of good quality and guarantee to satisfy old and new customers. Chester and Berkshire crossed, also Chester and Yorkshire crossed.

6-7 wks. old, \$4. 8-9 wks. old, \$4.25

Choice Chester pigs, \$5.00. Will ship C. O. D. on approval or send check or Money Order. Crates free.

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#### PIGS PIGS PIGS

Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog. Large Yorkshire and Chester White cross, color white; Berkshire and Chester White cross, color black and white.

6 TO 8 WEEKS @ \$3.50 EACH  
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They are all good blocky pigs, the kind that make large hogs. Will crate and ship in lots of two or more C.O.D. F.O.B. Woburn to your approval. No charge for crating.

JOHN J. SCANNELL, Russell St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0230 P. S.—There are cheaper pigs, but none better. Quality

#### Large Type Spring Pigs for Sale

RYDER'S STOCK FARM INC., LEXINGTON, MASS. Chester White and Poland China cross. Chester White and Duroc cross. 5 to 6 wks. \$4.50; 6 to 8 wks. \$5.00. On Conn. and Vermont orders add 35c for vaccination. ALSO—50 Young thoroughbred POLAND CHINA SOWS weighing 110 to 140 lbs. at \$25.00 each.

Call John Lamont, Lexington 0351 or write to Box 42.

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Chester White and Poland China cross. Chester White and Duroc cross. 5 to 6 wks. \$4.50; 6 to 8 wks. \$5.00. On Conn. and Vermont orders add 35c for vaccination.

GEORGE C. GRIFFITH, Mgr., Blue Hog Breeding Co., Wilmington, Mass. Tel. No. Wilmington 49-3

#### FEEDING PIGS \$4.50 Each

Prepaid \$5.00. Select, crated, C.O.D. Grain fed. Mostly Poland Chinas. Few other breeds. SHOATS around 40 lbs. \$6.25. These shoats started on garbage, vaccinated, castrated, \$7. C. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Delaware



## With the A. A. Dairyman



### More About Pasture Improvement

By H. L. COSLINE

IN the issue of July 4, I promised to tell you what I saw in the way of pasture improvement in Orange and Sullivan Counties recently. First, I want to emphasize that it is one thing to read about pasture improvement and



H. L. COSLINE,

it is an altogether different thing actually to see the pastures along in the spring. One of the first results observed by Graham Brothers of Swan Lake is that the pasture is available for cows earlier in the spring. Of course, the additional carrying capacity of the pasture is not so evident at a casual glance, but a close checkup shows that clover, Kentucky Blue grass, and Rhode Island Bent grass have come in on fertilized areas and have replaced the weeds which are so noticeable on the areas that have not been manured or fertilized.

On the area where commercial fertilizer was used, 100 pounds of an 18-30-18 was applied on an acre each year for three years at a cost per acre for the three applications of approximately \$14.50. This field at one time had plenty of the brush commonly spoken of as hard hack, but this was mowed off and the land plowed about eighteen years ago. At present it is pretty nearly free of this pest although an adjoining field has plenty of it.

#### Soil Fertility Must Be Raised

In this connection, it is generally recognized by those who have studied the question of pasture improvement that it does not help matters much to mow or burn weeds or brush on a pasture unless something is done to raise the fertility, because the weeds or brush will come back in a few years.

A field adjoining the one where the high analysis fertilizer was used had received one application of stable manure plus 200 pounds of superphosphate per acre each year for the last three years. The manure was put on in August at the rate of approximately ten tons per acre. The last of May the two fields looked much the same; it would have been impossible to tell at a glance which pasture was furnishing the most feed.

On this same trip I visited the farm of Robert Many at Grahamsville, Sullivan County, who has also been experimenting several years with pasture improvement. In addition to his dairy, Mr. Many has over a thousand laying hens and has been using his poultry manure on his pasture. The occasion of my visit both to Graham Brothers' farm and to Mr. Many's farm was the field trip arranged by Paul Allen, County Farm Bureau Manager, and Professor John Barron of the College, who has been studying the pasture problem for years. Mr. Many's pasture is rather steep and on those portions which have not been manured we found a heavy growth of ferns and hard hack while on these acres most of the grass that was growing was of the variety commonly spoken of as poverty grass.

During several winters Mr. Many and his hired men have cleared off and burned quite a lot of brush—both hard hack and laurel. Here again, Professor Barron emphasized that good results will not be secured by merely clearing off the brush without improving the pasture. As a matter of fact, we could see a distinct thinning out of the brush on those areas which had been manured without clearing off the brush and on these areas ferns presented a decidedly sickly appearance. It is probable that this resulted from the tramping and grazing of the cattle

who were after the palatable grasses and also to some extent to the fact that a heavy sod tends to run out ferns and weeds.

An important advantage in favor of poultry manure is that cattle do not refuse to graze there for so long a time as when stable manure is used. The fact that the pasture is rather hilly and some parts were a little difficult to reach, made it very easy to see the results of the manure. In several places one could almost step from an area that was producing Bent grass and Kentucky Blue grass, to an area next to it which had not been fertilized and where ferns were growing luxuriantly. Professor Barron advises that better results can be secured from poultry manure by reinforcing it with superphosphate. Both Mr. Many and Graham Brothers are enthusiastic over the results they have secured. They believe that it pays and intend to keep on along the lines they are now practicing. Their experience again emphasizes the fact that the addition of fertility is the important thing.

No one who saw Mr. Many's pasture could fail to be convinced that poultry manure will grow pasture grass. Those who do not have the poultry could, on Graham Brothers' farm, see where stable manure has secured about the same results; in fact, the results were more noticeable because the cows do not graze so closely. If neither poultry nor stable manure is available Graham Brothers' experiment shows that commercial fertilizer will do the trick. The exact method to be followed can be worked out by individual dairymen. We have already said that these two men are thoroughly convinced that pasture improvement is making them money.

#### Some More Fine Production Records

IN NOTICE in a recent issue of the Agriculturist that you would like some more dairy records. At the completion of one year's work in the Northern Allegany C. T. A. the herd of James A. Young of Angelica had the high average and the high individual record for the association. The herd consisted of registered Holsteins. Their production averaged 14,706 pounds of milk with 484.9 pounds of butterfat. For each 100 pounds of milk produced Mr. Young fed 26.8 pounds of grain; that with the hay and ensilage consumed, made the total cost of \$.78 per 100 pounds of milk. The high individual record was claimed by the six year old cow, Edith Lyons Elnora No. 1114251, with 21,040 pounds of milk and 668.3 pounds of butterfat. This cow freshened during the testing period. Another creditable record in the herd was that of a junior two year old, Colantha Charity No. 1237051. She gave 17,502 pounds of milk and 520.7 pounds of butterfat. Along with the C. T. A. work the test was conducted under the rules of the Holstein-Friesian Herd Improvement Registry in classification C.—J. A. Y.

## Pasture's only rival

● No one has yet found a better feed for the dairy cow than good pasture properly supplemented with grain.

But, when scorching, blistering summer days scar pasture lots, and milk production begins to lag, there's just one other vegetable feed supplied by kind Nature that steps in and fills the bill,—

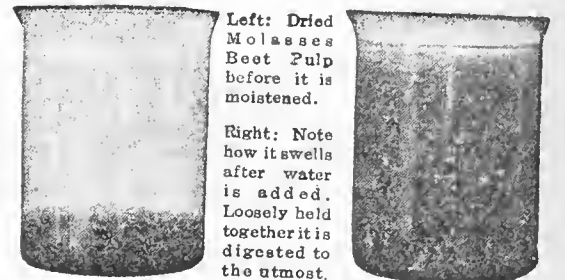
### DRIED MOLASSES BEET PULP

supplies the juicy, succulent palatability of fresh green pasture, now so woefully lacking. It's just the thing for supplanting dry, parched pastures. Feed it with your usual grain ration.

There's no other feed anything like it. It's the only succulent, root feed available in commercial form—there is no substitute for Dried Molasses Beet Pulp.

Your feed dealer has it—or can get it for you quickly. Get a supply quick! Watch milk production and condition improve.

THE LARROWE MILLING CO.  
Box 68, North End Station  
Detroit, Michigan  
Dept. A-11



Left: Dried Molasses Beet Pulp before it is moistened.

Right: Note how it swells after water is added. Loosely held together it is digested to the utmost.

#### POWER EQUIPPED SEPARATORS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

Trade in your old separator for a new Sharples Electric or Engine drive.

SHARPLES CO., WEST CHESTER, PA.

#### DOGS AND PET STOCK

Selling Out Fox and Coon hounds, Rabbit hounds, Beagles and Spaniels. Priced one-half. LAKE SHORE KENNELS - HIMROD, N. Y.

EXTRA NICE SHEPHERD PUPPIES. None better. Males \$5, Females \$3. FRED E. HENTY, Conesus, N. Y.

BROWN CURLY MALE WATER SPANIELS \$10.00. HARLEY W. TODD, DEPEYSTER, NEW YORK.

Wanted—Guinea Pigs—State quantity and weight. Lambert Schmidt, 1101 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

#### GOATS

##### MILK GOATS

PEDIGREED REGISTERED BUCK worth \$100 FOR \$50. Doe soon fresh. Goldsborough's Goats, Mohnton, Pa.

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24 HOUR DELIVERY made possible with our three silo plants. (one at Netcong, N. J.) insures quickest service—no disappointments or delays. Special Bargains on Reconditioned Silos—We have several wood silos taken in trade on concrete silos, at real price savings. Write at once.

(N. J. Dairymen write direct to us at Hackettstown, N. J.)

**GRANGE SILO CO.** HOME OFFICE **Red Creek, N. Y.**



# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

## Milk Prices

### Net Prices Paid Members of Producers' Associations

The following net prices were reported paid to members of Producers' Associations supplying the cities listed:

City	Net Price Paid for Period for 3.5% Milk which price F.O.B. City was paid	
Hartford, New Haven and Bridgeport, Conn.	\$2.95	May
Washington, D. C.	2.77	June
Dubuque, Iowa	1.16	June
Baltimore, Md.	2.30	May
Boston, Mass.	1.532	May
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.40	May
New York, N. Y.	1.48-1.675	May
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.925	May
Superior, Wis.	1.21	June 1-15

### Dairymen's League Cash Price for June

The Dairymen's League announces the following pool prices for June for 3.5 per cent milk.

Gross	\$1.40
Expenses	.06
Net pool	1.34
Certificates of Indebtedness	.10
Net Cash Price to Farmers	1.24
1930 \$1.69; 1929 \$2.12; 1928 \$1.91; 1927 \$1.98.	

### July Milk Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk (Metropolitan area)	2.90	2.70
2 Fluid Cream		
2A Fluid Cream	1.66	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	1.91	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	1.25	1.10
4 Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York		

## Outlet Always LIVE POULTRY

Ship Your Live Broilers and other Poultry to New York's Oldest Live Poultry House. Established 1883. We Are Bonded Commission Merchants Returns made daily. Highest prices paid. Our outlet unlimited. Write for quotations, tags, crates, shipping instructions. Holiday calendar free on request. K27.

**KRAKAUR POULTRY CO.**  
WEST WASHINGTON MARKET, NEW YORK CITY

**EGG CASES**—Good used egg cases complete with flats and fillers and tops, 30 doz. size. Good used egg case material, berry crates, peach and tomato carriers, hamper and bushel baskets. Carlot less carlot and truckloads.  
O. & S. SUPPLY COMPANY,  
1132 Fleeman Ave., Wallabout Mkt., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## CAULIFLOWER and CABBAGE CELERY and SPROUT

Plants—Highest quality. Treated seed—Cauliflower, Super Snowball, Catskill Snowball, Long Island Snowball, 5000, \$20.00; 1000, \$4.50; 500, \$2.50. Cabbage, Golden Acre, Copenhagen, Glory, Danish Ballhead (21 ton per acre strain), Red Rock, 5000, \$9; 1000, \$2; 500, \$1.50. Celery Plants, Golden Self bleaching (French Seed), Easy Bleaching, Golden Plume, White Plume, Giant Pascal, Winter Queen 10,000, \$25; 1000, \$3; 500, \$1.75; 300, \$1.50. Sprouts, 1000, \$3. No business done on Sunday. Safe delivery guaranteed.

**F.W.ROCHELLE & SONS, Chester,N.J.**

## CELERY PLANTS, CABBAGE PLANTS

**EXTRA STOCKY PLANTS**  
Golden Self Bleaching, Golden Plume, Easy Bleaching White Plume, White Queen, Giant Pascal \$3. per 1000; Rerooted \$3.50 per 1000. Cabbage Plants—Copenhagen Market, Late Flat Dutch, Surehead, Danish Ballhead, Savoy, Red Danish and Golden Acre \$2. per 1000; 5000, \$9. Also Cauliflower, Brussels Sprouts, Tomatoes. Send for free list.  
PAUL F. ROCHELLE (Telephone 2843) Morristown,N.J.

**ATTENTION**  
**Strawberry Growers**  
Our descriptive price list describing 70 varieties of potted and runner strawberry plants for summer and fall planting is ready and will be mailed on request to parties interested. Pleasant Valley Farm, Millbury, Mass.

## Special Sale of Iris Roots

for next two weeks. 25 different varieties for \$3. value \$7.50. No labels at this price. Cash must accompany order and customer must pay parcel post.  
THE RIVER ROAD GARDENS, ROME, NEW YORK

**Celery Plants** all leading varieties ready for field. \$1.25-1000; \$10.00-10,000.  
J. C. SCHMIDT, BRISTOL, PENNSYLVANIA

**Strawberry Plants;** Senator Dunlap—Premier—Gibson; 100 \$1.; 300 \$2.50; 500 \$3.50; 1000 \$7. F.G.MANGUS, Maple View, N. Y.

When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to Mention American Agriculturist

City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.  
The Class I League price for July 1930 was \$3.00 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$2.80 for 3%.  
The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

### Butter Advances Over One Cent Per Pound

CREAMERY SALTED	July 18, 1931	July 11, 1931	July 19, 1930
Higher than extra	26	-26 1/2	24 3/4-25 1/4
Extra (92 sc.)	25 1/2	24 1/4	35 1/4-35 1/2
84-91 score	21	-25	20 -23 3/4 30 1/2-35
Lower Grades	18	-20 1/2	17 -19 1/2 29 -30

The butter market made a phenomenal advance during the third week in July, closing on July 18 a cent and one-quarter above the previous week's close. For one thing the statistical situation has been growing increasingly favorable and everywhere a more optimistic feeling prevails. In addition advices from the producing areas indicate sharp decreases in production. These factors plus a diminished supply of fancy butter have given the market the needed impetus, although in spite of the favorable situation there is an under current of conservatism that holds the market steady. With the advance, less butter has been going into the consuming channels and therefore buyers are operating very cautiously. In addition the speculators are keeping the weather eye open. It is impossible to imagine which way the market is going, due to the many factors that are so influential at the present time. The European situation has much to do with all markets.

On July 17 the ten cities making daily reports, had in cold storage 58,097,000 pounds of butter, whereas at the same time last year they held 72,812,000 pounds. From July 10 to July 17 storage holdings in the ten cities increased 3,838,000 pounds whereas during the same period last year holdings increased 6,207,000 pounds.

### No Change in Cheese

STATE FLATS	July 18, 1931	July 11, 1931	July 19, 1930
Fresh Fancy	13 1/2-15	13 1/2-15	17 1/2-18 1/2
Fresh Average	-13	-13	
Held Fancy	21	-23	21 -23
Held Average			23 -

There is no change in the cheese market since last week's report as far as the local situation is concerned. Western markets are reported to be showing considerable firmness and before the passing of another week may reflect some influence on the local market. There is just enough of a trend to lead us to expect an advance by next week.

Statistically the market still holds a favorable position. On July 17 the ten cities reported holdings totaling 13,127,000 pounds, in contrast to holdings totaling 17,813,000 pounds last year. From July 10 to July 17 the ten cities added to their holdings 509,000 pounds whereas last year during the same period they added 540,000 pounds.

### Fancy Eggs Higher

NEARBY WHITE	July 18, 1931	July 11, 1931	July 19, 1930
Hennery	1931	1931	1930
Selected Extras	27	-30 1/2	26 -30
Average Extras	24 1/2	-25 1/2	24 -25
Extra Firsts	22	-23 1/2	21 1/2-23
Firsts	18	-21	18 -20 1/2
Undergrades	17	-17 1/2	-17 1/2
Pullets			20-21
Pewees			
NEARBY BROWNS	July 18, 1931	July 11, 1931	July 19, 1930
Hennery	26	-30	25 -30
Gathered	19	-25	18 1/2-24

The better grades of eggs were higher at the close of the market on July 18 than they were a week ago. The only classification that failed to improve was the undergrade class and they are always the tail-enders. The advance resulted almost entirely from the diminished supply of fancy eggs. The extremely hot weather intensified by almost unbearable humidity resulted in a combination which created havoc with the quality of eggs. New York's supply of eggs that were classed as extras or better has been small. Ordinarily high class eggs are selling in the lower classifications. When you take the situation on actual grades the market really has not advanced in proportion to the higher quotations. The market has now reached a point where many jobbers and the chains can draw on their recently stored heat free eggs and show a profit. This is going to act as a check against any further advances in the price of fresh arrivals. In fact, if our guess is worth anything we may see an occasional flutter in the price column. A temporary bulge in the receipts is bound to conflict with the fancy storage goods.

Statistically the market holds fairly favorable. On July 17 the ten cities re-

ported holdings totaling 5,369,000 cases compared with holdings a year ago totaling 5,938,000 cases. From July 10 to July 17 the holdings in the ten cities increased only 4,000 cases whereas during the same period last year they increased 85,000 cases.

### Live Poultry Holds Steady

FOWLS	July 18, 1931	July 11, 1931	July 19, 1930
Colored	-21	-20	-27
Leghorn	-17	-17	19-22
CHICKENS	July 18, 1931	July 11, 1931	July 19, 1930
Colored			
Leghorn			
BROILERS	July 18, 1931	July 11, 1931	July 19, 1930
Colored	22-34	20-33	23-35
Leghorn	20-23	18-23	22-25
OLD ROOSTERS	-15	-13	-16
CAPONS	July 18, 1931	July 11, 1931	July 19, 1930
TURKEYS	15-25	15-25	20-25
DUCKS, Nearby	July 18, 1931	July 11, 1931	July 19, 1930
GEESE	-12	12	-12

It was largely because of diminished freight receipts that the express live poultry market did so well during the week ending July 18. The fowl market as a whole was a disappointment, for it showed unusually light retail buying. The trade had expected an advance in view of the light posted receipts, but the demand was not there. The freight shippers suffered where the birds were not up to standard, especially southern. Nearby shippers who sent in nice stock got a full price.

The broiler market has been more satisfactory. Receipts are lighter than they were a week ago, Rocks showing actual scarcity. Rocks and Reds were in the seller's favor as the market came to a close with Leghorns about steady. The latter had suffered some irregularity but were firm on Friday and at the close.

It appears that weekend carryovers are going to be light, and if the weather cools off a little bit we will undoubtedly see a better market. The hot sultry weather

during the week ending July 18 did a lot to kill the market, no matter what was for sale.

### Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	July 18, 1931	July 11, 1931	July 19, 1930
(At Chicago)			
Wheat, (Sept.)	.53 1/2		
Corn, (Sept.)	.54 1/8		
Oats, (Sept.)	.46 3/4		

CASH GRAINS	July 18, 1931	July 11, 1931	July 19, 1930
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	.68 1/2	.72	1.03 1/2
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.73 3/8	.72 1/4	.99 3/4
Oats, No. 2	.39	.38 1/2	.48 1/2

FEEDS	July 18, 1931	July 11, 1931	July 19, 1930
(At Buffalo)			
Gr'd Oats	22.50	\$21.50	32.50
Sp'g Bran	14.00	13.50	23.50
H'd Bran	16.00	16.00	26.50
Standard Mids	14.50	14.50	23.50
Soft W. Mids	19.00	19.50	31.00
Flour Mids	19.00	19.00	30.00
Red Dog	22.50	22.50	33.00
Wh. Hominy	21.00	22.00	32.00
Yel. Hominy	25.50	25.00	35.50
Corn Meal	24.10	24.10	33.00
Gluten Feed	28.10	28.10	43.00
Gluten Meal	25.50	26.00	36.00
36% C. S. Meal	27.50	28.00	39.00
41% C. S. Meal	28.50	29.00	41.00
43% C. S. Meal	27.50	27.50	42.50

The above quotations taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

### Hay Market Slow

Trade in the hay market was slow during the week ending July 18, demand being very light. The better grades held steady in view of their more limited supply. Lower grades, however, predominated in the arrivals and at the same time met with a slow outlet at weaker prices. The market closed easier, straight timothy ranging from \$15 to \$23; clover mixtures, \$17 to \$21; grass mixtures, \$14 to \$21; sample hay, \$11 to \$16; rye straw \$21 to \$22; oat and wheat straw \$12.

## New York Has a New Grading Law

(Continued from Page 3)

growers, the essential features of putting the potato grading law into effect have been agreed upon. In brief they are as follows:

Grading specifications are set up and defined for "Fancy," "No. 1," and "No. 2," potatoes which are identical with the United States grades already promulgated by the United States Department of Agriculture. Under the provisions of the law as passed by the Legislature the use of these grades is not compulsory, but if used they must be used correctly. In other words, if any potatoes when sold are represented or labeled as "Fancy," "No. 1," or "No. 2" it is a violation of the law if they fail to meet the requirements of official grades which they are thus represented to be.

Putting it another way, the law does not compel producers to grade their potatoes, but if they do start to grade them, they must do it right and in accordance with the provisions of the law. Further than this, it is thought that so many producers will take advantage of the new provisions of the law to grade their potatoes that those who are too careless or indifferent to grading will not get the benefit of the best prices. No one is forced to grade, but those who do will receive the benefit.

### Cull Potatoes Defined

While the chief provisions of the new law are not compulsory, there is an interesting restriction placed on the sale of "cull" potatoes. What is a "cull" potato? The Department of Agriculture and Markets defines as "cull" any lot of potatoes containing more than two per cent of soft rot, or more than twenty per cent in total of any of the usual defects, such as soft rot, freezing injury, serious damage caused by sunburn, second growth, growth cracks, hollow hearts, cuts, scab, blight, dry rot, disease, insect, or mechanical injury. Any lot of potatoes which comes within this classification of "culls" must be marked "culls" when transported or offered for sale or sold, and must be represented as "culls" in all selling negotiations.

In the potato grading hearings just held, the growers said that twenty per cent leeway for culls was too lenient,

and that it should be fifteen per cent, instead. It is likely therefore that the Department, following this advice, will make the ruling fifteen per cent.

### Sale of Certified Seed Governed

The new regulations for the grading and sale of potatoes provide also a standard for seed potatoes, and state that the term "New York State Certified" may only be applied to potatoes inspected during the growing period and passed by the State College of Agriculture as to health, vigor, etc., and certified as to grade by the State Department of Agriculture and Markets. It will be wrong therefore to sell seed potatoes as "certified" hereafter which do not meet the above specifications.

These new farm product and potato grading and marketing regulations are in the right direction. American Agriculturist, having in mind the interests of thousands of small potato growers has opposed a compulsory potato grading law, because we believed it would injure the small potato growers. On the other hand, unless something drastic was done to raise the quality of our potatoes put upon the market, there would soon be no market for New York potatoes and this new law may do the trick. In fact there is evidence already that the new grading law will mean better markets for New York growers. For example, the Market Commissioner of the State of Maine has addressed an open letter to potato shippers in that State calling attention to New York's new potato law and to the need of correctly grading and labeling Maine potatoes and other farm products in order to compete with the high quality New York products which will be offered for sale because of New York's new grading law.

We believe the new grading law and the excellent provisions for putting it into effect devised by Commissioner Pyrke will help save eastern markets for New York growers. It is the duty, in fact, it is to the direct financial interests of each potato grower to study these new regulations and to cooperate with the State Department of Agriculture and Markets and with his fellow potato growers to grade and market his potatoes in accordance with the provisions of the new grading law.





1 8 3 1

## THE ERA OF POWER FARMING

The work of the International Harvester Company in the application of the internal combustion engine to farming operations began in 1904. Today the tractors of its manufacture furnish Agriculture with an abundance of power for every season, crop, and operation. Today they carry the name "McCormick-Deering" not only to every farming community but also into a great variety of industrial operations.

The McCormick-Deering FARMALL, which is shown here cultivating four rows of corn, is the crowning tractor achievement of the present era. It is the original all-purpose tractor which has made horseless farming entirely practicable on any type of farm. The McCormick-Deering FARMALL is a modern contribution to the progress of Agriculture worthy of comparison with the McCormick Reaper of 1831.



1 9 3 1

THE mission of the McCormick reaper, historic product of a Virginia countryside, was a mission of world-wide emancipation. With the advance of the reaper the immense burden of Agriculture was shifted from the tired shoulders of man to the sturdier back of the beast of burden—and to the machine.

As we commemorate the birth of the reaper in the time of its Centennial we mark a new shifting of that burden. The labors of Agriculture are being transferred from living, breathing, animal power to tireless mechanical power. This is the day of the farm tractor. Another emancipation is in the making, and its seed, too, comes from the loins of the reaper.

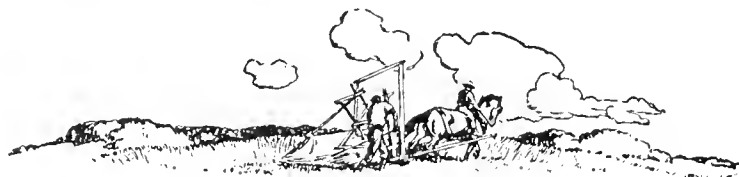
The great farming revolution which began with Cyrus Hall McCormick's invention, just one hundred years ago, moved forward on the sinews of flesh-and-blood power. Miracles were wrought with that invention and with the mighty train of machines that followed, but for still another seventy years after the coming of the reaper the power of the farms was little changed from the power used in the fields of the Pharaohs. Human muscle, animal muscle, pressure of wind, and weight of falling water continued to perform the labors of Agriculture.

In the fabric of modern civilization all progress is interwoven. With McCormick and his reaper began a drift of population that today finds nine dwellers

# INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

AND THE EVOLUTION

*Of Farm Power*



in city and town for every food producer on the farm—the drift from which has come the tremendous work of industrialization that has made America great among the nations. Amazing fruits have grown from this transplanting but none more momentous than automotive power, the giant force that fills the roads with motor cars and drives a million tractors across the fields of America.

Twilight falls on the day of the horse. Servant and friend of man, he has served loyally and well but his flesh and blood are giving way to iron and steel. No man can change him to match the needs

of today. The 1931 estimate of the United States Department of Agriculture on horse population chronicles a loss of nearly nine million from the peak year, 1918, a decline of more than forty per cent. Automotive energy urges Agriculture on.

It is no longer enough "to make two ears of corn or two blades of grass to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before," as Dean Swift said two centuries ago. The aim of power farming is to place Agriculture on a more profitable basis. It must produce the money that measures prosperity, making ten dollars or a hundred dollars grow where only one dollar grew before.

During the century that International Harvester here celebrates, machines have worked wonders in reducing the cost per acre, the time per bushel, in crop production. And now mechanical power, centering larger operations in one man's control, is cutting deeper and deeper into production costs, showing the farmer the way to profit and continued prosperity.

*It is with such fundamental things that we are concerned today—the same factors, vital to human destiny, that inspired the genius of McCormick, the inventor. The International Harvester Company, rounding out the record of a hundred years of service, confidently faces the problems and the opportunities of Tomorrow and the Changing World.*

1831 • CENTENNIAL OF THE MCCORMICK REAPER • 1931

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY, CHICAGO, U. S. A.



You'll be  
PLEASANTLY

*Surprised*



when you  
make this  
discovery

**C**OFFEE, made from the rich full flavored bean, roasted just right, poured golden brown into the cup with a bit of rich cream and a sprinkle of sugar—how it brightens the beginning of a new day! But do you know the difference between *fine* coffee and just the common kind.

If you have been using common coffee, you'll be pleasantly surprised when you change to an advertised brand, blended for flavor and quality.

There are many kinds of coffee, some small, some large, some rich in the oils that give flavor, some weak and grassy. That which grows in the fertile valleys is very different from that harvested on the rocky hills.

To produce a coffee for your breakfast table, men who know this crop as you know corn or wheat, select the choicest from various parts of the world, roast it to a certain brownness

under stop-watch control. Then with experience born of years, they blend the varieties and give the result to you in a trademarked package, sealed so that the full flavor is preserved until you open it in your kitchen.

Try the experiment of changing to a trade-marked, advertised brand. Make your coffee carefully, according to the directions on the package. Everyone will notice the difference. When you find the advertised brand that you like best, you can be sure of getting the same kind again, by the trade mark. There is character behind advertised coffee.



YOU WILL ENJOY THE COFFEE

ADVERTISED IN THIS PAPER

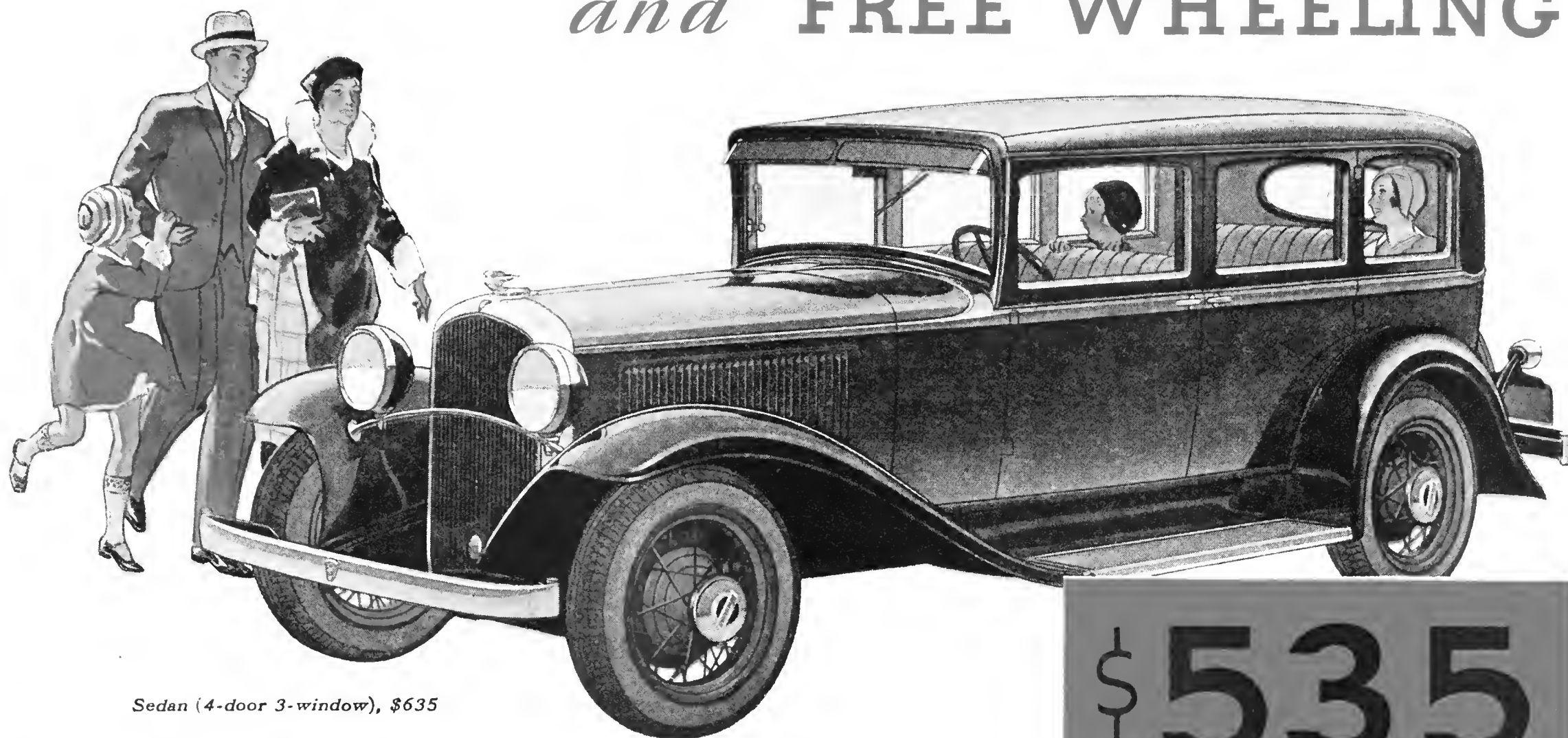


THE SMOOTHNESS OF AN EIGHT • THE ECONOMY OF A FOUR

# NEW PLYMOUTH

## FLOATING POWER

*and* FREE WHEELING



Sedan (4-door 3-window), \$635

\$535  
AND UP F.O.B. FACTORY

## A CHALLENGE TO THE WORLD OF LOWEST-PRICED CARS

THE New Plymouth is the challenge of Chrysler Motors engineering genius to the whole world of lowest-priced cars.

"Floating Power"—Plymouth's new, exclusive discovery which eliminates four-cylinder vibration—challenges all old-fashioned Fours and low-priced Sixes with its smooth power-flow.

So smooth is Floating Power that even experts could not tell how many cylinders were beneath the Plymouth hood; most of them guessed eight.

Floating Power truly gives the Smoothness of an Eight and the Economy of a Four.

Plymouth challenges with 56 brake-test horsepower. The Floating Power of the New Plymouth gives actual stop watch speeds of 65 to 70 miles an hour and pick-up from 0 to 40 miles per hour in 9.7 seconds.

Plymouth challenges with Free Wheeling—that thrilling feature of high-priced cars which makes it possible literally to glide through heavy traffic.

You can shift between all forward speeds without declutching—easily, quickly and smoothly.

Plymouth challenges with a new, easy-shift transmission. You can shift quickly from second to high and back again at speeds of 35 and 45 miles an hour without clashing or grinding of gears even with Free Wheeling locked out.

Plymouth challenges with weatherproof, internal, self-equalizing, hydraulic brakes—simplest and unexcelled for safety and smoothness.

Plymouth challenges with double-drop frame—a feature of high-priced cars that gives a much lower center of gravity for still greater safety and roadability.

Plymouth challenges with scientifically insulated Safety-Steel bodies—not only safest but free from vibration and thoroughly squeak-proof.

Plymouth challenges with full size—the roomiest car in the field of lowest price.

Plymouth challenges with entirely new styling—an eye-compelling beauty of line and color.

Plymouth superiority challenges your attention. See it. Drive it. Ride in it. Prove to yourself that we state only the simple truth when we tell you the New Plymouth is the one car of lowest price with the Smoothness of an Eight, the Economy of a Four.

New Plymouth Body Styles—Roadster \$535, Sport Roadster \$595, Sport Phaeton \$595, Coupe \$565, Coupe (with rumble seat) \$610, Convertible Coupe \$645, Sedan (2-door) \$575, Sedan (4-door 3-window) \$635, f.o.b. factory. Wire wheels standard at no extra cost. Convenient time-payments may be arranged.

NOW—SPECIAL DISPLAY—NEW PLYMOUTH AT ALL CHRYSLER, DODGE & DE SOTO SHOWROOMS





# Away with hot-day weariness! Here's *the wake-up food* cool and refreshing!

Hot? Tired? Try this—today! Eat Post Toasties—golden flakes of toasted corn—swimming in ice-cold milk or cream. How cooling. How refreshing. How delicious! It's the wake-up food—easy to digest—quick to release new energy to the body. And everybody needs *quick new energy* to keep feeling brisk these summer days. Serve Post Toasties for breakfast, for lunch and supper too. A sensible summer food for big and little folks alike. The economical food for every thrifty shopper. Buy the wake-up food today—and see!

**POST  
TOASTIES**  
*The Wake-up Food*

A PRODUCT OF GENERAL FOODS CORPORATION





# Farm News from New York

## Wheat Strikes Bottom --- League Buys Plants --- G. L. F. Dividend Paid

LAST Wednesday, wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade dropped to a low figure for all time. Never, since the Board's organization in 1848 has wheat sold for 50½ cents, the price that it reached in Wednesday's trade. Farmers in the East, despite low prices for milk and for farm crops in general, can still be counted in a better position than those grain farmers of the west that are getting little or nothing for their labor.

At a local elevator the other morning, a farmer was reported to have traded five bushels of rye for an amount of money that was sufficient to buy him a sandwich, a cup of coffee, and a piece of pie.

### Dairymen's League Buys Large Cooperative Plant

ANOTHER chapter in cooperative history was written when the Dairymen's League last week completed the purchase of the Fort Plains, New York, Cooperative Creamery. The stockholders of this old independent cooperative voted almost unanimously for its sale.

This independent organization is among the oldest and the best cooperative milk plants in the Mohawk Valley. It has rendered good service to its patrons and farmer owners, but has come to the time when such service can be increased through joining with the larger cooperative, the Dairymen's League. We congratulate both organizations upon this merger.

### G.L.F. Pays Six Per Cent Dividend on Stock

G. L. F. STOCKHOLDERS recently received a six per cent dividend on G. L. F. stock for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931. Along with the dividend check, a letter from H. E. Babcock, the general manager, points out that many difficulties have been met during the two years of continually declining prices. However, the usual dividends have been paid without drawing, except to a slight extent, on the reserve that was previously built up.

### Watch Freight Rates

FARMERS are vitally interested in the outcome of the proposed freight rate increase which the railroads are now fighting for before the Interstate Commerce Commission. A material difference in the amount which the producer will receive for his goods would seem almost inescapable if the proposed rates go into effect, since under the present conditions, the consumer can pay no more even if he would. It would seem that a reduction in rates rather than an increase would do more to remedy the present economic situation, since we believe that the increase in business would more than take care of the cost involved.

### State Crop Report Favorable

THE State crop report just issued shows that New York crops are in better condition than average. Potatoes throughout the State are in good condition despite a heavy infestation of insects, and the Long Island crop is reported to be one of the largest ever. Bean acreage was decreased this spring, but the fine condition of the crop on July 1 indicates a larger crop than last year.

Hay in most sections of the State is in fine condition and a larger crop than last year is predicted, which is contrary to the condition in most of the milk producing regions of the Middle West.

### Where Can You Find One of These?

MANY readers of American Agriculturist will remember the Agricultural Museum on the State Fair Grounds at Syracuse. Its purpose is to find and preserve the implements and customs of our farmer forefathers. It is one of the most attractive buildings and exhibits at the Fair.

Now Mr. Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., who has had a large part in making the program and the exhibits in the Agricultural

Museum a success, is very anxious to find an old-fashioned sweep horse power, the kind that was used in threshing and running other machinery before the coming of the "railroad" horse power. Already on exhibit at the Museum there is a "straw-piling" threshing machine, and if Mr. Van Wagenen could get a sweep horse power, he plans to put the two together and do actual threshing on the Fair Grounds. He is sure that if such a revival is possible, it will constitute an exhibition of great interest and will bring back again a mechanical contrivance such as few living men have ever even seen.

It may be that such a horse power is

of these Revolutionary soldiers are now working the farms of their forefathers.

The Egg and Apple farm of Trumansburg, New York, owned by J. E. Rice, well known poultry authority, tied for third place the week of July 5-11 in the Storrs laying contest, with a total of 59 points.

Many restaurants in the metropolitan areas are advertising meals on a flat price system. "All you can eat for 60c" is the slogan adopted by several branches of a prominent chain of restaurants. It is reported that more food is being consumed

### Last Call for the A. A.-Yellowstone Trip

AUGUST 1 is drawing near, but there is still time to get information about the American Agriculturist Yellowstone trip and to make your reservation. Enough reservations have been received to insure a wonderful party. You will remember the trip as long as you live; hard luck may come along and you may lose your money, but the memories of Yellowstone can never be taken away.



Mrs. Grace Hockett,  
A.A.'s Household  
Editor, will go  
with you.

Our train will leave New York City on Saturday, August 1, at 9:00 A. M., and will make the following stops: Harmon, 9:55; Beacon, 10:31; Poughkeepsie, 10:51; Rhinecliff, 11:12; Hudson, 11:46; Albany, 12:20 P. M.; Schenectady, 1:02; Amsterdam, 1:24; Fonda, 1:40; Herkimer, 2:27; Utica, 2:44; Rome, 3:07; Oneida, 3:23; Syracuse, 3:57; Lyons, 4:53; Rochester, 5:37; Batavia, 6:25; Buffalo, 7:15 P. M.

The cost for one person in a lower berth will be \$237.40 from New York City, \$230.10 from Albany, \$225.78 from Utica, \$223.58 from Syracuse, \$216.21 from Rochester, \$210.24 from Buffalo. You can easily estimate the approximate fare from other stops. The exact fare will be quoted you on request. The cost will be smaller if two persons occupy a lower berth, and of course an upper berth costs a little less than a lower one.

Mrs. Hockett, Household Editor of the American Agriculturist, will accompany you and will assist you in every possible way.

This will be a big event. Come with us and you will never regret it. Remember that the cost quoted covers every necessary expense including tips. In fact, if you want to do it, you can leave your pocketbook at home.

still stored away in somebody's shed or under the barn. If you know of any such rig—even if broken or in poor order—will you please write immediately to Mr. Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., Lawyersville, N. Y.

### Brackett Wins New Position

CONSERVATION Commissioner Henry Morgenthau, Jr., has announced the promotion of Inspector Morris W. Brackett of the 11th game protection district with headquarters at Buffalo, to the position of Chief Inspector in the Fish and Game Division of the Conservation Department. Inspector Brackett ranked number one in an open competitive examination held by the Civil Service Department, the Commissioner said.

The position of Chief Inspector was created by the 1931 Legislature at the request of Commissioner Morgenthau. The Chief Inspector will have supervision over the state's force of 150 game protectors and 11 District Inspectors.

Captain C. J. Broadfield of the State Police has been acting as Chief Inspector pending the examination and appointment and will continue to act in an advisory capacity, the Commissioner announced.

### Bits O' News

Don't forget the annual fruit growers tour starting from South Onondaga on Tuesday, July 28, stopping at Hubbardsville on July 29, and ending up at Bantam, Connecticut, on July 30. An interesting program has been planned for every day of the tour and every effort should be made to take in as many stops as possible.

The Seneca apple belt is looking forward to a bumper crop this year unless something unusual occurs. It is estimated that this section which extends from Trumansburg to a little north of Interlaken, will yield probably 130 carloads this fall. This particular section has a long and interesting history. Fruit was grown here by the Indians long before General Sullivan's campaign through the lake country and after completion of the campaign, many of the soldiers settled in these regions. The direct descendants of many

and that the restaurant is actually making more money under the new system on account of the larger turnover.

The fifty-sixth gas well has been capped in the Wayne Dundee field and three more wells are scheduled to come in this week. Operators are busy throughout the field and new wells are constantly being driven.

Domestic cabbage acreage in New York is slightly less than last year, with a smaller amount contracted for by the kraut packers than usual. Market conditions will determine the actual amount that will be used for this purpose.

The milk situation in the city seems to remain about the same after the cream price reduction announced by the Sheffield Farms, Incorporated, two weeks ago. Just exactly what will develop from the metropolitan cut in price is being watched with anxiety by dairymen throughout the Milk Shed. President Fred E. Sexauer, of the Dairymen's League, has stated to metropolitan newspapers that the New York dairymen can not endure another cut in the price of milk under present conditions.

### New York County Notes

ORANGE COUNTY—Rain fall measuring nearly five inches in Orange County last week resulted in a loss of about one-third of the lettuce, onion, and celery crop in the black dirt section.

Many of the fields are submerged in two to three feet of water and the fire departments are aiding the farmers by pumping the water from the flooded areas. Great loss has resulted to the onion crop, due to the stunting of their growth and thus lowering their market value. County Agent C. C. Davis estimates a further loss from the scalding of the crops and baking of the ground after the water has receded. The greatest damage was found in the Quaker Creek section and along the Wallkill River. This is the second loss to these growers in two years, last year's crops being ruined by the drought. Many of the farmers estimate their losses for this year at from five to seven thousand dollars, and one as high as ten thousand dollars. The hay crop in other sections of

### WGY FEATURES

TUESDAY—August 4

12:20—"So This is Paris". Ray Pollard, Manager, Schoharie County Farm Bureau.

12:40—American Agriculturist Farm News Briefs.

THURSDAY—August 6

12:40—Editor Ed Looks at Life.

MONDAY—August 10

7:00—WGY Farm Forum.

"Agriculture's Opportunity", S. McLean Buckingham, Commissioner of Agriculture, State of Connecticut.

"Ventilation of the Farm Home and Stables", Professor F. L. Fairbanks, Rural Engineering Dept., N. Y. State College of Agriculture.

"Farm Question Box", E. W. Mitchell, Farm Advisor.

TUESDAY—August 11

12:20—"What You Should Look for When You Buy a Farm", Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

12:30—"The Future of Dairying", F. R. Smith, Manager, Essex County Farm Bureau.

12:40—American Agriculturist Farm News Briefs.

the county has been slightly spoiled by the storm.—R. H., Otisville, N. Y.

GENESEE COUNTY—A slow rain today soaked into the ground doing a great deal of good. Two other showers during the past week helped some, but did not soak into the ground. The late sown late peas because of lack of rain are very poor while the best were not full podded. New potatoes are cheap. Farmers are busy haying and cultivating. Winter wheat is ready to cut. Some of the farmers are plowing and semifallowing for winter wheat.

Potato growers from Monroe, Erie, Wyoming, and Genesee County attended a meeting held at the Court House at Batavia on July 8. The principal speaker was Commissioner Berne Pyrke of State Department of Agriculture and Markets. Others who took part were Assistant Commissioner C. P. Norgord, Professor E. V. Hardenburg, potato specialist, and H. S. Duncan, grading inspector of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

—MRS. R. E. G., Bascom, N. Y.

TIoga COUNTY—Ray F. Bower, an extension worker connected with the State College of Forestry at Syracuse, spoke at the last meeting of the Tioga County Sportsmen's Association. Arrangements were made for sending a large delegation of farmers, sportsmen, and business men to the next meeting of the Tioga Board of Supervisors to request an appropriation for starting a reforestation program in Tioga County.—MRS. D. B., Owego, N. Y.

### Indiana Is Fourth State To Eradicate Bovine TB

INDIANA joined the honor roll of States practically free from bovine tuberculosis when the U. S. Department of Agriculture, on July 1, officially designated the entire State as a modified accredited area. This is the fourth State in which tuberculosis among cattle has been reduced to one-half of 1 per cent or less, the others being North Carolina, Maine, and Michigan. The achievement in Indiana required the testing of approximately 3,000,000 cattle from which about 30,000 reactors were removed.

### Addled



brought down from the north by a glacier thousands of years ago.

"Yes," cried the smart tourist, "but you didn't tell us what became of the glacier."

"Oh," replied the driver, "it's gone back after another boulder."

Then a lady pointed with her hand: "What makes that second boulder look like an egg?"

"That," said the driver, as he stepped on the gas, "is because it was laid there by the glacier."

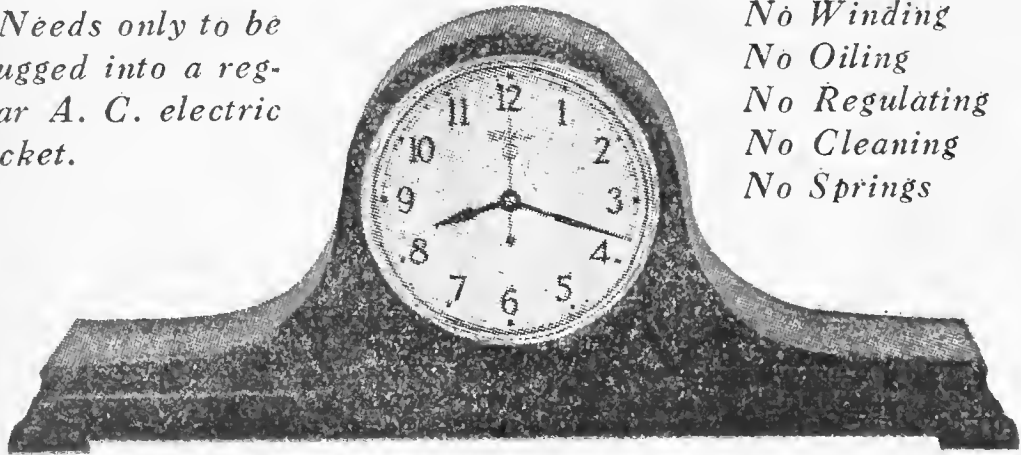


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# Pillow Comfort

## Tired Heads Deserve Good Resting Places

IN making or buying pillows, there are certain characteristics which go to make up the comfortable head-rest which a pillow is supposed to be. When taken by the corners and shaken, the pillow shows slack, gives easily under pressure, and springs back to its original shape when the pressure is released.

It should remain full and plump when supported on the palm of the hand. If it sags and hangs limp and lifeless, either the feathers are worn, and probably unsanitary from years of service, or an insufficient quantity of feathers has been used.

Down pillows are the softest, the lightest, and the most desirable, and may be had in gray instead of white if cost is to be considered. Goose feathers give the best service of any feathers and a very satisfactory pillow may be made by combining goose feathers with down. The newer, better grades of pillows are made with small holes in them for ventilating. This increases their comfort and sanitary qualities.

Pillows are much easier to clean if you have an electric washing machine. Put the pillows into a medium warm concentrated suds and run the washer for the usual length of time. Follow this washing by rinsing them well in two or three clear lukewarm waters by running the washer. If you have one of the centrifugal drying machines, you can remove some of the water in the drier. But, if you do not have such a drier, hang the pillows by their corners on the line while still dripping wet, and without any squeezing. A warm windy day is ideal for drying feathers. Occasionally go out and change the position of the pillows and fluff up the pillows so that the feathers will not form knots.

Be sure that the pillows are thoroughly dry before bringing them in, as it is quite difficult to dry them in thick pillow ticking.

If you do not have a washing machine, you simply souse the pillows up and down in a tub of warm suds, possibly using a stiff brush to scrub the ticking. Then souse up and down through clear water thoroughly, until all suds are removed. Dry in the same manner as for the machine-washed pillows.—G. W. H.

## Save Metal Ware

EACH kind of metal ware in the home needs special treatment, but the use of soap and water should be the first and last step in all cleaning operations, according to the New York state college of home economics.

Both brass and copper should be cleaned with a very fine polish, such as a thick paste of rottenstone and linseed oil, or whiting from which all coarse particles are removed made into a cream with water and denatured alcohol. The polish should be thorough-

ly washed off and the metal dried carefully. A coat of lacquer after the metal is carefully cleaned and polished removes the necessity for frequent polishing.

Nickel plate, such as is found on faucets and other fixtures, should never be cleaned with an abrasive; it will in time wear off the plating. Hot soapsuds and plenty of water are the best cleansers for nickel. If the tarnish will not yield to soapsuds, only a prepared nickel polish should be used.

For table silver, the electrolyte method is recommended instead of a silver polish which, if gritty, may wear down the metal. In this type of cleaning, the silver is placed in an enamelware utensil with an aluminum plate at the bottom; the kettle is then filled with boiling water containing one teaspoonful each of baking soda and common salt to each quart of water. The water must be kept boiling and each piece of silver must be in contact with the aluminum plate or with another piece which is in contact with the plate. After two or three minutes, according to the amount of tarnish, the silver may be removed to hot soapsuds, washed, and polished with a silver-cleaning cloth. This method should not be used with oxidized silverware, since it removes the artificial tarnish as well as the natural.

## Dyeing Rugs

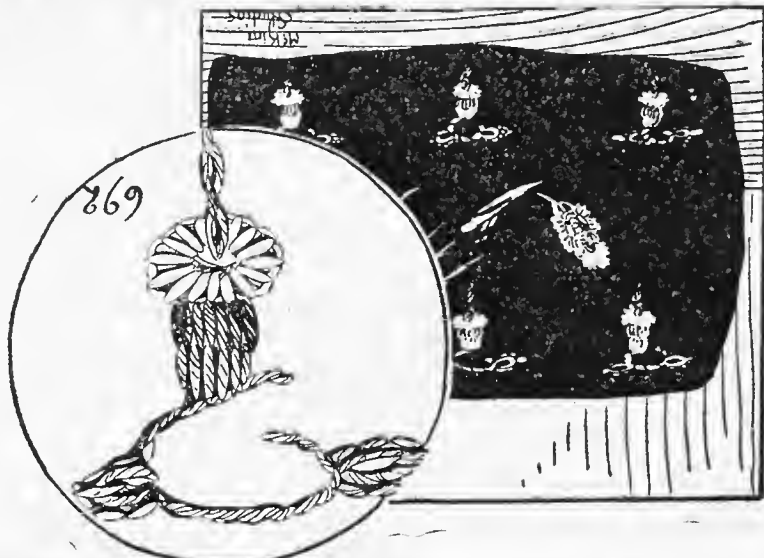
OFTEN it seems necessary to change the color of a rug or to freshen it. This can be done by the simple process of dyeing. The rug should be cleaned and dyed while damp. Lay it flat on the floor with newspapers underneath it to prevent the dye from going through, then apply what dye you wish to use with a scrub brush. The dye may be made with any of the standard dyes.

Use the manufacturers instructions for mixing it. The work should be done rapidly in order to avoid any streaks.

The original color of the rug will largely determine the color which it will be after dyeing. A soft red over a tan would produce a rich brown, whereas if red is applied over green, an attractive gray green would result. If the rug is patterned, and has a few colors which will be too bright to color or too light, these spots should be treated with dye first to neutralize the color, then later covered with the dye at the same time that the rest of the rug is dyed.

## Luncheon Corn

Add one minced onion, a bit of minced red pepper and a seasoning of salt to two cupfuls of cooked tomato. Open a can of corn and arrange alternating layers of corn and tomato in a buttered baking dish, cover with crumbs and bake twenty minutes, browning the top during last five minutes of baking.



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Satin  
Pillow**

THIS pillow number M692 has a crewel design of formal little flowers on black rayon satin, size 13x16 inches, with a stamped front and plain back. No. M692T supplies 6 skeins of high-luster floss in tones of green, turquoise, orchid, copper and ivory for embroidering the pillow. This design would be equally charming on linen done with wool embroidery or heavy floss. The wax design, for the pillow only, in No. M692P. Designate yellow for dark material or black for a light background.

- M692 Stamped Black Rayon Pillow, front and back.....50 cents
- M692T Complete Assortment Floss.....25 cents
- M692P Black or Yellow Transfer Patterns.....20 cents

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# Eat for Pleasure, as Well as for Nourishment

*A Good Potato Is Not Enough; the Cook Must Do Her Share*

IN this issue of American Agriculturist, which is devoted primarily to the subject of potatoes, some potato recipes are in order. In the East, potatoes form a large proportion of the background of the dinner and often of supper as well.



Mrs. G. W. Hockett

Everybody is supposed to know how to boil potatoes, but I find that really good boiled potatoes are not as much a matter of course as one would suppose.

First of all, the water in which a potato is cooked should be boiling vigorously, and after the potato is put into the water, it should be kept boiling vigorously until done, about twenty to thirty minutes. Drain the water off at once and slip off the skins with a sharp paring knife. If the potatoes are not to be served at once, keep a cloth over the kettle, which absorbs the moisture and prevents the potatoes from becoming soggy. Under-cooking or standing in water makes potatoes soggy and unpalatable. Recent experiments as to the proper time for adding salt proved that a better flavor is produced if the salt is added to the water before the potatoes are put in.

## Good Mashed Potatoes

It may sound trite to tell how to mash potatoes, but for anyone who has travelled the length and breadth of the land, and has been served mashed potatoes in varying stages of lumpiness and wateriness, it seems to be too good an opportunity to miss putting in a word as to the proper way of obtaining the sort of mashed potatoes which one enjoys eating. Peel and mash cooked potatoes thoroughly, being sure that all lumps are mashed out. If your masher does not serve this purpose, put

By MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT,  
Household Editor,  
American Agriculturist.

the potatoes through a ricer first. Add two tablespoons of hot milk and a little salt for each cup of the potato bulk. Beat the mixture with a wooden spoon until it is light. Just before serving the potatoes, add a little boiling water which has a whitening effect. Beat well and pile lightly in a hot serving dish.

## Tricks in Baking Potatoes

In baking potatoes, those of uniform size should be selected, scrubbed and prepared, then put on a grate or in a pan in a hot oven to cook for forty-five minutes, or until they are tender. Many housekeepers find the small oven, such

add one-half the nut meats. Shape into small balls, roll in remaining nut meats, finely chopped, dip in eggs slightly beaten, roll again in nut meats and bake on a buttered baking sheet in a hot oven until delicately brown.

This same recipe may be used for sweet potato balls, putting all of the nut meats into the potato mixture, then rolling the balls lightly in flour and frying in deep fat until brown.

Shoe-string potatoes are made by first slicing potatoes into slices one-fourth of an inch thick. These slices are then cut lengthwise in strips about one-fourth of an inch wide, soaked in

for about one hour or until the custard is done. When ready to serve, garnish with whipped cream. This recipe is the same as for sweet potato pie, substituting the sweet instead of the white potatoes.

## A Present for Phyllis

FUZZY-HEADED Phyllis was proudly sitting in the high chair, somewhat wobbly, it is true, with pillows packed around her, to give needed steadiness. Next time I called I brought a present for Phyllis. I had bought quilted padding, cut it in four pieces to fit the back, sides, and bottom of the high chair, applied a calico cat on the back piece, bound all with gay bias tape, leaving ends long enough to tie to the chair, and the gift was complete. "Much better than pillows", said the mother of Phyllis appreciatively, "especially as it is easily washed."

—A. B. S.

## Answers to "Try These on Each Other"

(1) Camel. (2) Elephant. (3) Lion. (4) Leopard. (5) Buffalo. (6) Giraffe. (7) Bear. (8) Monkey or ape. (9) Zebra. (10) Rhinoceros. (11) Seal.

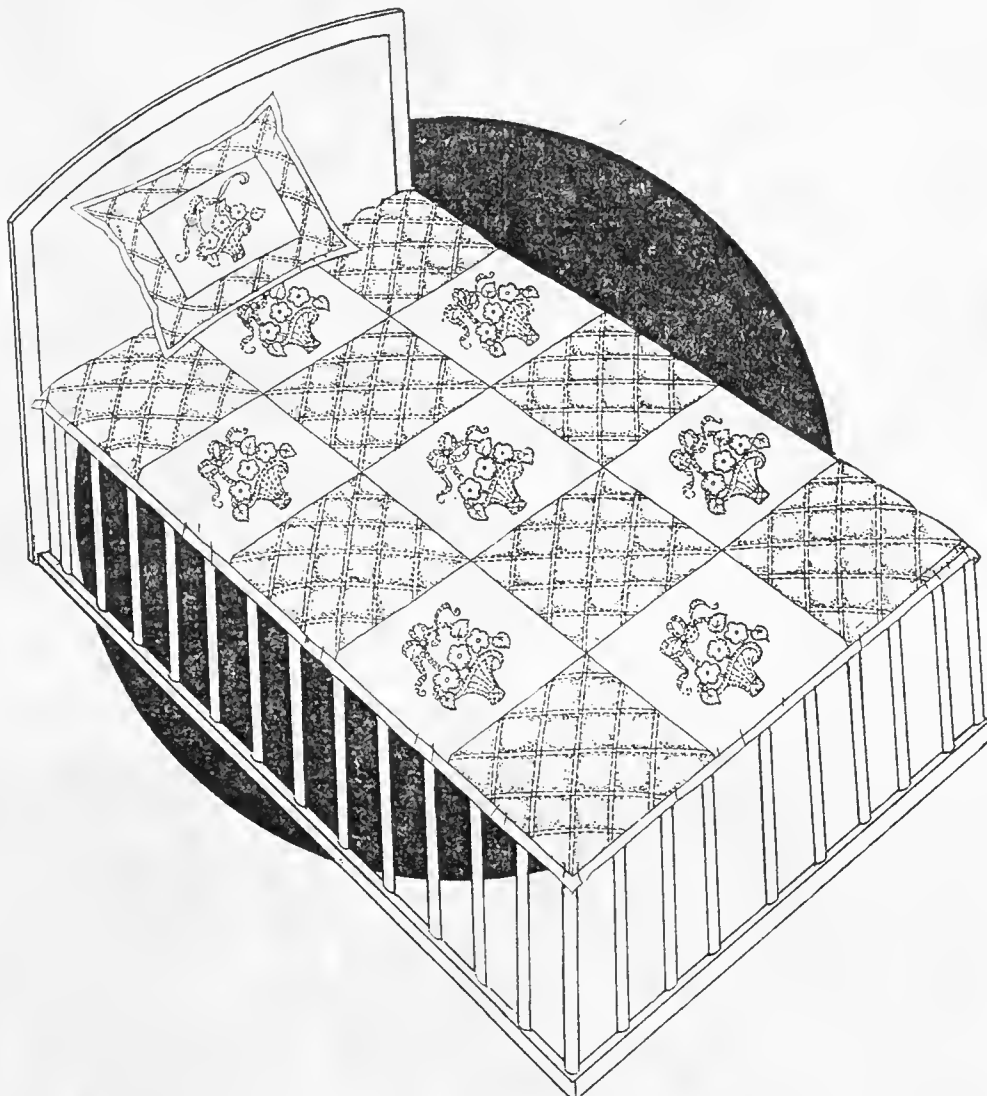
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DRESS PATTERN NO. 3187 offers a charming and slenderizing model for the summer frock of printed voile, georgette, printed or eyelet batiste, or flat washable crepe silk. The deep pointed outline of the bodice and of the skirt gives a decidedly slenderizing effect which will make this design extremely popular. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 3/8 yards of 39-inch material. PRICE, 15c.

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PATCH WORK CRIB SET NOS. B5628-29 come as pink and white mercerized broadcloth blocks to be finished with blue percale border which is included in the package. Colored percale patches for the cunning flower baskets

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as the Master Bakepot, very handy to use on oil or gas stoves during the hot weather if only small quantities are to be prepared. Baked potatoes always should have the skin cracked or should be pricked as soon as the potato is done to let out the steam which would otherwise condense and make the potato soggy.

## Baked Potatoes Dressed Up

We are so accustomed to using plain boiled or baked potatoes that oftentimes we forget that they can be dressed up and become real aristocrats of the table. Stuffed baked potatoes require a little more fussing than the plain baked ones, and are very popular for luncheons or for "company supper." To make them, potatoes may be baked in their skins, split in half lengthwise, the contents scooped out and seasoned as for mashed potatoes, with hot milk, butter, salt and pepper, the half filled and piled lightly with the seasoned filling. Brush over with beaten egg, sprinkle with paprika, and put into the oven long enough to brown the egg top and reheat the potato thoroughly.

## Special Company Dishes

For a very special company dish, potato nut balls would be very attractive. These are made in the following proportions: four medium sized potatoes, two tablespoons of butter, one teaspoon salt, milk, one cup nut meats, two eggs. Scrub potatoes and boil until tender. Peel, mash, add melted butter, salt and enough milk to make moist. Beat well,

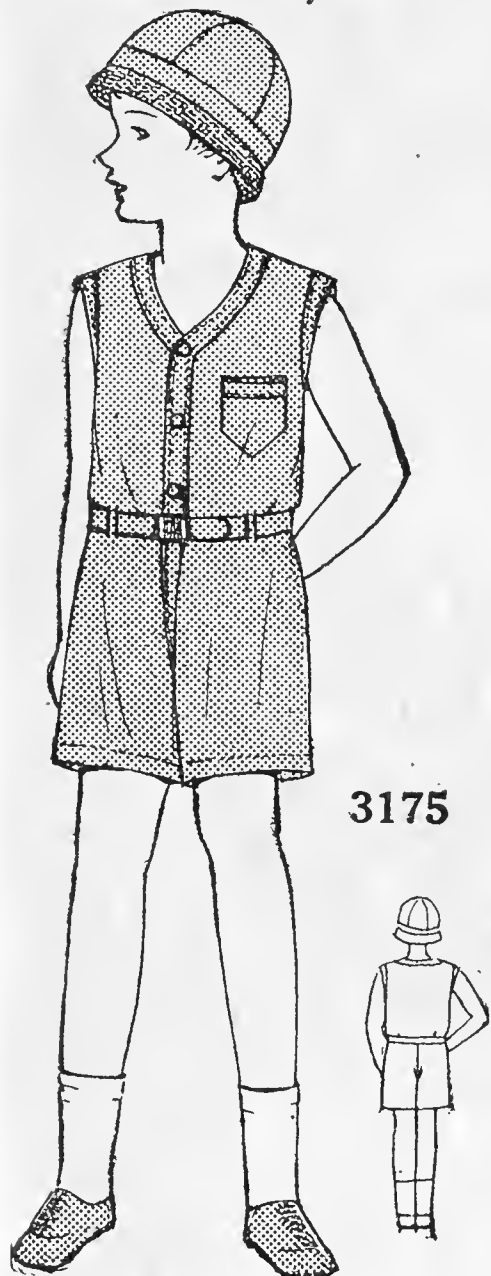
cold water for two hours, patted dry between towels, and fried in deep fat. Potato chips are made by the same process, except that the slices are as thin as can be sliced, and are not cut into strips as are the shoe-string. Latticed potatoes are made by using a fancy cutter for that purpose. This cutter has several parallel ridges. The potato slices are cut off and then these slices are cut in the opposite direction to produce a lattice effect. The shoe-string, chips, and latticed potatoes should be drained on a soft paper after frying, in order to remove excess fat. These are salted while draining.

## Escalloped Potatoes

For escalloped potatoes, use a glass or earthen-ware baking dish. Slice potatoes one-eighth of an inch thick, cover the bottom of the bowl with the slices, dust with flour, season with salt and pepper, and dot with butter. Repeat this process until the bowl is seven-eighths full, fill with milk, until it can be seen just underneath the top layer. Bake in a moderate oven until all the potatoes are tender.

In making potato pie, use one cup of cooked mashed potatoes, two-thirds of a cup of sugar, one teaspoon cinnamon, salt, one tablespoon butter, one egg, one-fourth teaspoon nutmeg, one-half to one cup milk. Mix ingredients thoroughly and pour the mixture into an uncooked pastry shell. Bake in a hot oven, 400 degrees Fahrenheit for ten minutes then reduce the heat to 350 degrees Fahrenheit, and continue baking

## Summer Play Suit



3175

PLAY SUIT PATTERN NO. 3175 is the ideal summer garment for the young man of the family. Cotton covert cloth, cotton poplin, linen, linen crash, or khaki cloth would be sturdy enough for such a useful outfit. The pattern cuts in sizes 4, 6, 8, and 10 years. Size 8 requires 2 3/4 yards of 35-inch material. PRICE, 15c.





By  
George Marsh

## The Story Thus Far

Jim Stuart rescues Aurore LeBlond, daughter of the head of the rival fur trading post and then falls in love with her. Paradis, who works for Aurore's father, is bitterly jealous. Jim and Aurore arrange to leave their letters on an island where Paradis intercepts one of them and is given a ducking by Jim.

Jim and Omar call on Christie, Jim's superior who is dissatisfied with the business Jim is doing. On the way back they are fired upon by an Indian who is captured and who confesses that he was hired to do the job by Paradis. As a result of the confession, LeBlond orders Paradis out of the country.

Jim, planning to go North, meets Aurore on the island where they confess their love for each other. Arriving in the Pipestone Country, Jim and his companions, Omar and Esau, are warned against Jingwak, a big medicine man in league with Paradis, and are advised to leave the country. After foiling an ambush by Indians and destroying their canoe, Jim meets a friendly Indian chief. He is again warned but is not deterred from his purpose. Esau goes on alone leaving Jim and Omar to follow. Paradis and his Indian followers try to capture Jim and Omar a second time. After a furious hand to hand battle Paradis and his gang flee. After the fight Smoke is missing and Jim fears he has been killed.

\* \* \*

Poor Smoke! Sick at heart, Stuart bathed his grimy face and arms at the shore as his thoughts went back three years to the puppyhood of the friend he had lost. From the time when, a fluffy ball of fur, Jim had brought him south from the bay to God's Lake, man and dog had known no separation; together they had faced the drive of the blizzards and the slant of the spring rains; shared the hardships of the white trails of the long snows and the summer white waters. Two great tears ran down the bronzed face of the man who knelt by the river, for the slant eyes of his dog would never again shine with idolatry as his deep throat rumbled at Jim's caress; his plume of a tail beat frantically to Jim's call as he yelped in answer.

"Good-by, Smoke!" sobbed the man, turning his face twisted with grief from the sober eyes of his friend. "I loved every black hair on you. Jim will never forget! Good-by, Smoke!"

\* \* \*

### CHAPTER XVIII

"WELL, you wanted to meet him again and you had your wish," said Jim, as they filled the magazines of their rifles and started back for the canoe. "Now did LeBlond lie to us and send him here to hide, or is Paradis disobeying orders? I wish I knew."

The muscles ridged on Omar's clamped jaws as he scowled his disappointment. "Eef he onlee jump me wid dose oders," he sighed. Then his hand slid back to the empty sheath on his sash. "Dey get my knife we'en dey hit me from behind. Dey get your knife, too? You have mooch trouble wid dem?"

"They got mine, too, but I picked it up." Jim smiled at Omar's matter of fact reference to his struggle to free himself of the two Ojibwas. "We must wash these scratches, Omar," he went on, examining the bulging shoulders protruding through the ripped shirt of his friend. "They clawed you like a lynx."

Omar's marked face wrinkled in per-

plexity. "W'y you t'ink dat Paradees try to tak' us wid hees hand? Ver' strange t'ing!"

"I don't know. Maybe he wanted to keep us in a cage to show us to the Indians up here," laughed Jim. "One thing's certain; if he'd caught us we'd have never seen home again. But that was a clever trick of yours—clubbing them with the boat, you old wolverine. These young bucks of Paradis won't forget the trimming you gave them. There were three or four decorating the trail when I got loose and started to help you. How they'd laugh at God's Lake at these people trying to take Omar Boisvert with their hands!"

Omar's mouth widened across his square face. "Dese young feller on de Sturgeon keep dere hand off Omar Boisvert, ah-hah," laughed the swart son of Anak. "Dey got sore neck all right."

"D'you suppose they've come to, and are waiting for us with guns to come back for the boat?"

Omar shook his head. "We go an' see. I t'ink dey got dere fill for to-day. Paradis run; dey run. He keep dere gun een hees canoe. He want to tak' us alive, he not dare geeve dem de gun."

"You didn't kill any of 'em—break any necks—with those bear traps of hands?"

### Where is Esau?

Omar thoughtfully scratched his head. "Wan, mebbe. I twist hees neck ver' hard." Then the narrow eyes of the half-breed suddenly clouded. "Esau!" he gasped. "Dey know we come; by gar, dey get Esau!"

The canoe of the old Indian, a day ahead of them on the river, must have run into the party of Paradis.

"He told me he would travel only at night."

The deep chest of the half-breed lifted in a heavy sigh. "Widout Esau we are no good," he said, as they started back to the canoe.

"He may have missed them. There's nothing to do but keep on."

Cautiously, deep in the bush on either side of the portage trail, the two men approached their canoe. As Omar had said, it was unlikely that Paradis had allowed his men to carry rifles to the ambush, for in their excitement the Indians would have used them, and for some subtle reason he wanted to take Omar and Jim unhurt. Nevertheless,

the two men stalked their canoe as if sure that trouble awaited them. But the Ojibwas, recovered from their rough handling, had disappeared, leaving the canoe and outfit, with Omar's knife, lying on the trail, untouched.

"Dey were scare' we come back wid our gun and dey make for dere canoe."

"Yes, they must have had another boat downstream."

As the Peterboro was brought to the river, and slid into the water, Jim pointed at a patch of mud. "Look! There they are—Smoke's tracks!"

The two men bent over the deep impressions of a dog's feet in the mud of the shore.

"He jumped from here—there's where he landed. See that moccasin print? He was right after them as they put in the canoe! They couldn't miss him—shot him dead!"

Foot by foot Jim and Omar searched the mud of the shore, but found no further traces of the vanished dog.

"Smoke—poor old Smokey!" mourned Jim. "You died like a soldier, facing 'em! And Jim can't give you a decent grave."

Stuart straightened, and gazing downstream where the stiffened body of his dog rode the swift current on its way to the sea, brought his hand to his forehead in salute.

The friends dropped a mile down river, and, cutting back into the timber, made a small fire and ate. To avoid a possible ambush, they waited for the moon, then, hugging the shadows of the shore, travelled, until stopped by the churn of broken water ahead.

### A Gloomy Outlook

At dawn they carried around the white-water, which seemed impassable, and all day lay hidden in the brush below, watching the river and wondering what chance two voyageurs who had beaten their young men would have with the wild Ojibwas of Sturgeon Lake. Since the meeting with Paradis and his men, the mission to Sturgeon Lake in search of Jingwak seemed but a forlorn hope to Jim Stuart. The presence in the country of LeBlond's man had put a new face on things. At the best, the Indians would refuse to listen to them once they had heard of the fight on the portage. At the worst, it looked as if the prediction of the old Ojibwa at The Lake of the Great Stones would be fulfilled. The Peterboro would never return up the Sturgeon.

Of course, Jim knew that he and Omar could not disappear off the face of the earth without a search by company men and the Provincial Police. The first sledding snow would bring dog-teams from the south into the Sturgeon valley—lean-faced trackers who would follow Indian or white man, wanted for murder, into the uttermost north—clear to the frozen sea, and beyond. There would be trouble in the Pipestone and

Sturgeon River country if the factor of Sunset House and his head man did not come back. But unless Paradis was betrayed, how were these grim man-hunters from the south to prove that the missing men had been shot out of their canoe from ambush or stabbed as they slept? Whom could they accuse? Unless, by some miracle, Esau returned to Sunset House, all that men would ever know would be that three voyageurs and a dog had, like thousands before them, faded into the north, leaving no trace.

Yes, the two friends agreed, having shown his hand, there was no doubt that Paradis, for his own personal safety, would hunt them down when he found they had continued north to Sturgeon Lake. In keeping on and attempting to find Jingwak, supported by LeBlond's man, they were paddling into certain disaster, for after the lesson on the portage, Paradis would never again try to take them with bare hands. And yet, as they planned while they waited for darkness, and the deep set grey eyes of the factor of Sunset House met the knotted squint of Omar's swart face, no suggestion of turning back was voiced by either. Ahead of them, they hoped against hope, a dauntless old man still travelled on his lonely mission to Sturgeon Lake—a mission which would mean, if he were met and recognized by Paradis, the swift disappearance of Esau Otchig. They had let him go alone, on his mad search for the sorcerer. They would follow and find him, if alive, and make their fight together. Jim would have as soon deserted the old Ojibwa in his present need as he would have left a wounded man between the lines in Flanders.

### Love Versus Duty

As the moon rose and they pushed off into the shadows of the river shore, the words of Aurore LeBlond, "You'd die for love, so you say, but your duty—" haunted Jim's thoughts. Had he played fair with this girl who had so frankly shown him her heart? He had allowed a sense of duty—of loyalty to the company—to cheat them of priceless hours together before she went south. And now this loyalty was to rob them of their birthright. For even the masterful Omar admitted that Jingwak and Paradis would never allow the Peterboro to return to Sunset House. And now that he felt in his heart that he had said good-by forever, Jim lived again and again each treasured moment he had spent with her. Once more, as the boat slid past the shadow-packed river shore, he felt the warm caress of her lips, heard her low whisper, gazed into the dark depths of her eyes and crushed her lithe body to his heart.

"Good-by, Aurore!" he murmured, and above the fret of the river on the near shore, he again heard her, "Good-by, magician, don't forget me!"

But he had forgotten her, the brooding Bowman told himself, when he left her and came north to his defeat. To him in his loneliness had come this miracle of the love of Aurore LeBlond and he had turned from it, put it aside as if a thing of little worth—this miracle of her love.

\* \* \*

### CHAPTER XIX

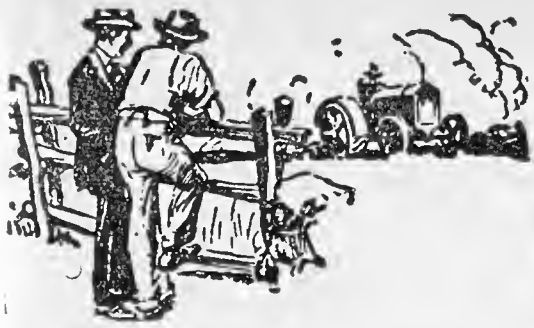
IN the grey dawn the canoe nosed out of the river through the blanket of mist masking the still surface of Namegami, the Ojibwa's Lake of the Sturgeon. Here, living largely on their sturgeon set-lines and white-fish nets, many hunters came with their families to pass the swift weeks of summer before they returned to the far valleys and muskegs of their trapping country. Here, the Pipestone Indians had told Jim and Omar, Jingwak made his home, and from here, in December and

(Continued on Opposite Page)



"Me be a doctor when I grow up? Oh, boy, not a chance—honest, Doc, I couldn't kill a fly!"—JUDGE.





# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

## Classified Ads

### A Place to Buy, Sell or Trade



CLASSIFIED ADS ARE INSERTED at the rate of 8 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and house number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Ave., New York City, not later than 12 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order. Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references.

#### WANTED TO BUY

WOOL WANTED: I specialize in Wool and Sheep Pelts. Write for prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.

OLD ENVELOPES with stamps on. Used civil war envelopes having pictures. Honest prices. WM. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

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HONEY—OUR FINEST White Clover 60 lb. can \$5.25; 120 lbs. \$10. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

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SILOS: 12x24 Spruce Stave Silo \$187.00, complete with roof. Other sizes at corresponding prices. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

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RAFTERS FOR GOTHIC roof barns. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

FIRST QUALITY ROOFING paper. Prepaid. 1 ply, \$1.15; 2 ply, \$1.30; 3 ply, \$1.45. Nails and cement, 15c per roll extra. WINKER BROS., Millis, Mass.

#### FARMS FOR SALE

210-ACRE DAIRY AND GENERAL CROP FARM Herkimer County, N. Y., 2 1/2 miles Community center, 3/4 mile macadam road, 1/2 mile grade school, mail, and telephone services. Near neighbors. 80 acres gently rolling machine-worked fields. 90 acres spring and creek watered pastures, 40 acres in forest growth. Estimated 40 to 50 M. saw timber, abundance wood. Some fruits. 12-room, two-story house, porch, fireplace, well water, commanding view. Spacious barns, 32 tie-ups. Silo and poultry house. \$3800. Investigate long-term, easy-payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

\$2381 INCOME, 30 Acres of Crops—42 Acre farm with newly painted 7-room house, good 26-cow barn. 3-car garage, new 36x50 hen house cost \$650; few steps fine stream, handy advantages, abundance fruit and wood. 34 acres tillage. \$2800 includes lot growing crops, hay, corn, potatoes, beans, beets, cabbage, peas, etc; part cash; stock and equipment may be had extra. Pg. 84 Free catalog. STROUT AGENCY, 255-R Fourth Avenue, New York City.

#### OUR HELP COLUMN

ALERT WOMAN—MAKE MONEY! Sell Prizeilla Dress Fabrics, Lingerie, Hostery, Aprons, Men's Shirts. Specialties. Part, full time. Samples furnished. D. FITZCHARLES COMPANY, Trenton, N. J.

#### PATENTS

PATENTS—Time counts in applying for patents; send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent," and "Record of Invention" form; no charge for information on how to proceed. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney, 73-C Security Savings and Commercial Bank Bldg. (directly opposite U. S. Patent Office), Washington, D. C.

#### PRINTING—STATIONERY

75 GOOD BUSINESS ENVELOPES—printed postpaid 25 cents. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cohocton, N. Y.

#### TOBACCO

GUARANTEED CHEWING OR SMOKING—Five lbs. \$1.00; Ten \$1.50; pay when received. KENTUCKY FARMERS, West Paducah, Ky.

GOOD LEAF TOBACCO Guaranteed. Chewing 10 lbs. \$2.00; 10, Smoking \$1.50. UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Ky.

SMOKERS—Save real money by ordering direct from factory. Good mild 5c cigars \$2.48 per 100 prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. COSMOPOLITE CIGAR CO., Dept. A, Dallastown, Pa.

FIFTY CIGARS ninety cents, postage paid. STANLEY H. TITUS, Wingdale, N. Y.

INCUBATOR BARGAINS—Greatly reduced prices on entire stock of used incubators. Sold on most liberal terms ever given. All leading makes, Buckeyes, Peterstimes, Blue Hens, Newtowns, etc. Many nearly new, 2,000 to 30,000 capacity, all guaranteed. Write or wire for description and prices before buying any incubator. Our reputation protects you. SMITH INCUBATOR CO., 3166-A West 121st St., Cleveland, Ohio.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer. 300 sterilized 6 inch discs \$1.15; 6 1/2 inch \$1.35; gauzefaced, 6 inch \$1.35, 6 1/2 inch \$1.50. Postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Canton, Maine, Dept. D.

CIDER AND GRAPE PRESSES, large and small. Graters, crushers, pumps, screens, racks, cloths, roadside mills. Catalog free. PALMER BROS. Cos Cob, Conn.

KODAK FILMS. Special Trial Offer. Developing any size roll 5c, prints 3c each. Beautiful 8x10 mounted enlargement 40c. Send us your films. YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE, 409 Bertha St., Albany, N. Y.

THREE UNIT HINMAN milking machine in perfect condition \$150. Dairy League certificates accepted. WYSS BROS., Cazenovia, N. Y.

FIRST FILM DEVELOPED, six prints 25c silver. Enlargement free. SUPERIOR PHOTO SERVICE, Dept. II, Waterloo, Iowa.

#### WOMEN'S WANTS

WE ARE PREPARED to make your wool into yarn. Write for prices. Also yarn for sale. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

#### Time Well Spent—

Time taken to read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad," be sure to mention the name of

AMERICAN  
AGRICULTURIST

#### Under Frozen Stars

(Continued from Opposite Page)

June, he led the hunters south to the trade at LeBlond's.

Before the rising sun cleared the smoking surface of the lake, Jim and Omar went ashore and, hiding their canoe in the brush, ate and slept. From now on, the price of their safety would be eternal vigilance. Their escape to the south would mean that henceforth Paradis would be a wanted man—an outlaw. For him the dog-teams of the police would comb a thousand miles of forest. From Rupert House to Fort Severn his appearance at a post would mean arrest. The very existence of the North-West Company would hang on their repudiation of his deeds in their behalf. LeBlond might have secretly sent him to hide on the Sturgeon, but if Stuart returned south, the master of Bonne Chance must forever wash his hands of Paradis. And this, Paradis, himself, only too well knew. So in the search to learn the fate of old Esau the men from Sunset House must use the caution of the hunted creatures of the forest.

But the lake was a large one, with many islands. Other connecting lakes lay beyond. And the sole means of learning whether Esau had avoided Paradis and reached the Sturgeon was

by talking to the Ojibwas who might have seen or met him. In time some of these Indians would carry the news of Jim's presence to Paradis. But it could not be avoided. They were here, now, to save old Esau, if alive, then if possible, get out of the country. The expedition against the sorcerer, Jingwak, had come to this—a bare fight for life. And neither Jim nor Omar thought they could win.

After dark the Peterboro started down the lake with muffled paddles. On the shore, in the distance, a fire twinkled, like a star, for the nights were growing cool.

"Shall we make a stab and see what they know?" suggested Jim. "By daylight Esau would have passed in sight of this camp."

"Ah-hah, dese peop' are alone here. Eet might be long tam before dey see oders an' tell dem about us."

So they landed at the camp. Jim approached the small fire with the customary "bo-jo's" while Omar squatted in the gloom at the bow of the canoe. His right hand, which rested inside the gunwale, gripped a cocked rifle.

"Bo-jo!" The old Indian at the fire rose at Jim's approach. Stuart's roving eyes saw that he was alone. The fire glow fell upon a tipi of caribou hide, the door flaps of which were closed.

(Continued Next Week)

#### READER'S ORDER FOR CLASSIFIED "ADS"

Rates Only 8 Cents a Word Per Insertion

American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Gentlemen: Kindly classify and insert my advertisement of \_\_\_\_\_ words to appear \_\_\_\_\_ times in your paper. Enclosed find remittance of \$\_\_\_\_\_ to pay for advertisement, which reads as follows:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

Bank Reference \_\_\_\_\_

For only 8 cents a word you can place your story of your wants or what you have to sell in over 160,000 homes.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Treat Caked Udder

By Ray Inman

### CAKED UDDER

IS COMMON IN HEAVY-MILKING COWS.

IS MRS. MOOLY STILL TALKING ABOUT HER CAKED UDDER?

OH, MY DEAR—SINCE HER UNCLE DIED AND LEFT HER HIS LONG PEDIGREE, SHE SIMPLY WONT HAVE CAKED UDDER—ITS TOO COMMON!

YOU MIGHT EVEN TAKE 'EM OUT FOR A SPIN EVERY AFTERNOON. (YOU MIGHT)

### Milk

SEVERAL TIMES A DAY OR LET CALF DO IT. MASSAGE UDDER WITH HANDS.

AH! AT LAST! A CONTENTED COW!

YOU MIGHT EVEN TAKE 'EM OUT FOR A SPIN EVERY AFTERNOON. (YOU MIGHT)

### USE THIS OINTMENT:

GUMCAMPHOR—2 TABLESPOONFULS  
MELTED LARD—1 TEACUPFULL  
EXTRACT OF BELLADONNA—1 FLUID OUNCE

HOW DID THAT OINTMENT WORK, ED?

I RECKON IT WOULD A WORKED O.K.—BUT GRANDAD TOOK IT FER HIS ANTI-BALD OINTMENT. NOW HE'S GOT SOFTENING O' THE BRAIN!

OFTEN USED FOR DOOR MAT, ETC.

OFTEN USED FOR DOOR MAT, ETC.

### 1 OZ. OF SALTPETER

IN DRINKING WATER TWICE A DAY FOR TWO OR THREE DAYS WILL ALSO HELP ~ ~ ~

PHOOIE! THIS FLAVOR IS PUNK! HOW ABOUT A SHOT O' SASSYPARILLY?

PHOOIE! THIS FLAVOR IS PUNK! HOW ABOUT A SHOT O' SASSYPARILLY?



# BABY CHICKS



## Hall's Chicks

Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

A Sensation for Broiler Raisers! We've been doing a lot of experimenting on-CROSS BRED CHICKS. We wanted a new chick, solely to make more broiler money than any chick ever before offered. We have it now!

### HALLCROSS BROILER CHICKS

will bring the highest market prices, with a rapid and uniform growth hitherto unknown. Write for details and prices. Regular breed chicks also.

HALL BROS. Poplar Hill Farm Box 59 Wallingford, Conn.

## GUARANTEED TO LIVE BABY CHICKS



BIG HATCHES JUNE 30th, July 7-14-21-28. EXTRA FULL COUNT.  
ELECTRIC HATCHED: HEALTHY: VIGOROUS. CAN SHIP C.O.D. Per 50 100 500 1000  
Large Barron Eng. S. C. Wh. Leghorns (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each)... \$3.60 \$ 6.70 \$33 \$ 63  
White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks..... 4.00 7.70 37 72  
Mammoth Light Brahmas, Jersey Black Giants..... 6.50 12.00 57 110  
Sent parcel post prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order. Free catalog.  
SHERIDAN POULTRY FARMS, BOX A, SHERIDAN, PA.

### HILL SIDE CHICKS WILL SHIP C. O. D.

EXTRA Chicks FREE with each order

Tancred Strain S. C. White Leghorns.....\$6.00 per 100  
Parks Strain Bar. Rocks (Per.34D31)..... 7.00 per 100  
S. C. Reds..... 7.00 per 100  
Heavy Mixed.....\$6.00 per 100; Light Mixed.....\$5.50 per 100  
Special prices on large orders. Less than 100, add one cent per chick. 100% live delivery. T. P. Paid. All free range stock. Write for free Circulars.

T. J. EHRENZELLER, Prop. Box 5, McAlisterville, Pa.

### QUALITY BABY CHICKS

Delivered when wanted. 50 100 500  
Tancred Strain S.C.W. Leghorns.....\$3.50 \$6.00 \$27.50  
S. C. Barred Rocks..... 4.00 7.00 32.50  
Light Mixed.....\$5.00-100. Heavy Mixed.....\$6.50-100  
100% live delivery, post paid, order from this ad or write for free circular.  
EDGAR C. LEISTER, R.D.2, McAlisterville, Pa.

### Quality Chicks

From Healthy Free Range Stock

Bd.Rocks \$60-1000; S.C.W. Leg. \$50-1000; 1/2c more in 500 lots; 1c more in 100 lots; 2c more in less than 100 lots.  
B. N. LAUVER, BDX A, Lincoln Hatchery, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

### LOWEST IN YEARS PULLETS

50c-60c-65c and up.  
From Big type Barron strain Leghorns. R.O.P. 200-291 large egg size breeding. Health certified by licensed Veterinarian. Also hens and breeding cockerels. Shipped C. O. D. on approval. Catalog free.  
Fairview Hatchery & Poultry Fm., Zeeland, Mich. Box 5 R.2

### CHICKS Bar., S.C. Wh. Leg.....\$6.00 per 100

Barred Rocks.....\$7.00 per 100  
Mixed or Assorted.....\$6.00 per 100. Order Direct.  
CLOVERDALE HATCHERY  
Cloyd Niemond, Prop. Box 11, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS C.O.D.—100 Rocks or Reds, \$8; Leghorns or Heavy Mixed, \$6.50; Light Mixed \$6. Free range. Safe delivery guaranteed. Circular.  
W. A. LAUVER, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

CHICKS Large Eng. Leghorns, 6c; Barred Rocks, 7c; Mixed, 6c. 100% guaranteed, circular free. Order from adv., C.O.D. or cash. Heavy Mixed 6c.  
TWIN HATCHERY, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

## Don't Let Your Accident Insurance Policy Run Out

If you have been notified that your policy is to run out soon, renew it right away with an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST agent or direct to,

American Agriculturist,  
10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

### QUALITY CHICKS

Tancred Strain White Leghorns.....\$6.00 per 100  
Barred Rocks.....\$8.00 per 100  
S. C. Reds.....\$8.00 per 100  
Heavy Mixed.....\$7.00 per 100  
Light Mixed.....\$6.00 per 100  
500 lots 1/2c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.  
C. P. LEISTER, Box A, McAlisterville, Penna.

### Clear Spring Quality Chicks Cash or C.O.D.

Tanc. or Barron S.C. White Leghorns.....\$6.00 \$30.00 \$60  
S.C. Barred Rocks..... 7.00 32.50 80  
S.C. Rhode Island Reds..... 7.00 32.50 80  
Light Mix. \$5-100; Heavy Mix. \$6.50-100. 100% live del. Postpaid. Circular free. CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, F. B. Leister, Prop., Box 52, McAlisterville, Pa.

### QUALITY CHICKS AT CUT PRICES

Leghorns, \$6-100; Tanc. and Barron Str., \$7-100; Bd. Rocks & Wh. Rocks, \$8-100; Reds, \$9-100; Mixed, \$6-100. Postage paid. Order at once. 100% live delivery. Special prices on large lots. Catalog.  
JACOB NIEMOND, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

### SEASON'S LOWEST PRICES

WILL SHIP C.O.D. 25 50 100 500 1000  
Barred Plymouth Rocks..... 2.25 4.25 7.75 38.00 75  
W. Rocks, Reds, W. Wyand. 2.25 4.25 8.00 38.50 75  
Heavy Mixed..... 2.00 3.75 7.00 34.50 68

Postage paid and full delivered count guar. Offer now.  
For Greater Profit ULSH POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY Hatchery Chicks. Box A Port Trevorton, Penna.

### 10,000 Chicks Weekly

Barred Rocks.....\$7.00-100 (Penna. State College Strain)  
Black Giants (N. J.).....\$12.00-100  
Mixed 6c each. Prompt del C.O.D. Guard.  
S. W. KLINE, Box 40, Middlecreek, Pa.

### BABY CHICKS \$8.00 PER 100 UP. Thousands

hatching daily. Fourteen breeds. Sent collect. Postpaid. Live delivery. Prompt shipment. Started chicks priced according to age. Send for folder. SCHDENBORN'S HATCHERY, 335 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J.

### CLASS "A" PULLETS

10,000 pullets on hand. All ages and varieties. Very low prices. No money down. Catalogue free.  
BDS HATCHERY, R.2A, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN

### BABY CHICKS Our Own trapnested Pen 1 9c.

Pen 2, 5/2c. Started Chicks—Pullets. Pure Barron Eng. Wh. Leghorns. Catalog Free. Willacker Leghorn Farm, Box M, New Washington, Ohio

### PULLETS —Barron Strain White Leghorns, four

months old, \$1. each, eight weeks old 60c. Rhode Island Reds and Barred Rocks same price. TAYLORS HATCHERY, - - LIBERTY, N. Y.

Pullets 6 weeks old, Wh. Leghorn pullets, extra good stock and size. L. HAMBLIN, Wilson, N. Y.

### FOR SALE —600 Healthy Barred Rock pullets,

three months old. One dollar each.  
M. G. SHULTIS, - - ONEONTA, NEW YORK

## Post Your Farm

### And Keep Trespassers Off

WE unreservedly advise farmers to post their land. The signs we have prepared are worded to comply with Conservation Law.

Per Dozen .....\$ 1.00  
Per Fifty ..... 3.50  
Per Hundred ..... 6.50  
Per Thousand..... 60.00

Specially worded signs will be made up at slight additional cost. Names and addresses will be imprinted at \$2.00 for the first one hundred and \$1.00 for each additional one hundred.



These signs are made up of extra heavy cloth material that will withstand the severities of the weather.

To avoid loss of cash in mail, send check or money order with order.  
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



## With the A. A. Poultry Farmer



## See That the Pullets Are Well Grown

A RATHER unusual situation has arisen this year in the poultry industry. While there is no doubt that the number of chicks hatched is considerably under that of the past few years, the largest decrease seems to have come in the early hatched chicks. During May and June, poultrymen became more confident that eggs would really be worth something this fall and began to order more chicks than earlier in the season. This is especially noticeable in the eastern states. We are now up against a situation in which the largest decrease in pullets will be in the far West, and eastern production will be at about the same level.

For the eastern poultrymen to fully profit by this situation, pullets already on the range must be properly grown and brought up to good weight before production starts. Early hatched pullets are apt to go through a partial moult a few weeks after starting to lay. Since this vacation from egg production usually occurs during the season of high egg prices, the actual loss to the poultryman is considerable. Plan to grow your pullets so that no vacation will be necessary.

### Give Them Room

Weight is another important factor to be considered in caring for this spring's hatch. Small eggs over a long period of time are produced by birds that do not reach their proper body weight before starting production. Leghorns, for example, should weigh over three and one half pounds, with the general purpose birds at least a pound heavier.

Probably the most important essential in proper growing of the new pullet crop is old fashioned common sense management methods which experience has taught poultrymen are economical and efficient. Growing birds need ample room whether they are grown on the range or in colony houses. Crowding lowers vitality, and invites disease. If there is any doubt as to how much room the pullet requires, it is better to err on the side of too much rather than too little room.

Colony houses should be kept clean and sanitary, and free from red mites or lice. Cleaning out the litter and disinfecting once every ten days is a precaution that has proved its worth to many poultrymen.

### Water is Cheap

The growing pullet needs water. An empty water trough means empty nests next winter. Clean, cool drinking water at all times will keep pullets in better health and enable them to make the proper body growth for efficient production.

Pullets on range should be protected

from the sun and pullets in the colony houses provided with sufficient ventilation against the summer heat. Insulated houses are becoming popular with many poultrymen, since properly ventilated, they provide cool and comfortable environments.

Feed is always important and especially so for the growing pullet. When the birds reach the age of fourteen to sixteen weeks, they should be consuming at least equal parts by weight of grain and mash. Probably from that time on, until they begin to lay, the balance should be in favor of heavier grain consumption. This does not stimulate the birds as much and they will put on more weight and obtain better size at maturity. A good ration which will help increase the total feed consumption and also increase the weight of the birds, consists of two parts growing mash, one part corn meal, and one part of soaked oats. This may be wet with water or skimmed milk and should be fed at the rate of two pounds (dry weight) per day per one hundred pullets.

Culling the pullets carefully pays, and the poultrymen who has well bred, ready-to-lay birds in good flesh, with a proper body weight can expect a prolonged production of large eggs, and need not worry about the depression next winter.

### Eggs Must Be Clean

MANY eggs offered for sale by retailers in our large cities under fancy and other grade designations lack uniformity in size or have unclean and stained shells according to the State Department of Agriculture. In this connection we quote the regulations governing the sale of eggs in this State under the agriculture and markets law:

All eggs sold under the designation of Fancy Grade, Grade A and Grade B must be uniform in size, and must be clean and sound of shell. The reasons for these requirements are obvious in any selection of eggs which are to be sold under grade terms implying good quality.

The interior quality of eggs is the most important factor to the consumer. Unclean shells may impair wholesomeness and palatability of the egg and thus lessen its sales appeal. Producers, wholesalers, and retailers are urged to exercise more care in the selecting of eggs for sale as Fancy, Grade A and Grade B not only because the regulations require that eggs in those grades have clean shells and be uniform in size, but also because it is in the interest of good merchandising.

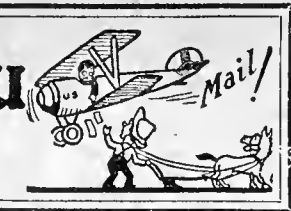






# The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers



## Simon Mohr Shows Up Again

"Simor Mohr whose picture appeared in the July 4 issue of American Agriculturist is the same man who gave his name as Dr. Fletcher at my house April 21, 1931. I gave him a check for \$32. He had on a pair of dark amber colored glasses when he was here."

—SUBSCRIBER, New Jersey.

"I have just finished reading the July 4 issue of American Agriculturist containing the picture of Simon Mohr. This is the man that called on me May 18, and tried to interest me in buying a pair of glasses. I was not interested but he inquired about an elderly lady who lived near. After he left a thought came to me that this was the man that the A. A. had told us about so I immediately called the State Troopers but failed to get them. I then called the sheriff. He arrived in about two hours but by that time Mr. Mohr was on his way and could not be found."

—SUBSCRIBER, New York.

WE appreciate these letters because they may help in locating this man. If he calls on you or on anyone in your neighborhood, will you let us know immediately? Also call the nearest State Trooper because Troop K of Hawthorne, New York, has a warrant out for his arrest.

## State Troopers Break Up Cattle Ring

Last fall, Chester Seegar of Lancaster, New York, bought some lambs from me and gave me a check for them. In a few days the check came back marked "insufficient funds." He failed to answer my letters so I had the Troopers interview him. He made a payment and gave me a note for the rest, but failed to show up when the note was due.

WE referred this complaint to Captain Winfield W. Robinson of Troop A, Batavia, who has given us such excellent cooperation in the past. Captain Robinson replies that Chester Seegar was arrested on June 3, 1931 for cattle stealing and that he was being held in the Genesee County Jail because of inability to raise \$10,000 bail.

It seems that this man was a member of a gang who for several weeks

previous to his arrest, it is claimed, had been stealing cattle in Erie, Wyoming, and Genesee Counties by driving a truck into the pasture at night, loading in the animals, and disposing of them in nearby cities next morning. The arrest of this man is just another example of the fine work being done by the New York State Troopers.

## Salesmen Oily—Wells Dry

A MIDWESTERN farm paper has warned its subscribers against a gang that is selling stock in oil companies claimed to be operating in Alaska. While as yet we have heard no reports that attempts have been made to sell stock in any of these concerns to our subscribers, we take this opportunity to warn them, believing that it is better to lock the door before the horse is stolen.

The U. S. Department of the Interior in speaking of oil possibilities in Alaska says: "It is known that there are small seepages of petroleum in certain places and certain wells have produced oil in small quantities, but so far as known no well has proved commercially profitable. This is the experience after extended efforts by at least two large oil companies."

There are several instances in the Midwest where people have sunk their entire savings into Alaska oil stock. We trust that none of our readers will fall into the trap.

## Department of Commerce Reports on Battery Solutions

ANY subscriber who contemplates buying a storage battery compound or solution which is advertised to charge old batteries or to improve their operation, will be interested in circular letter No. 302 recently issued by the United States Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. The bulletin gives the conclusions

of the department as to the efficiency of these compounds based on rather extensive tests. The United States Bureau of Standards reports that they find no evidence that a storage battery can be charged by the addition of any of these compounds. Although in some cases there may be a slight temporary increase in the action of the battery there is some danger that this will be followed by damage. In other cases, where no actual damage is done, neither could any evidence be found to indicate that any good was done by the compound or solution.

Readers who are interested in getting particulars may write either to the

## Satisfied

I HAVE received your letter & draft amounting to \$97.14. I am perfectly satisfied and can't find words enough to express my gratitude to the North American Accident Insurance Co. for their promptness and honesty.

I don't believe there is another concern that could issue a cheaper and more dependable protection than one can obtain through the American Agriculturist. I would like to take up that \$10.00 a year policy.

I shall tell all my friends about the good the American Agriculturist has done for me, and surely will always be a subscriber. Thanking all who were connected with my case,

Mrs. Sophia Wisniewski  
Goshen, N. Y.

United States Bureau of Standards, or to the National Better Business Bureau Chrysler Bldg., New York City, and ask for circular No. 302, reprinted by permission of the Bureau of Standards.

## Too Proud (?) to Write!

WHEN we fail to get replies from individuals or concerns complained of by subscribers, we cannot only conclude that the claim is just but that they do not intend to straighten it out to the satisfaction of our subscribers. Here are a few such cases recently called to our attention.

Can you help me collect an account from Max Bellin of Erie, Pa.? He is a truck driver who buys produce and stock through this section. I sold him potatoes last fall amounting to \$56.25 and have not received my pay.

Up to date of writing Mr. Bellin has not favored us with a reply, indicating that he is not interested in settling this account.

\* \* \*

Last spring we sold 20 bushels of potatoes to Mike Nicora of Hubbard, Ohio. He paid \$2.60 and said he would send the remainder that evening. We have not yet heard from him. I have written twice. Although letters do not come back he does not reply.

This letter came from Pennsylvania. The fact that Mr. Nicora lives in Ohio makes it more difficult for our subscriber to institute legal action. Mr. Nicora fails to answer our letters.

We always dislike to abandon a claim and never do so until all chances of collecting are past. When that time comes we feel it only just to notify our subscribers so that they may act accordingly in doing business with these concerns in the future. Incidentally, it would be not unreasonable and certainly more businesslike to demand full payment for produce on delivery? It may be satisfactory to trust dealers whom you know to be of unquestionable reliability, but it is entirely too hazardous to trust unknown people, especially out of state.

## No Address

IN the June 27 issue we commented on the experience of one of our subscribers with the Dillbert Publishers Directory. In an effort to get the address of the man who claimed to represent this company, we wrote to the bank which cashed our subscriber's check. A reply from this bank says that the check was endorsed, "Dillbert Publishing Company, Bert Henley," and that the bank does not know their present address.

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Are Unchanged in Quality But Lower in Price!

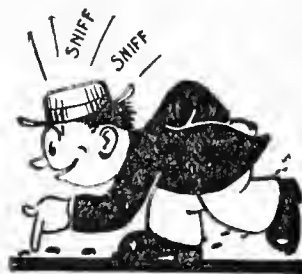
Stored safely away in a Unadilla Silo your corn will be the juiciest, most palatable and nutritious green feed possible to provide in winter. Appetizing feed which will increase milk flow and profits and save considerable on cost of dry mill feeds. At this late season let these facts govern your choice of a Silo. The Unadilla is made by a reputable Company financially able to carry out a contract with you. Quality of material has not been cheapened, only the price is lower, with every part accurately cut and fitted at factory.

The Unadilla goes together so easily that two men (not carpenters) can set one up complete in two day's time. You won't have to refit the front, shape the roof boards or saw off the staves to even their length. All extra work and expense which the erection of so-called "bargain Silos" involve. That's why the average Unadilla Silo costs less erected and ready to fill than those other Silos on which you're quoted a cheaper price.

Your order for any size Unadilla, either Oregon Fir or Spruce, will be shipped at once. You must now have prompt delivery. We can give it. Write immediately for catalog, prices and terms. Address,

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Box B Unadilla, N. Y.

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## Service Bureau Claims Settled During June, 1931

NEW YORK		
Reuben S. Jackett, Indian Lake.....	\$ 22.00	Frank Weise, Mayville ..... 7.91
(Refund on order)		(Complaint against commission merchant adjusted)
B. F. Ward, Corfu, .....	35.50	Fred T. Robinson, Hartwick ..... 5.20
(Pay for eggs)		(Pay for eggs)
Clyde Hills, Sloansville .....	80.75	Glen Ayling, Niobe ..... 18.80
(Claim adjusted)		(Pay for eggs)
W. W. Kingsley, Warsaw .....	8.25	W. H. Ward, Hunter, ..... 47.60
(Claim settled)		(Pay for produce)
H. R. Smith, West Granville .....	3.00	Frank Sxawinski, Mattituck ..... 15.08
(Adjustment of complaint)		(Settlement of claim against commission merchant)
Claudia Chapman, Red Creek .....	10.00	L. S. Alger, Venice Center ..... 14.10
(Credit on account)		(Refund on order)
Carolyn E. Hay, Randolph .....	1.60	John A. Giebitz, Berne ..... 7.50
(Refund on order)		(Refund on order of chicks)
Mrs. Mary M. McKee, Cortland .....	20.00	C. W. Metzger, Canandaigua ..... .60
(Refund on order)		(Refund on order)
Mrs. Mary Heagney, Saugerties .....	12.75	Tracy L. Graham, Delhi ..... 45.00
(Balance of claim paid)		(Refund an order of dog)
Mrs. Pearl M. Sargent, LaFargeville .....	10.00	
(Adjustment of complaint)		PENNSYLVANIA
Henry Jacobi, Southold .....	4.98	Mrs. J. M. Colvin, Riceville ..... 5.00
(Refund on order)		(Refund on order of shoes)
Robert Willard, Dryden .....	8.50	Theron H. Hulsander, Mainesburg..... 6.12
(Damage claim adjusted)		(Complaint adjusted)
Mary E. Bliss, Bliss .....	1.19	
(Refund on order)		CONNECTICUT
Mrs. Anna Weizmuller, Prattsburg .....	117.37	Edward B. Starr, West Cornwall ..... 22.50
(Claim settled)		(Claim settled)
		TOTAL.....\$531.30

## Claims Adjusted Where No Money Was Involved

NEW YORK		
Miss Beatrice Bush, Chenango Forks,.....	(Subscription filled)	Mrs. Wilson Bashford, Craryville,.....
James A. Murton, Gouverneur,.....	(Complaint adjusted)	(Order filled)
Anton Densieski, East Quogua,.....	(Complaint adjusted)	Florence McDole, Morristown,.....
John Haich, Penn Yan,.....	(Registration papers delivered)	(Complaint adjusted)
Mrs. Wm. N. Stickle, Divine Corners,.....	(Adjustment of complaint)	Mrs. Warren A. Lee, Crown Point,.....
Alfred Haskins, Freedom,.....	(Order filled)	(Order filled)
Chas. E. Strong, Ferndale,.....	(Order filled)	Edward Coger, New Hampton,.....
Clinton Sulton, Long Lake,.....	(Adjustment to machine)	(Order filled)
Thomas Farrell, Water Mill,.....	(Complaint adjusted)	Floyd Smith, Richmondville,.....
A. Babcock, Hamilton,.....	(Order filled)	(Order filled)
C. H. Rogers, Seneca Falls,.....	(Order filled)	Mrs. George H. Crego, Baldwinville,.....
		(Order filled)
PENNSYLVANIA		
Joseph M. Myers, Montgomery,.....		Robert D. Yule, Jordanville,.....
VERMONT		(Replacement of order)
Mrs. Eunice Burbank, Chelsea,.....	(Replacement on order)	Warren McCuen, Piercefield,.....
		(Adjustment of complaint)
		Max Kelbs, Martinsburg,.....
		(Adjustment of complaint)



# Holey Soles and Holy Souls

(Continued from Page 3)

brightly as ever. Success on the farm has been due equally to her and in recognition several improvements have been added to the Carman household. Hot and cold running water is in the kitchen, the old pantry has been converted into a bathroom, and electricity has been promised.

## Children Who "Made Good"

Going quickly past twenty additional years, let us have one more look in this farm home. The children have grown and, with the exception of the oldest boy, have flown. He is a partner with his father, is married and lives in a new house just down the road. Two grandchildren find delight in the older house where grandmother is not selfish with the cookies. Another son has become a doctor and the third is just now beginning his work in the new field of radio. Two of the girls are married to farmers and the third is a teacher in the nearby Central school.

## Content With Their Lot

Time has traced many wrinkles on Josephine's face. Her shoulders are somewhat bent, her hair is nearly white. Feeling weary, as she does sometimes, she says she would not want to do her life's work over again but she is quite content that her years were well spent. Charles is hale and hearty in spite of sixty-two years, but he feels that he is slowing up physically and is more and more willing to share the load with his son. He likes to sit on the porch of a summer's evening and count the blessings that Nature and hard work have won.

A new barn has been built and the rows of tuberculin tested and purebred cattle are evidences of good dairy husbandry. Acres of alfalfa grow luxuriantly on the wide fields. A truck and a

passenger car have replaced the road wagon and the buggy.

The house is fully equipped with electricity. A power washer, a carpet sweeper, a sewing machine, a dish-washer, and other new things have been fitted into the familiar rooms. An electric radio brings the music and the news of the world to this quiet place in the country.

The extra leaves have been taken from the dining table and the high-chairs long since laid by, and now, as forty years ago, Charles sits on one side and Josephine on the other. But the long table cloth can be quickly laid and the high-chairs brought out when the children and the in-laws and grandchildren drive up to spend a Sunday or a holiday.

Our folks feel lonely sometimes; and yet complacent. The world has done well by them because they have met life with faith, hope and courage. Their souls have worn well and deserve to be called holy—H-O-L-Y.

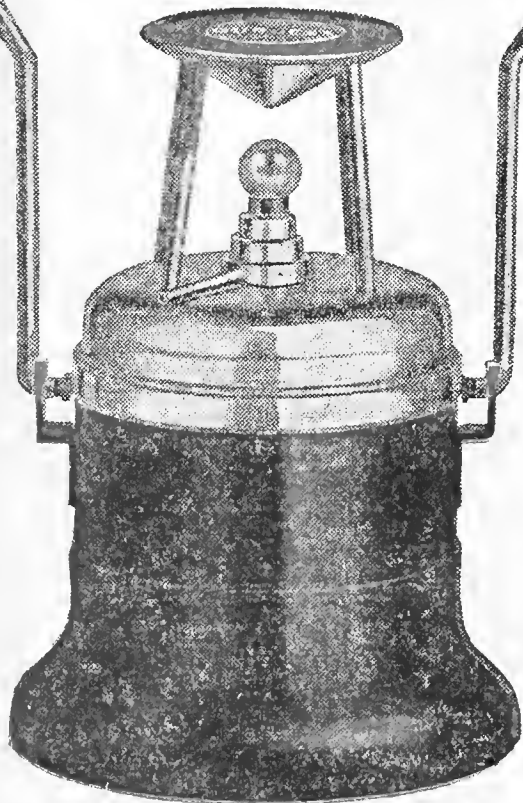
One evening, in the quiet of their home, Josephine found a poem which she read aloud to Charles. And this was it:

*"John Anderson, my jo, John,  
When we were first acquent,  
Your locks were like the raven,  
Your brow was bonny brent.  
But now your brow is bald, John,  
Your locks are like the snow;  
But blessings on your frosty pow,  
John Anderson my jo."*

*"John Anderson, my jo, John,  
We clamb the hill thegither,  
And mony a canty day, John,  
We've had wi' ane anither;  
But we maun totter down, John,  
But hand in hand we'll go,  
And sleep thegither at the foot,  
John Anderson my jo."*

## JUST THE LANTERN You Have Been Looking for Only \$2.50

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Light than a  
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THIS is the regular retail price without batteries. For a limited time AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will, without extra cost, include batteries with every lantern ordered so it will reach you complete and ready to operate.

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*If you are not entirely satisfied return it to us and your money will be refunded.*

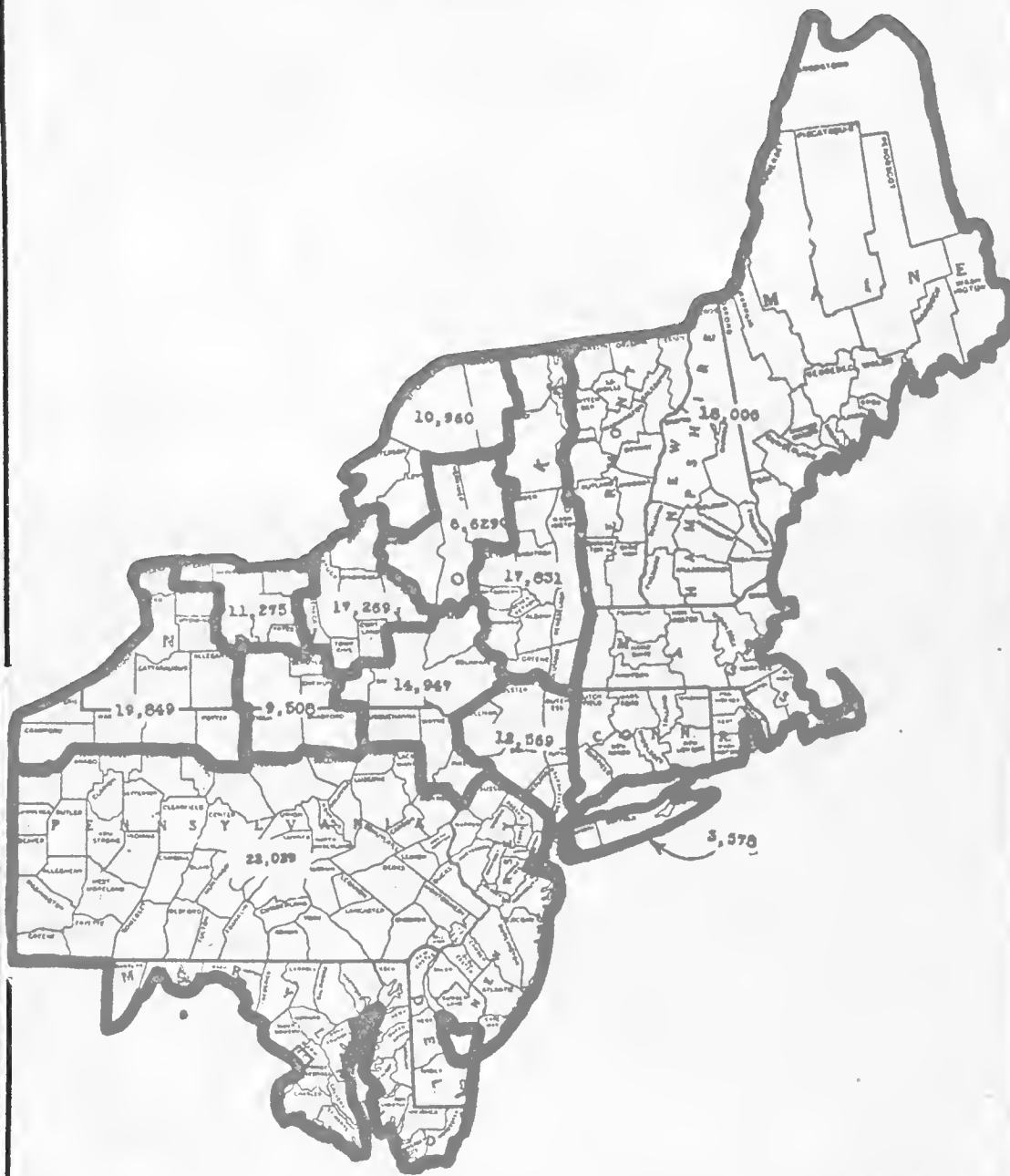
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American Agriculturist is now publishing editions for twelve separate zones as designated by the map above. Advertising space may be purchased at an attractive rate for one or more of these zones. This plan offers a new opportunity to merchants, manufacturers, and others whose trading area is confined to one or more zones and who could not use the entire circulation of American Agriculturist. American Agriculturist circulation reaches farm homes in the territory as designated once each week throughout the year, and because of its prestige as a farm magazine over a long period of years, is sure to gain for an advertiser an excellent acceptance for his goods or services.

## CIRCULATION AND ADVERTISING RATES

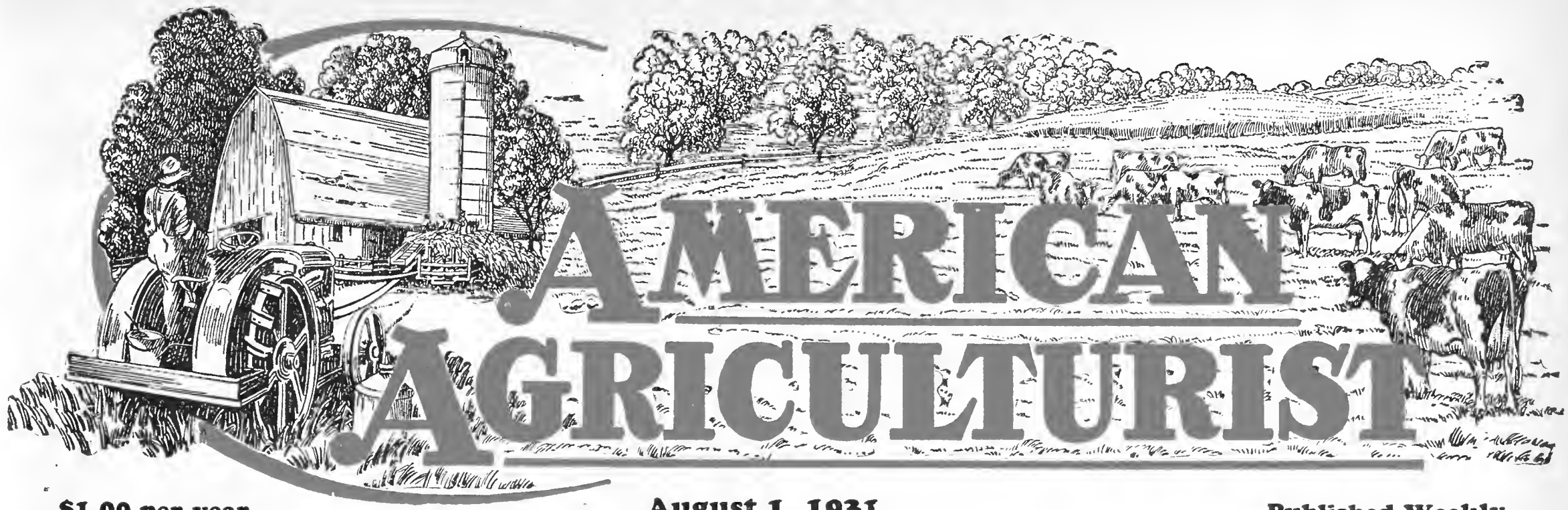
Zone	Circulation	Page	1/2 Page	1/4 Page
Long Island .....	3,578	\$ 21.84	\$ 10.92	None
Po'keepsie-Newburgh .....	12,569	80.08	40.04	\$ 20.02
Albany .....	17,831	109.20	54.60	27.30
Utica .....	6,629	43.68	21.84	10.92
Watertown .....	10,960	65.52	32.76	16.38
Syracuse .....	17,269	109.20	54.60	27.30
Binghamton .....	14,947	94.64	47.32	23.66
Elmira .....	9,508	58.24	29.12	14.56
Rochester .....	11,275	72.80	36.40	18.20
Buffalo .....	19,849	123.76	61.88	30.94
Total New York State				
Zones Circulation .....	124,415			
New England States .....	18,166	109.20	54.60	27.30
Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md. ....	22,029	138.32	69.16	34.58

Minimum Space 1/8 Page

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\$1.00 per year

August 1, 1931

Published Weekly

# What Dairy Leaders Think

## Some Warnings and Some Prophecies

**EDITOR'S NOTE**—There isn't a dairyman in the land who is not thinking more about his business than he has before in years. This thinking and worry is increased every time he gets a milk check. He knows that dairying is a long-time business. Most farmers know that they can worry through temporary hard times provided the depression is not prolonged. Knowing that this is what farmers are thinking about we wrote to several outstanding thinkers of great experience in the dairy industry and asked them the question, "What are the prospects for the dairy farmer during the next five to ten years?" The answers from these men follow. Our suggestion is, if you are interested in your business, read these letters.

### Two Jobs for Eastern Farmers

By DR. GEORGE F. WARREN

Head, Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, Cornell University

**T**HE chances are that cows will decline in price still further in the next few years because there are too many of the younger ages. Farmers will then raise too few heifers and at a later date we will again have a shortage.

There are at least four factors to consider when deciding on the dairy outlook: (1) Dairy cycle; (2) Present business depression; (3) Long-time outlook for prices; (4) Long-time outlook for dairying relative to other things.

At the present time, we have the combination of the declining phase of the cattle cycle which happens to have arrived at the same date as the most serious business depression that the country has even experienced. This business depression injures demand. The present business depression has no more relation to the ordinary business cycle than a tidal wave has to the ordinary tides. There are only three occurrences of this kind in the history of the United States, following the Napoleonic Wars when prices were cut in two in the middle, following the Civil War when prices were again cut in two in the middle and the present one. The ordinary business cycle is a short decline in business followed by an upswing which ordinarily reaches the peak of the previous situation. But a rise in the value of gold or a definite decline in the price level is not a

cyclical thing, at least not a short cycle.

Presumably, there will be some improvement in business next year, but I do not look for good times in business until city real estate has been adjusted to the new price level which will probably take four more years. So that the business cycle super-imposed on this situation is minor in comparison, with the general situation. In other words, I anticipate that the demand for milk will improve somewhat next year but the annual increase in demand which has been going on for a number of years will probably be slowed down for about four years.

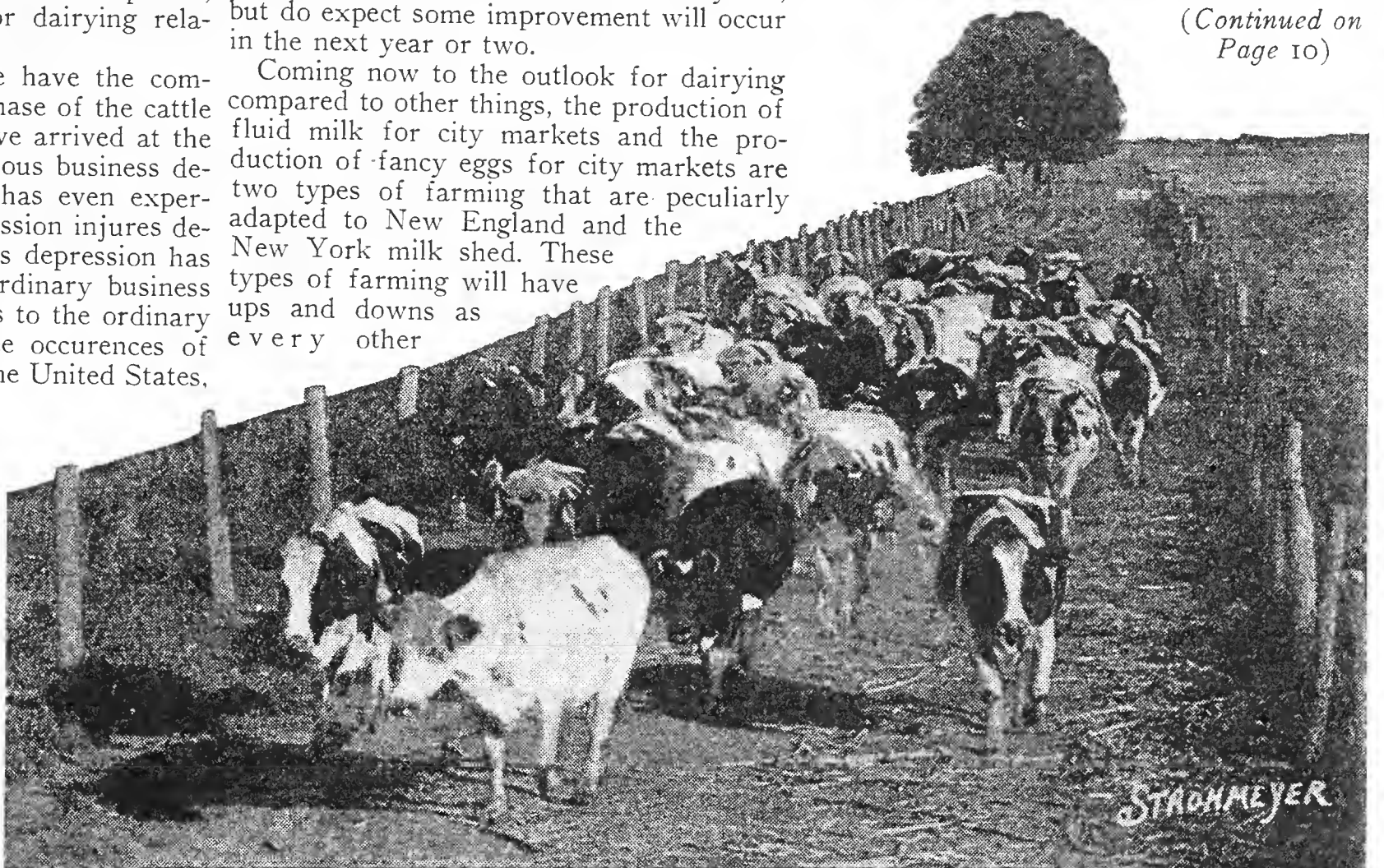
The outlook for the general business situation, as mentioned above, is primarily a question of a world-wide scramble for gold because the supply of it has not increased in proportion to the supply of other things, and because countries that have not been using it for money are beginning to use it again. This world-wide scramble for gold has depressed the whole price level for other commodities and is the dominant factor in the entire business situation. I, therefore, do not anticipate first-class business conditions in cities for about four years, but do expect some improvement will occur in the next year or two.

Coming now to the outlook for dairying compared to other things, the production of fluid milk for city markets and the production of fancy eggs for city markets are two types of farming that are peculiarly adapted to New England and the New York milk shed. These types of farming will have ups and downs as every other

business does, but they will expand decade by decade and will continue to be among the most profitable types of farming in this territory when an average of a number of years is considered. We have by no means reached the maximum milk consumption per capita and population is increasing. In the next ten years, we will further improve the quality of milk and increase the consumption per capita, and there will be more people. Production should keep pace with this. It is, however, impossible to have production just right. We must regulate production to demand insofar as this can be done. But there will be a surplus of milk always.

The demand varies in different days of the week. It is different on holidays than on other days and it varies with the temperature. The farmers in this area must always stand ready to supply the maximum demand on every day, with a fairly good margin of safety. There is always a need for a large surplus in the fluid milk business, but we should avoid unnecessary surpluses and shortages insofar as possible. In the last two years, we have been critically near to a shortage at certain times, too close to

(Continued on Page 10)





BORDEN'S FARM PRODUCTS CO., INC.

110 HUDSON STREET

NEW YORK

OFFICE OF  
HARRY A. CRONK  
PRESIDENT

To Dairymen Who Produce Borden Milk:

The Borden's Farm Products Company, Inc. is keenly aware of the fact that the whole dairy industry throughout America is faced with a most difficult situation. Fortunately, dairymen of the New York milk shed are in a better position and are receiving better prices than dairymen in general. Nevertheless, with prices of manufactured dairy products at extremely low levels, and with only a little over one-third of the total production in the milk shed being sold as fluid milk at this season, the ultimate price received by New York dairymen is disappointing as compared with the high prices of the past few years. It is natural, therefore, that there should be considerable pessimism and doubt in the hearts of dairy farmers as to the future.

The Borden's Farm Products Company, therefore, believes it timely to restate its faith in the great dairy industry of the New York milk shed. Temporarily, there is some trouble. Permanently, the industry is on a sound basis and will maintain its present leadership as the most stable branch of agriculture. There have been periods of low milk prices before this one, and the dairy industry has always pulled out of them. Each recovery has found the industry a little further advanced toward a stable and profitable business. Needed adjustments and changes will have to be made to meet the present situation, but the recovery will again find dairymen and distributors on a still firmer foundation.

To be sure, there are far too many cows in the country to meet present requirements, and the resulting surplus is further increased by the decline in milk consumption in recent months. Nevertheless, the slowing down in the raising of heifers and the discarding of old cows will inevitably reduce this excess cow population. Even before that time, milk consumption should not only come back to its recent high point, but should increase to new high levels. Such a trend is to be expected because this finest of human foods is a necessity at any reasonable price. It not only has the backing of the entire milk industry, but of all those interested in the health and general welfare of mankind.

Consequently, the Borden's Farm Products Company is backing its unfaltering faith in the future of the New York milk shed by the largest and best equipment and the finest standards of milk marketing service in its history. It is also backing its faith in the dairymen of this region by its continued cooperation with them and their organization in the efficient marketing of the Borden product which they work so hard to produce.

BORDEN'S FARM PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC.

*H. A. Cronk*

President



# Cow Testing---Is It Getting Anywhere ?

## Dairymen Using Every Means to Cut Production Costs

SOME one was saying the other day that while these bad times are bitter medicine, yet they may be good medicine after all in correcting certain extravagances and ways of wrong living into which the world has plunged in the mad whirl since the beginning of the World War.

Another man stated recently that the world is not much worse off in 1931 than it was in 1913, except that we have so increased our desires that what were luxuries in 1913 seem absolute necessities now.

### A Bad Time for Poor Cows

These remarks are probably true to a certain extent and of certain people, but they do not apply to most farmers, for there has been no great amount of prosperity or fast living in the average farm home. There is one place, however, in the dairy business, where the hard times may work some correction, and that is in the matter of better cows. A man may worry along with a poor cow when milk prices are good but she will ruin him, if he does not watch out, in times like these. Any farmer who goes into this fall and winter with poor producers on his hands is taking an almost sure road to failure.

And yet, every day information comes to us that the "boarders" are not being eliminated very fast because of the low prices for beef. But you can rest assured that with the prices of milk and dairy products what they are likely to be for the coming year you might better give the "boarder" away than try to keep her.

Fortunately, you do not have to do this, and one way for at least a part of the beef is to eat it yourself. What would not thousands of city people give for your opportunity this fall and winter of having good fresh beef on your table every day!

It is a good sign that the better class of

farmers is asking more today than ever before just how to go about it to weed out the poor cows. This brings up the question of the value of cowtesting or dairy improvement associations. Are they any good?

### Nine More Associations This Year

Dairymen themselves have answered this question. In New York State alone there are now 77 of these associations, testing 39,674 cows in 1,729 herds. During the last six months since January 1st, nine new associations have been formed, showing the increased interest in this question of better quality cows.

On first thought it seems that there are a lot of cows in dairy improvement associations. When you remember, though, that New York State has considerably over a million cows, the figures do not look so imposing. The men who belong to these dairy improvement associations claim that it pays. Perhaps if, through the keeping of records, all the cows in the New York Milk Shed that are actually losing money for their owners could be eliminated, the general dairy situation would be greatly improved.

### Helps All Along the Line

Not only does the cowtesting or dairy improvement association help to eliminate the poor cow, but by weighing and recording the feed, better feeding of the good cows results. In fact, there is a general improvement in dairy practices all the way along the line, after cowtesting is started.

For instance, every association shows improvements like that of the Gouverneur Dairy Herd Improvement Association up in the great "North Country" in New York. The second year that this Association was at work there was an improvement of a thousand pounds of milk per

year per cow. This was due to culling out the poorer cows and to feeding the others better.

### How to Start an Association

You ask, "What is a dairy improvement association and how do you get started in one?" You can get this information in detail from your county agricultural agent or by writing to the editorial office of American Agriculturist. In brief, the dairy improvement association is a co-operative organization of from twenty to twenty-five dairymen who join together to hire a cow-tester who makes regular visits to each dairy, weighs and tests the milk, and measures the feed given to the cows. An individual record of each cow is kept so that at the end of the year, or even before that time, you not only know whether she is good or bad, but you know just how good she is.

If there is no cowtesting association in your neighborhood, maybe you could easily start one. Farmers are certainly thinking in that direction at the present time, and should be.

### Another Means to the Same End

Another very effective cowtesting and recording service has been started in recent years by the State College of Agriculture and by county farm bureaus. This is known as the Dairy Record Club Service. The dairy improvement associations are probably better than the Record Service, but if you cannot get an association, you can obtain records on your cows with the help of this other service.

When a farmer wishes to join a dairy record club, he takes the matter up with his farm bureau and his name is sent to the Record Club laboratory. There are three of these laboratories in New York at present, located at Gowanda,

(Continued on Page 18)

## Is TB Work Moving Fast Enough ?

### Some Say, "Finish the Job in Three More Years"

"What are the position and policy of American Agriculturist on the eradication of bovine tuberculosis in dairy cattle at the present time?"—E. H.

THIS is a good question and we are glad to answer it. Our position is not to over-urge dairymen to test, or, for that matter, to urge any farmers too strongly to do anything. We believe they are capable of doing their own thinking when they have the facts, but we do make a great effort in all of these important problems to put the facts before our readers.

Our own individual opinion in this matter of testing is that it is bound to come and that probably the sooner dairymen get in line, the better it will be for them individually and for the whole industry. That belief is founded upon facts, some of which we are stating in the following paragraphs.

First, let us call your attention to the map on this page. It should be of intense interest to every dairyman, for it shows with only a few minor changes, the progress of the TB eradication campaign in New York State today. The white areas indicate counties and sections that have either been entirely accredited or else where the herds have been tested at least once. The black areas show where no testing has been done.

Up to about ten years ago, no great amount of progress against the encroachment of this dread cattle disease had been made, and about all that be said was that progress of the disease had been held in check. New York State had a black eye with other dairy sections. Some of them had quarantined against New York cattle, and TB

among New York State's dairy cattle was raging more than in almost any other section.

Then we had a change of policy. The Legislature backed by the Governor appropriated larger funds for the eradication campaign, and under the excellent leadership of Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke of the Department of Agriculture and Markets and of his

been made in our largest and best dairy counties, and there is still a big job to be done.

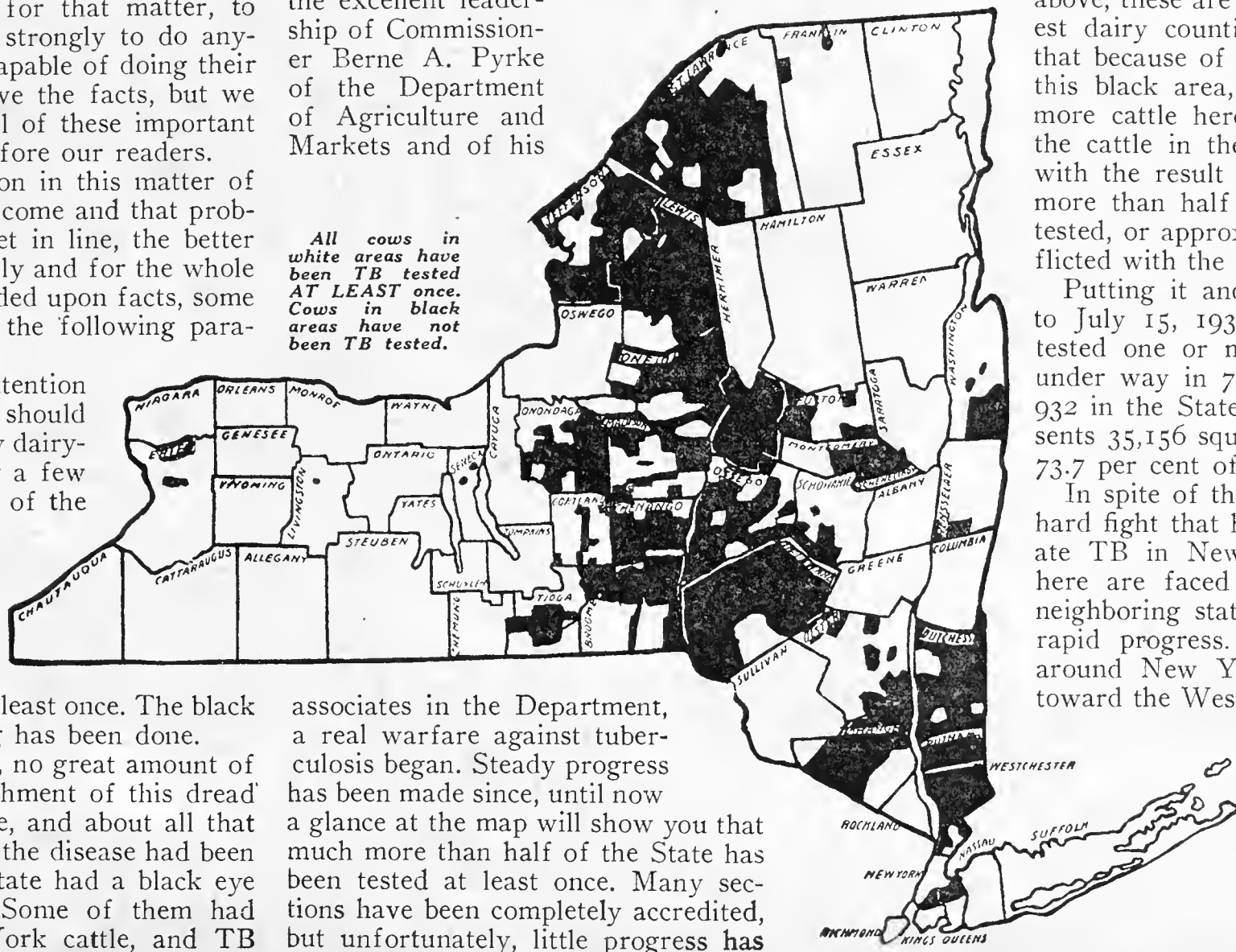
The last Federal census of 1930 gave New York 1,165,340 milk cows. More than 600,000 of these cows are still untested, and, as stated above, these are concentrated in the largest dairy counties. It is also estimated that because of the intensive dairying in this black area, as shown on the map, more cattle here have the disease than the cattle in the less intensive sections, with the result that it is estimated that more than half of those remaining untested, or approximately 300,000, are afflicted with the disease.

Putting it another way, all cattle, up to July 15, 1931, have been tuberculin tested one or more times or testing is under way in 747 townships out of the 932 in the State. The tested area represents 35,156 square miles of territory or 73.7 per cent of the total.

In spite of the long campaign and the hard fight that has been made to eliminate TB in New York State, dairymen here are faced with the situation that neighboring states have made still more rapid progress. Much of the territory around New York and extending well toward the West has been completely accredited, so that by 1934, New York will be completely surrounded by tested territory.

It is easy, if you want to worry, to

(Continued on Page 12)





## Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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Vol. 128 August 1, 1931 No. 5

### If You Want Facts About the Present Dairy Situation

IF you are interested in the dairy business, we know you will want to read the information which we have taken much trouble to get together for you in this issue. In particular, we want to call your attention to a series of letters from men prominent in leadership in the dairy industry, answering our question, "What is the outlook for the dairy business during the next five or ten years?"

We know that the next few months are not particularly hopeful. What about the next few years? The answers to this question start on Page 1.

### Five Generations In One Family

SOME time ago, we asked members of the S. A. A. family to send in any pictures of families with five living generations. We received a large number of them and they were packed with human interest.

As we looked into the fine faces of these older people gazing back from the pictures, we could not help but think of the changes in this old world of ours that they had lived to see. And then, glancing down along the end of the line to the babies in the pictures, we wondered what kind of a world it would be and what new changes would transform the world when these babies had reached their "three score years and ten."

"We long to know

What wonders time has yet to show,

What unborn years shall bring;

What lessons Science waits to teach,

What sermons there are left to preach,

What poems yet to sing."

### Dairy and Poultry Rations Comparatively Cheap

"A dairy ration in May could be purchased in carlots at Utica at 3 per cent less than pre-war, and a poultry ration at 11 per cent less. Feed is even cheaper than milk and eggs. Since the other items of cost are far above pre-war, the dairy and poultry industries are passing through a period of heavy losses. Bad as conditions are, the dairy industry in New York is in better condition than other types of New York agriculture."

THE above quotation, taken from "Farm Economics," published each month by the Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management of the New York State College of Agriculture, should be of some encouragement to dairymen and poultrymen. After all, profit is not determined so much by the high price of a product as it is by the difference between the cost of production and what the product is sold at. Commercial feed is one of the

chief costs of producing milk, and as stated above, it is selling at the lowest prices in many years.

Another chief item in milk production is that of roughage. Dairymen in this section have a splendid crop of good hay and silage corn now bids fair to make a record crop.

Dr. Warren in the same statement in "Farm Economics" mentioned above, also says:

"The primary uncertainty in this, as in all other situations, is what the value of money is going to be. But the probability of a further decline in prices is sufficiently great to be worthy of consideration when one is planning his dairy business. It would seem to be the part of wisdom to cull dairy cows promptly and vigorously. Prices that discarded cows bring for meat may seem low, but there is danger that they may be lower yet.

"Purchase meat, like all other commodities that farmers buy, remains high in price. It is desirable that a large amount of home butchering be practiced. It is now time to plan which animal or animals will be slaughtered this winter for home use. One of the younger dairy animals that is to be discarded will make very good beef."

We are not trying to be foolishly optimistic or to "kid" ourselves into trying to think that these are good times, even for dairymen, but we do think that the dairymen and poultrymen have, with proper and careful management, a chance to win through.

### Business Men Invite Farmers to Luncheons

"In accordance with a recommendation adopted at the annual convention of the New York Affiliated Exchange Clubs recently held at Cooperstown, N. Y., state officials of that organization are arranging a program whereby the Exchange Clubs of New York State may cooperate with the various farm organizations for the advancement of agriculture and the establishment of more cordial relations and a better understanding between the agricultural, commercial, and industrial interests of the State.

"The plan was presented to the convention by the Canastota Exchange Club of Canastota, N. Y., and is following lines suggested by the National Exchange Organization which has adopted service to agriculture as one of its major objectives."

WE want to commend in the highest terms the action of the Exchange Clubs as explained in the preceding news paragraph. Rotary and Kiwanis luncheon clubs are also making regular efforts to invite farmers to their luncheons and in other ways to get acquainted with farm people and farm problems.

All movements of this kind which tend to bring about a better understanding between business men of the cities and businessmen of the farms will be productive of the highest kind of results, both financial and social. The basis of progress is right understanding.

### Stray Stock Nuisance

"What can a farmer do who has an irresponsible neighbor who fails to keep his stock at home?"

HERE is an old problem that has caused almost as much trouble and hard feelings as poor line fences. Of course, anyone's stock may and does break away at times, in spite of all efforts to prevent, but the habitual farmer offender in this respect is often irresponsible otherwise. He just does not care.

Now, to answer the question. Unfortunately procedure to stop stock trespass is difficult, particularly if the owner is irresponsible. One remedy is to sue the man and get a judgment for damages caused by the stray stock. This is an unsatisfactory procedure because a lawsuit is always expensive and often the greatest damage is the mental worry, which cannot be covered by dollars and cents. Then, if you are lucky enough to get a judgment, you may find that the stock owner's property is covered with chattel mortgages which are a first lien on his property. However, the sheriff may seize the property, sell it, and pay off the chattel mortgages. Then, if there is anything left, it goes to pay the judgment for stock damage.

Another remedy against the cattle owner who refuses to keep his stock on his own premises is to secure an injunction against him, enjoining the man to keep his stock at home. If he then violates this injunction, he may be fined and

thrown into prison for contempt of court. An injunction may be secured from the county judge, if you can prove to the judge that the stock owner has continually refused to confine his stock, thus making a public nuisance of himself.

In some states, including New York and New Jersey, there is a very drastic stray bull law, making it a misdemeanor to allow a bull to roam. It is very evident that this law should be extended to include all kinds of stock.

### Maintain Milk Prices to Farmers

IT is interesting to note that a conference was held in Boston on July 17th between representatives of dairy organizations and milk dealers, with the commissioners of agriculture of New England states also present, where it was voted to recommend an increase of one cent a quart to farmers who supply Boston with milk.

The price received by New England farmers selling into the Boston market is not much different from that received by those in the New York milk shed.

It is good to know that Boston dealers agree with producers' organizations that the farmers must have more money for their milk in order to keep a sufficient quantity of right-quality milk coming into the market. The same situation prevails with the New York market. It is just as much the consumers' as it is the farmers' problem that fair milk prices to dairymen is maintained.

### Individual Farmers Must Keep Up Production

"The wheat harvest is in full swing. The abundant crop of winter wheat, selling now at the lowest prices in a generation, presents a striking example of the situation faced by agricultural producers in these times. Many spring-wheat growers, however, with their crops badly damaged by drought, face even harder conditions."

THIS statement was taken from "The Agricultural Situation" published by the United States Department of Agriculture on July 1st.

It is published here, because it is an interesting example that what is good for the mass of people is not always good for the individual. If there had been a small crop of wheat, all wheat producers would have profited, probably because they could have sold their smaller crop for larger prices, but any individual producer is certainly out of luck to have a small crop when the majority has a large one.

This would indicate that the only way there can be a successful reduction in acreage is through some kind of organization whereby every producer takes his part of the reduction.

It is also worth mentioning that there are now indications of excellent crops through the East this year. This will be good, because prices are low anyway, and it will help some to have something to sell.

### Eastman's Chestnut

ZEKE, Tim and Joe, three timid boys entered the village hardware store. The rather gruff proprietor said to the oldest, "What do you want, Zeke?"

"A dime's worth of BB shot, please."

The old man climbed a ladder, brought down the shelf box that contained the air-rifle shot, made up the packet and returned the box to the shelf above. Then he asked the second boy, "What do you want, Tim?"

"A dime's worth of BB's, please," was the meek answer.

"Why didn't you say so before?" said the old man irritably, as he went for the ladder again. He made up the packet as before, and then turned to the third.

"And do you want a dime's worth of BB's too?" he demanded.

"No," replied Joe, hesitatingly.

The old man climbed laboriously to the shelf again and deposited the box of shot. Then he returned to the counter.

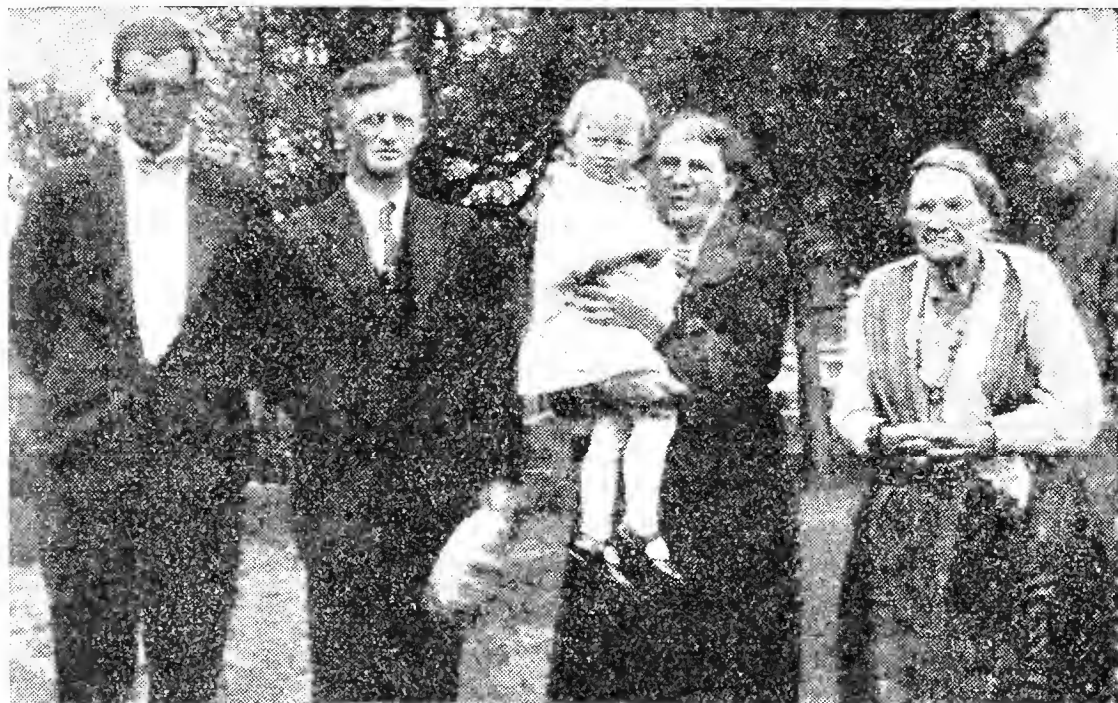
"Well, my boy, what do you want?" he demanded of Joe.

"A nickel's worth of BB shot," said Joe.



# Some of A.A.'s Five Generation Families

*Nine Great, Great Grandmothers Who Have Lived Nearly a Century*



On this page we are giving you five-generation family pictures which we asked for in our June 6 issue. Unfortunately a few of those received were not sufficiently clear to permit reproduction.

Above, Mrs. C. M. Nichols, who was 94 years old the 26th of May, with her daughter, Mrs. L. M. Dodge; her grandson, M. H. Dodge, her great grandson Bernard Dodge; and her great great grand daughter, Bernice Dodge. Mrs. L. M. Dodge of Franconia, N. H. sent the photograph.



From Clay, Onondaga Co., N. Y., comes above photograph of Mrs. Mary Munsell who is 96 years old. Her daughter, Josephine Rogers, her grand daughter, Mrs. J. H. Loomis, great grand daughter, Mrs. Paul Boardman, and great-great grand daughter, Maude Boardman.

Left, Five generations from Lambertville, New Jersey. Mrs. Emma Wilson, and in order of age, her daughter, Mrs. James F. Lambert, Artman B. Lambert, Mrs. Howard Dilts, and Bettie Dilts.



Above left, Mrs. Annette Wood and in order of age, Mrs. Ada R. Potter, J. Claude Potter, of Bliss, Wyoming Co., New York, Mrs. Howard Wolfe, and Edwin P. Wolfe.

Left, Mrs. Mary Kennedy with her daughter, her grandson, her great grand daughter, and her great great grand daughter. The photograph came from Mrs. Henry Edwards of Avoca, Steuben County, New York.

Below, From Warsaw, Wyoming County, New York, comes this picture of Mrs. Ephiam Ballard, and in order of age, Jay Ballard, Mrs. Brace Clark, Mrs. Leonard Hurlburt, and Ralph Hurlburt. Mrs. Ballard is 87 years old and Ralph Hurlburt is ten months.



Below, Mrs. Alice Whipple Eggleston of Henderson, N. Y., who is 85 years old, with her daughter, Mrs. Emma Eggleston Barker; her grand daughter, Mrs. Dora Barker Swancott; her great grand son, Mr. William D. Swancott; and her great, great grand daughter, Miss Valetta Swancott. There are five groups of five generations in this family. Little Miss Valetta has 11 grandparents, great grand parents, and great-great grandparents. Mrs. Raymond Barker of Florence, Oneida Co., N. Y., sent the photograph.



Above, Mrs. Rhoda Dean, 92 years of age; Mrs. Sasie Jaquish, 66; Bernis Jaquish, 46 years of age; Kenneth Jaquish, of Elton, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., 22 years of age; and twin boys, two weeks old, Ronald Jene and Donald Dean when the picture was taken in October 1929.

Below, Mrs. Diana Wheeler of Niagara Falls, New York, her daughter, Mrs. Charles Goodenough of Newfane, New York, Mrs. William Rowland, Mrs. John Warren, and Barbara Joyce Warren.





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## A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk

### About Fruit, Crops and Weather

By M. C. BURRITT

FIELDS of growing crops that looked so promising in June have begun to show the effects of a hot July and of the battle with their perpetual enemies—weeds, insects, and diseases. It is always so. A good growing spring, well prepared fields, moderate temperatures, and rains are full of promise. When July and August come the promise is dimmed. Lack of rain or too much of it, excessive heat, and



M. C. Burritt

ing weeds and other pests, have had time to get in their work.

On the whole, the spring and the season have so far been quite favorable to growth. Abundant and fairly well distributed rainfall has supplied good moisture conditions, except for very short periods. Temperatures were quite favorable up to about July 1st, when excessive heat began to have its effect, especially in late cabbage fields and orchards. Frequent and sometimes prolonged rainy periods have been very favorable to the development of apple scab which is prevalent.

#### Apple Prospects Lower But Still Good

The apple crop prospect is much below that of a month ago but apparent-

American Agriculturist, August 1, 1931  
ly still the best since 1926. The June drop has been unusually heavy and is still continuing, apparently due to poor or insufficient pollination, during the partly cold and rainy bloom period. Trees that at first appeared to be overloaded are now well thinned and trees which bloomed moderately now show a sparse crop. In spite of this, however, the total crop will be above average.

The biggest factor in the apple output will apparently be the effect of scab and to a lesser extent of aphids. In unsprayed or poorly sprayed orchards scab is very bad and will seriously reduce both yield and quality, especially the latter. Aphids will also influence yield and quality though to a less extent. In well cared for orchards, properly sprayed, the effects of these pests will be negligible. The hot weather in early July also seriously affected many orchards. Burning was severe where spraying, especially with liquid lime sulphur, was done during this period and even where spraying was postponed until after the hottest days there is also burning. It is the worst I have ever seen in many years in some cases.

#### Heat Hurts Cabbage

Cabbage is another crop severely affected by the heat. This is especially true of the later planted fields. Stands are poor, perhaps not averaging more than two-thirds, or three-quarters in this section. Aphids and green worms are also bad and will result in further injury. Cabbage yields cannot be large in this area although otherwise growing conditions are good. The acreage is also somewhat less than originally planned because of reduced production of plant beds.

Hay and grain crops are excellent. It has been many years since wheat fields showed such heavy shocks. Harvest is now in full swing. Wheat will make cheap feed but otherwise even the best fields will be unprofitable at present prices. Oats and barley are so heavy that on well fertilized fields they are already lodged. The yield of all grains will apparently be unusually good. The hay crop has generally been heavy also. We have never harvested heavier yields of alfalfa and second cuttings are now almost ready with good yields in prospect again.

#### Small Fruits Yielded Well

Strawberry and raspberry crops have also been good this season, with fruits large and yields good, thanks to timely rains. Markets have been limited though and prices not too good. We have found Premier variety of strawberries very satisfactory in both quality and yield. Consumers like it. In red raspberries we have a succession of June, Cuthbert, and Latham. Cuthbert is decidedly the best quality and in positive demand. I have been very much disappointed in the quality of Latham. It is a splendid grower, yields well, the fruits are exceptionally large, but in taste the berries are flat and coarse. Some consumers refuse to take it when Cuthbert is available.—Hilton, New York.

#### Codling Moth

We have heard a great deal about the use of nicotine tannate for the control of codling moth. Is this efficient and economical?

THERE is no question but what nicotine tannate will give satisfactory control of the codling moth if only one or two applications are necessary. Thus it is especially good for use on the early varieties of fruit that bruise easily and are ready for market early in the season.

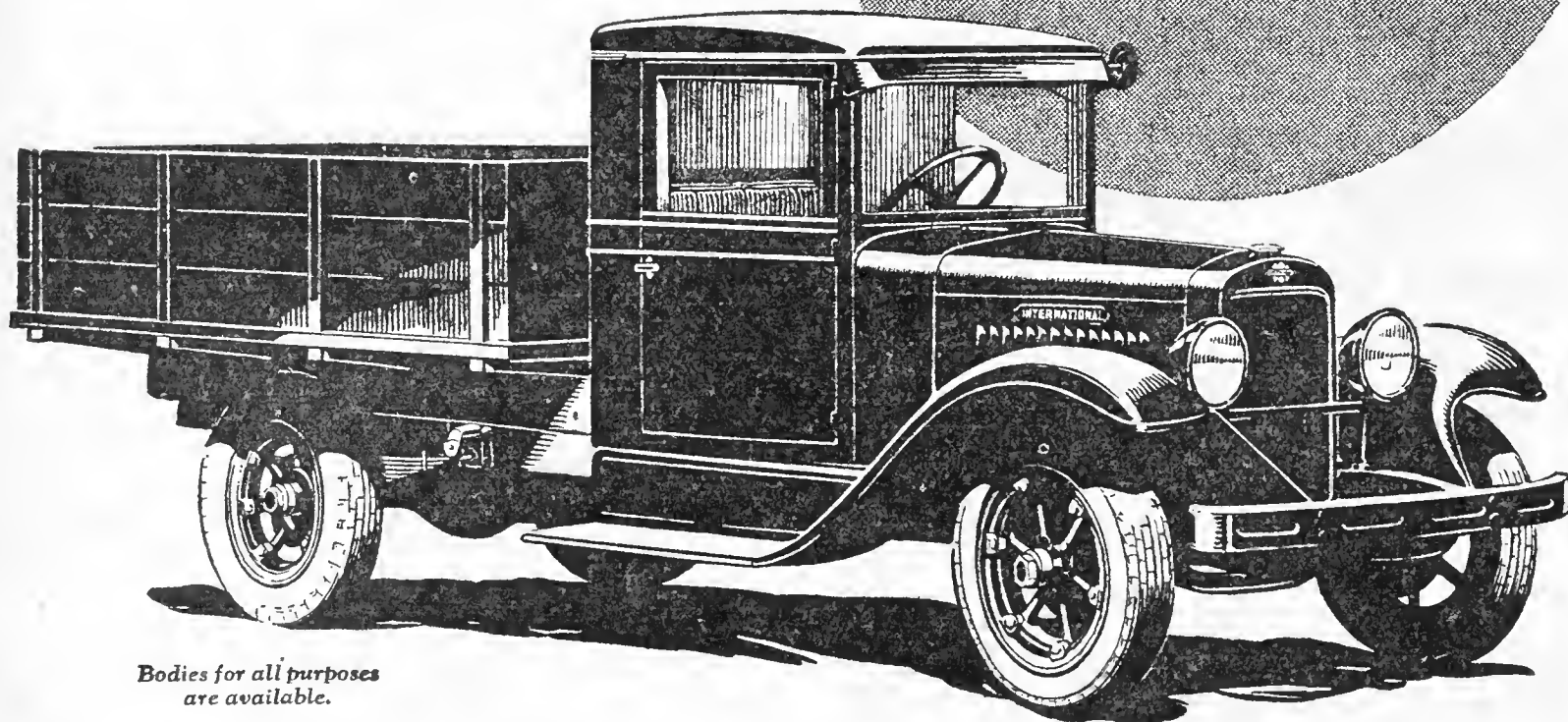
On the later varieties however, it will probably pay to spray with the ordinary lead arsenate application and wash the fruit as the nicotine tannate sprays run up in cost as the number of applications increase. The later varieties do not bruise as easily and can be washed more economically.

#### Brace Trees Now

TREES that are badly crotched and that are set with a heavy load of fruit should be braced or bolted while the fruit is small and the load still light. A long bolt will sometimes serve to hold the two main limbs together while it is sometimes necessary to brace the outlying limbs with poles.

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League dairymen over what they would have received had they been paid on the old basis of condensery prices which prevailed prior to the pooling plan.

In stabilizing prices during the past two years the League has saved dairymen more than it has cost during its entire history.

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## With the A.A. Crop Grower

### Cultivate? Yes We Do!

A SHORT time ago we published an article on "Why Do You Cultivate Crops?" and asked for our readers comments. From the number of letters we received, this is evidently a live subject and one on which there are many differences of opinion. However, there seems to be one point on which they all practically agree, and this is that a well pulverized seed bed and a thorough cultivation before planting is one of the secrets of crop management. We have selected two or three of the most interesting letters and are passing them along for your opinion.

\* \* \*

#### For Weed Control

WE cultivate primarily to kill weeds. Sometimes after a particularly hard or prolonged rain, we cultivate to break up any top crust which may have formed, but we do not follow the old practice of trying to make a dust mulch.

As to how we cultivate, I think the best time to begin is when you start the plow. We first want a good smooth job of plowing, and always use jointers to get each furrow clean cut. We follow the plow for cultivated crops as closely as possible with a corrugated roller. This insures that each tooth of the harrow cuts equally all the time. We like to have the ground lay as long as possible after being plowed and harrow it every few days during this time. This is the most effective way of killing weeds and also helps to improve the crop. Several days after the corn is planted, we drag it with a spike-tooth drag lengthways of the rows and drag across or cornerways at least once more before we start the row cultivator. However, it is easier to kill small weeds than large ones, so we like to get the cultivator going as soon

as possible and use either shields or discs taking a little dirt away from the row the first time. After the second or third time, we throw a little dirt toward the row making a slight ridge. The first time we cultivate about five inches deep and a little shallower each time thereafter so that we are just under the surface the last time. I don't think the type of machine or the power used is as important as proper adjustment of the teeth for spacing and equal depth.

The number of times we cultivate depends upon the season or the number of weeds in the field. Sometimes twice is sufficient. Other times it needs four or even five. This year we have cultivated three times. We stop when corn is about three feet high and when beans begin to blow.

Corn and beans are our main cultivated crops. The methods are the same except we do not use the spike tooth drag on the beans or never cultivate them when they are damp. We follow the same practice on our small potato patch except we do more hilling.—Robert C. Morris, Alpine, Schuyler County.

EDITOR'S NOTE—We think Mr. Morris has the right idea and that the number of cultivations depends a great deal on the individual situation.

\* \* \*

#### Theory Versus Experience

THERE is no single reason why I cultivate crops. Climate and soils determine to some extent why and how we cultivate, and also the kind of crop planted. I cultivate to destroy weeds, to conserve moisture, to aid in the process of nitrification and to cover the weeds so that they decay and thus turn them to fertility in the soil. Also that nitrification may be encouraged through a longer period during the growth of the crop.

I prefer to prepare a well pulverized seedbed to start the process and by thorough cultivation to give the atmosphere a chance to enter the loose soil to aid the process of feeding the plant.

Shallow or deep cultivation have to do with the age of the plant, frequency of cultivating and the climate where the crop grows. I once read of a farmer in Arizona raising a good crop of corn without a drop of rain from planting time to the harvest. Don't you think that his cultivator got to running rather deep after days and days of running it through that dry soil?

In the article to which I have referred the farmer said he cultivated oftener in wet weather. So would every other good farmer for the rain has destroyed the mulch and the little capillary arrangement has formed which would release the moisture from the soil and his crop would suffer more than before the rain.

He said he hilled his potatoes at the last cultivation. So say we all of us although we have another reason which he did not give and that is that the natural environment for the developing of the tuber is a good collection of earth around the small tubers for them to expand in away from the hot sun rays. This hill together with the large plant growth again furnishes an excellent mulch to keep the growing tuber constantly moist.

I am not going to discuss the profit and loss side of the question for I well know how impossible it is for the farmer to procure adequate labor to do always as he would like to do but I do not think best to teach him the wrong way simply because he is unable to do the right way for he is accepting a theory against his experience.—E. V. Palmer, Gilbertsville, Otsego County, New York.

EDITOR'S NOTE—Mr. Palmer has put up a good argument for the mulch, but we do not entirely agree with him. If weeds were killed, we believe that there would always be sufficient moisture for good plant growth in this section of the country. If there is any one

thing needed, it would be an increased supply of organic matter in our New York State soils to help conserve the soil water.

\* \* \*

### Cultivation Versus No Cultivation

AFTER thirty years of raising garden truck I unhesitatingly say that I truly believe that cultivation is of greater benefit to growing plants than anything else that man can do to foster the rapid and continuous growth of any plant.

Give a plant plenty of water and no cultivation and the result will not be to your satisfaction. Give a plant fertilizer or manure and no cultivation and the result will not be of the best.

But on the other hand leave out fertilizer, water, or manure and cultivate frequently and the result will be pleasing to your eye and pocketbook.

I do not mean that constant cropping of land without fertilizer will always pay, but I do know from my own experience that frequent shallow cultivation pays big dividends.

I have read many articles by learned men, advocating no cultivation or at the most very little. But my experience has been contrary to that new thought and I am proud to have learned by actual experience which is sometimes costly but usually right.

My practice for preparing for any crop, is to plow the ground as early as possible, harrow every week until ready to plant, drag, roll, or otherwise smooth the field, drill your seed, then three days after drilling cultivate close to rows. A little dirt on seeds at that time will do no harm, but millions of weeds will be killed. I seldom cultivate deep, just loosen the surface of the soil but I cultivate frequently and as soon after a rain as ground will permit.—L. L. Glover, Richmondville, Schoharie County, New York.

EDITOR'S NOTE—Good cultivation is certainly essential. It is advisable to balance crop management properly for best results. The combination of plant food, moisture, and freedom from weeds obtained from good cultivation is unbeatable.

## BERRIES and BUSH FRUITS

### Cover Crops Aid Small Fruits

THE culture of vineyards and bush fruits offers an ideal opportunity for the use of winter cover and catch crops. For vineyards, probably nothing is better for this purpose than a mixture of rye and vetch. A bushel of rye and twenty pounds of vetch sown with a grain drill or broadcast, and harrowed in during the first part of August gives excellent results. Where rye is used, it ought always be plowed down in the spring before it is very high.

For the bush fruits, soy beans, rape, or buckwheat are preferable to rye. Here also, the seeding should come in the first of August following a thorough working of soil. With vine or bush fruits alike, the cover crop lowers the moisture and nitrate content in the soil during the fall months thus tending to ripen the new growth of wood and thereby decreasing the extent of winter injury.

### Raspberry Crown Borer

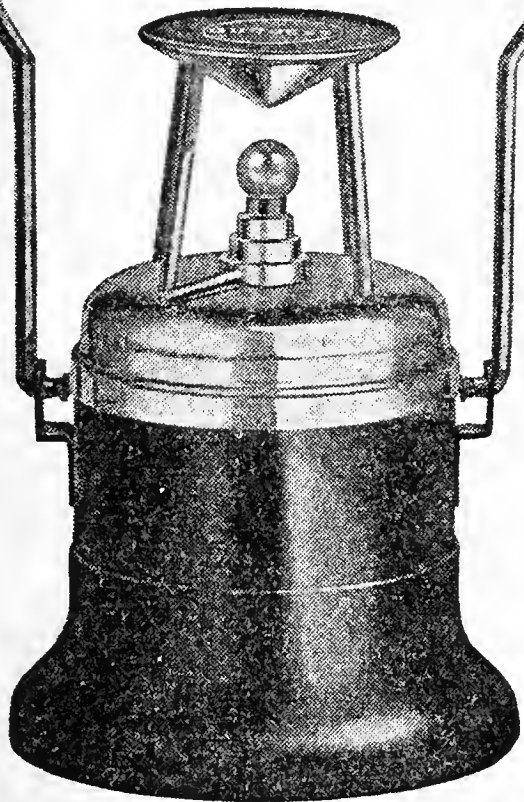
What are the usual recommendations for control of the raspberry crown borer in New Jersey?

THIS pest does most injury in the southern part of New Jersey. Eggs are laid on the under side of the leaves about September 1 and begin to hatch the last week in September. These dates depend of course on the season and the location. There is no control if the borer enters the canes but spraying with a highly refined white oil will kill the eggs. It is usually necessary to make two applications, one just before the eggs begin to hatch, and the second about two weeks later. Information about the proper time to spray may be obtained from your county agent, or by writing to the New Jersey Experiment Station at New Brunswick.

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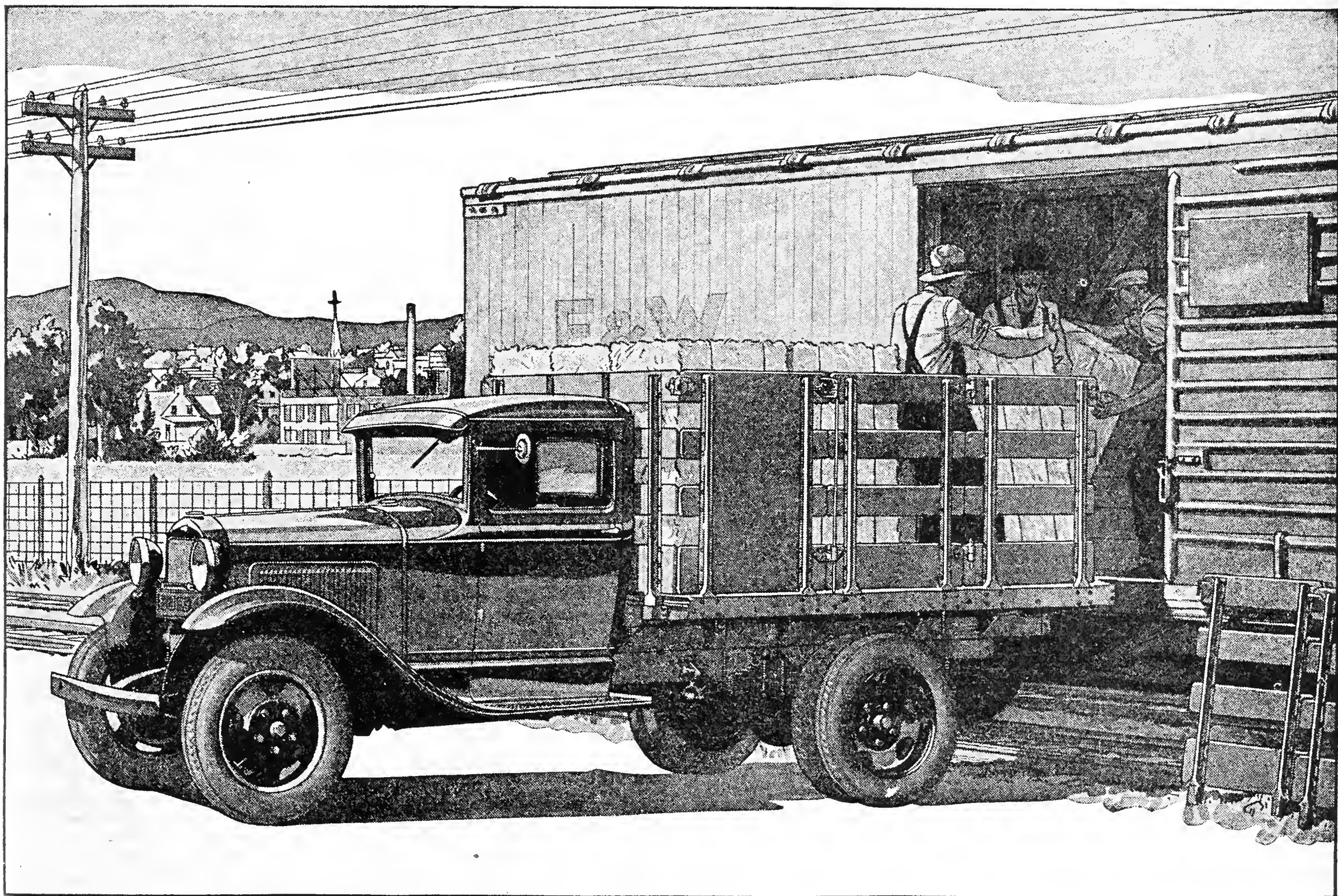
Department L2.

461 Fourth Ave., New York City



# Reaping Profits

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**O**N A FARM, you need a truck that is strong and reliable . . . one that is able to take a full load of your products and get them to town early . . . a truck that is economical, adding profit to each trip to market, and keeping down the cost of hauling feed, fertilizer, and other supplies back to the farm. The Ford 1 1/2-ton truck is strong, reliable and economical to operate, built for hard work to which farm trucks are subjected.

In performance, too, the Ford is designed for conditions on a farm. Its 40-horse-power engine, 4-speed transmission and heavy-duty rear axle provide abundant power and strength to pull loads up hills and over open

fields, and ample speed to save time on the smooth road to market or elevator.

The Ford 1 1/2-ton truck, available with two wheelbases, is equipped with stake-sides, or with a combination body using grain-sides or stock-racks. There is a choice of open or closed cabs, and high or low rear-axle gear-ratios, while dual rear wheels and a power take-off mounted on the transmission are available at small cost.

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*A farmer in Michigan tells how he further reduces the cost of owning and running a Ford truck by helping his neighbors during spare time. Often, when he has taken his own products to market, he is able to pick up a load of feed, fertilizer or machinery and deliver it to a neighboring farm, making a nominal charge for the service. In many ways, he is able to make his Ford truck pay extra profit . . . and at all times, the cost of operating his Ford is so low that he can offer this hauling service at small cost and still be dollars ahead.*





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## Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant

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They are all good blocky pigs, the kind that make large hogs. Will crate and ship in lots of two or more C.O.D. F.O.B. Woburn to your approval No charge for crating. JOHN J. SCANNELL, Russell St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0230 P. S.—There are cheaper pigs, but none better. Quality

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—TO EXCHANGE reg. Cheviot 2 yr. old ram for reg. yearling ewe. KEIKOUT FARMS, Nassau, N. Y.

## DOGS AND PET STOCK

Selling Out Fox and Coon hounds, Rabbit hounds, Beagles and Spaniels, Priced one-half. LAKE SHORE KENNELS - - HIMROD, N. Y.

PUPS FOR SALE. Collie and Beagle mixed. Males \$2.50; females \$1.50. FRANK THORPE, Cohocton, N. Y.

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Registered Shropshire and Dorset Rams \$20 each. Shipped on approval. Will exchange for wool at 20 cents per lb. J. S. MORSE, LEVANNA, N. Y.

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Offering choice Rams (Lambs & Yearlings) suitable Flock headers or cross-breeding. Ewes, pure-bred and grades, at prices that will make you money. All stock on approval. TRANQUILLITY & ALLAMUCHY-FARMS, Arthur Danks, Mgr. ALLAMUCHY, N. Y.



## With the A. A. Dairyman



## What Dairy Leaders Think

(Continued from First Page)

be comfortable. Had it not been for the organized action of farmers to meet the temporary situation, new supplies would have been looked for. If a shortage occurs, new areas must be opened up only to find that they are not needed at a later time. This area can easily increase its milk production 25 per cent whenever the cities need it.

### Organization Essential

Since there must always be a necessary surplus and since there will at times be an over supply, the farmers of this area should be so organized as to handle the surplus with the least possible loss. One cannot afford to produce milk that is suitable for city use and then use it for manufacturing purposes, so that there will always be a loss on surplus. One of the greatest problems in this area today is a means by which the entire industry may share this loss equitably. Any attempts of different groups to dodge this necessary loss injures themselves and the whole industry.

In brief, I am very optimistic as to the long-time outlook for dairying in this territory. I am not so optimistic in the immediate future. If I am correct, every farmer ought to cull his cows vigorously and promptly so that he will have only good producers in the herd.

## The East Is Adapted for Dairying

By FRED H. SEXAUER

President, Dairymen's League Cooperative Association

THE easiest way in which to lose a reputation is to prophesy. Particularly is that true as to five or ten years into the future. That is exactly what one is doing when he answers the question, "What are the prospects for the dairy farmer during the next five or ten years?"

Everything that we face in this world is relative. Everything is large or small in comparison with other things. Thus we have little elephants and we have big mice. Therefore, in making any statement as to the future of dairying it must always be kept in mind that such a statement is based on dairying's relation to other branches of agriculture.

It would be folly for one here in the East to speak of dairying and its future in relation to Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, or the southwest, but for our own situation here in the East it seems that only poultry and some types of fruit farming can hold anywhere near the opportunity for making a livelihood for the average man that does dairying. I cannot see how in the future we can compete with the vast regions of the west with their labor saving equipment and tremendous stretches of easily worked plains in the production of grain, or how as a general rule we can compete with the great West and Southwest with ideal climate and modern equipment in the making of hay, or how we can compete with some of the very fertile southwestern climates or the south in the production of some of the vegetables.

Consequently I am more and more convinced that those of us who live in the milk shed of New York City and along the eastern seacoast and whose attention is devoted primarily to dairying will be in favored position as compared with those who continue to endeavor to compete with highly specialized products raised in other sections of the United States. This advantage in dairying, however, let me say can only continue so long as dairymen guard their interests in the market.

The advantages which the dairy industry has or may have must be guarded by coordination of effort. The advantages which the dairymen have they must work together to keep. This can

only be done through organization. Successful dairying and successful organization go hand in hand.

## Organization Has Saved Dairymen

By H. D. ALLEBACH

President, Interstate Milk Producers' Association

SOME very definite reasons are apparent why dairying, on the whole, has not gone to the extreme depths as has agriculture generally. Dairymen have met with some reverses, due probably to existing unsatisfactory economic conditions, which have affected manufacturing and general agriculture as well.

Dairymen, particularly in the East, have, to a large degree, been more effectively organized, they have learned to measure the demands of their market, particularly in so far as fluid milk is concerned. They have to a material degree, made little effort to increase production beyond needed requirements of their markets.

Under these conditions a more stable supply and a more stable demand for quality milk and milk products has developed and is expected to be maintained and gradually increased and if the situation be carefully handled will become still larger.

Under these circumstances a continued betterment in the dairy situation generally is anticipated, but this can only be done by close observation of conditions, prompt methods of control and the maintenance of a satisfactory supply.

Organized dairymen are in a better position to observe market conditions and through close cooperative effort such conditions can be maintained with satisfactory financial returns for all concerned.

## Fewer But Better Cows

By CHARLES W. HOLMAN

Secretary, the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation

I DO not think it would be wise to attempt to forecast a five to ten-year outlook for dairying as we are now at a time of great world distress with dairying expanding in exporting countries faster than is good for all of us. However, I feel quite sure that the next decade will witness a great weeding out of uneconomical producers of milk and that this weeding out process will to some extent regulate the present tendency toward over-production. Also with the opportunities before the dairy farmer of doubling the average annual production of milk from the same number of cows and with the definite percentage of dairying and marketing dairy products making great gains, those who can survive the present dairy distress, will reap a tangible reward in the future.

## Real Cooperation Needed

By GEORGE R. LITTLE

President, New England Milk Producers' Association

THE saying that "there are as good fish in the sea as have ever been caught out of it" quite concisely expresses my opinion of the future of farming, especially farming of the dairy type.

Cooperative marketing of farm products, especially dairy products is the most helpful development of modern times. Its benefits have been and are many and much in the future can be rightfully expected of it.

Two major dairy marketing problems are at present pressing cooperative marketing for satisfactory solution. They are: First, the past and lamentable present failure of some

(Continued on Opposite Page)



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leaders of some so-called cooperatives to cooperate among themselves and with others. In this respect salesmanship has been and is being sacrificed for leadership of a type that is only too often competitive. Leadership that can boast of nothing else than keeping other groups from doing no better than its own does bespeak to my mind a lamentable lack of the sort of cooperative salesmanship that dairy producers are entitled to have operate in their behalf. Second: The place of the chain store in marketing dairy products, especially bottled milk and sweet cream must receive proper attention in an effort to relieve milk marketing of the potentially dangerous form of competition which results from direct purchase by chain stores from producers. Cooperation among leaders of groups will readily accomplish these much needed benefits for dairy farming. Let us have real cooperation.

## City Children Are Learning to Drink Milk

By C. W. HALLIDAY  
Secretary, Sheffield Producers' Association

I AM inclined to be optimistic on the long distance future of the dairy business. Not that dairymen generally will get rich at the business because just as soon as milk can be sold at a profit in excess of the profit on general farming milk production will increase sufficiently to hold prices near average production costs. Nevertheless, we believe the efficient dairyman may well look for a reasonable profit in the years to come. More and more the value of milk and its relative cheapness as a food are being understood by people generally. The demand for all dairy products is bound to increase as their value is better appreciated. Children in the city schools are learning to drink milk and to many of them the habit will cling through life.

We believe, however, that in the present milk shed it is possible to increase production to an extent that will take care of the increase in milk consumption for many years. This increase in production will come with slightly advancing prices but the average price will still be too low to make dairying highly profitable for any extended period. We believe, however, that prices will be high enough in our great eastern markets to make dairying reasonably profitable for those who are near these markets and are fairly efficient in their methods.

## Dairying Has More Stability

By H. A. ROSS  
Bureau of Economics, The Borden Company

THE future of dairying in the New York milk shed in the next five or ten years is plainly indicated by the relative stability of the industry in the past. Of the various types of agriculture, dairying is the one which is least affected in periods of agricultural depression. Dairy farmers may not make as large profits in good years as do grain or fruit growers, but neither do they have as big losses in bad years. For example, the average value of farm land in the dairy state of New York decreased only 13 per cent from 1920 to 1925, while in the corn state of Iowa, land values decreased 40 per cent during the same period. If the 1930 census figures were available, a similar relation would be shown by present land values. Despite existing low prices of dairy products, dairy farmers, with their regular income, are far better off than are wheat farmers whose one crop is selling at record low prices.

Dairy farming does have recurring periods of over-production owing to the cyclical changes in the number of dairy cows. Just now, we are experiencing the results of such over-production, but farmers are already taking the first steps toward correcting the situation. Fewer heifer calves are being saved, and this will have its effects on the milk supply in the future. Judging by past history, in ten years from now, the movement will have gone too far,

and the complaint will be too few cows, rather than too many.

The present surplus of milk is augmented, of course, by some decreases in consumption resulting from the industrial depression. The unfortunate coincidence of these two unfavorable factors has caused price declines of unusual severity. The fact that there are two contributing causes, however, makes recovery doubly certain. Not only will the New York Metropolitan Area continue to increase in population, but growing recognition of the importance and necessity of milk in the diet should also increase the per capita consumption. After recovery from the present business slump, the demand for milk should be even greater than it was in the past. Consequently, the future gives promise of material improvement in the temporarily unfavorable situation, and also of the continued stability of dairying in the New York milk shed.

## A Little More Consumption Would Use Surplus

By R. W. BALDERSTON  
Manager, National Dairy Council

THE favorable attitude of the American farmer toward the dairy industry during the five years from 1924 to 1929 is indicative of his desire to make increasing use of the dairy cow as a profitable means of marketing the crops on his farm, as well as a source of immediate and regular income. During this period the gross farm income from dairy products increased approximately 22%, while during the same period the gross farm income from all other products increased approximately 1½%. The reason for this comparatively large increase of farm income from the dairy cow was the steady and satisfactory domestic consumption of dairy products. During this period the American dairy farmer was able to realize from his products prices that reflected directly the American tariff on butter and other dairy products.

Undoubtedly dairy farmers of this country will desire to continue dependence upon the dairy cow during the next five or ten years as a source of immediate income and profitable marketing of their products to an even greater extent than at present, especially in view of the low prices of all grains, hay and other farm crops. However, their ability to utilize the dairy cow increasingly in accordance with their desires will be dependent very largely upon the expansion of the domestic market for dairy products.

The present price of butter and cheese in this country is substantially on a world basis. This, in turn, affects the price the farmer receives for milk sold for all uses. Present prices, which make the tariff practically ineffective, are the result of only a comparatively small surplus of dairy products above domestic needs.

It is evident that the American consumer is more directly interested now than at any time in the past fifteen years in the matter of economy in food buying. The dairy industry has a distinct advantage at this time in that one quart of milk furnishes more than one-half of the essential food needs of an adult for one day. It has been demonstrated where this, and other vital food facts about dairy products, are brought to the public attention increased consumption immediately follows.

The public is at present at the highest point of per capita consumption for many years although not yet nearly as much as food authorities advise. This large consumption is a direct result of the educational efforts of the industry during the past twelve months on the food importance of butter and its economy in the human diet. If the educational efforts of the dairy industry can be properly expanded during the next five years, there is every reason to feel fully confident of marketing opportunities for dairy products at prices which will give adequate returns to the efficient dairy farmer.

Opportunities for increased consumption are on every hand. The per capita consumption of cheese in this country is notoriously low. With "economy" as a watchword, the American housewife can be readily persuaded to double this consumption to the advantage of her pocketbook, as well as the

health of her family. Fluid milk consumption by adults can satisfactorily be increased. These are but examples of the ways in which our markets can be made to take care of an orderly future production of the American dairy farmer and thus supply increased opportunities for him in the dairy industry.

## How Consumption Has Increased

By E. J. PERRY  
New Jersey State College of Agriculture

THE most reassuring figures we can study dealing with the dairy outlook are those giving the increased per capita consumption of dairy products and the increase in population. From 1917 to 1926 the approximate increases

(Continued on Page 12)

## The NEW GEHL Low Speed Big Capacity SILO FILLER

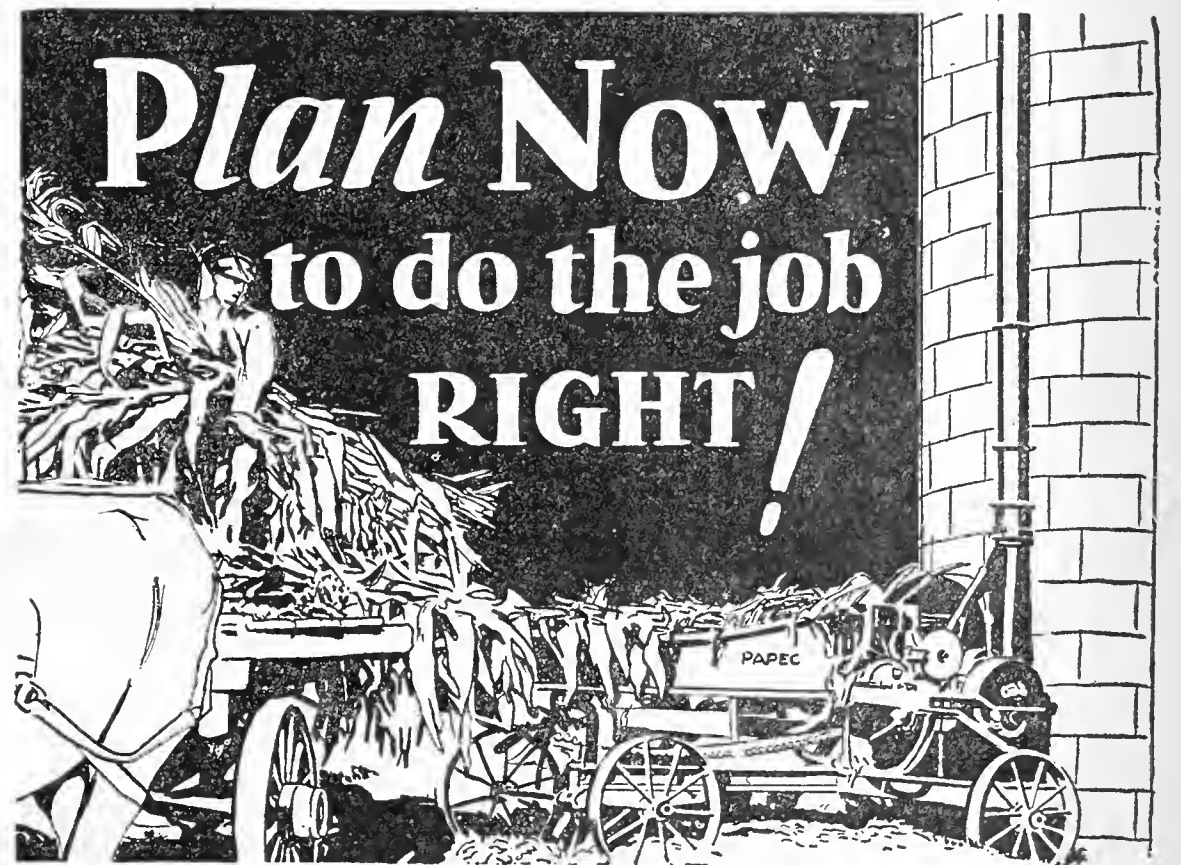
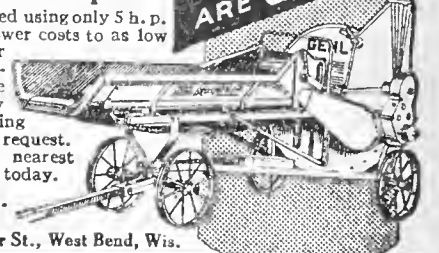
Lightest running, cleanest cutting silo filler made. With 25 different makes, the GEHL holds 40% of all sales in Wisconsin. A marvelous cutter with all steel frame and fly-wheel, self-feeding, clog-proof, gears running in oil; improved ball-bearing prevents end play. Will stand the gaff.

Cuts and Throws More Corn at 500 r. p. m.

A SAFE speed using only 5 h. p. motor, cuts power costs to as low as \$1.75 per silo. Post yourself on this time and money saver. Interesting catalog upon request. Also name of nearest dealer. Write today.

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40% OF ALL SILO FILLERS BOUGHT IN WISCONSIN ARE GEHLS



THIS year, when every dollar counts double, you can't afford to take a chance on borrowing a neighbor's cutter or using a worn-out, tied-together machine. The results you get from feeding your silage next winter depend on getting the corn into the silo when it's exactly right. Every delay costs real money. Plan now to do the job right with a new power-saving, labor-saving Papec.

There are five good reasons why more farmers use Papec Cutters than any other make. Here they are—

### Easiest Running

Tests by practical farmers and experiment stations alike show that Papec with its 3-bearing main shaft requires less power under load than other cutters. Ordinarily a cutter is considered a good performer if it delivers a ton of silage for each h. p. applied. Yet Papec, on official tests has shown nearly double this capacity.

### Biggest Capacity

A silo filler cannot cut more corn than the feed rolls can move through its throat. In comparing two cutters, first determine the width and the height of throats. Then compare prices.

You will find that Papec gives more square inches of throat capacity for your money than any other cutter.

### Lowest Speed

Papec holds all records for non-clog elevation at low speeds (such as 36 feet at 280 r. p. m., 65 feet at 450 r. p. m. etc.). That means more safety, longer life, less power and lower cost silage. It also means that Papec is the best cutter to use with 5 and 7½ h. p. electric motors where low speed is absolutely essential.

### Does not Clog

Clogging simply does not exist when Papec is on the job because six fans concentrate the air blast in small diameter pipe. Even after years of hard service, Papec's elevating efficiency can be restored by a simple adjustment.

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The Papec method of removing, sharpening and replacing the knives is the quickest and easiest known. The roomy feed table permits feeding direct from the wagon, saving a man at the machine. No outboard bearing or truck wheel interferes with the belting. Pipe is small, rigid and easy to handle.

### Investigate Now

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C-25



# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

## July Milk Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk (Metropolitan area)	2.90	2.70
2 Fluid Cream		
2A Fluid Cream	1.66	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	1.91	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	1.25	1.10

4 Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.

The Class 1 League price for July 1930 was \$3.00 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$2.80 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

## Butter Fluctuates Widely

CREAMERY SALTED	July 25, 1931	July 18, 1931	July 26, 1930
Higher than extra	25 1/2-26	26	-26 1/2 37 1/2-38
Extra (92 se.)	25	25 1/2	36 1/2-37
84-91 score	21	-24 1/2 21	-25 32 -36
Lower Grades	18 1/2-20 1/2	18	-20 1/2 31 -31 1/2

There was considerable variation in the price curve in the butter market during the week ending July 25. Again the speculators showed their influence on business when they kept out of the buying ring. As a result of their lack of action, a considerable quantity of butter accumulated. Statistically the market is in a very favorable position but there is a strong conservative undertone that counteracts any sustained advance.

Although there is a report of some recovery in production in some of the chief butter-making centers, nevertheless the into-storage movement is considerably behind that of a year ago and the shortage compared with a year ago in the freezers is steadily increasing. On July 24 the ten chief cities reported storage holdings totaling 60,465,000 pounds whereas a year ago they held 77,103,000 pounds. From July 17 to July 24 holdings increased 2,368,000 pounds, whereas during the same period last year holdings increased 4,291,000 pounds.

When the market opened on Monday, July 20, the speculative call forced prices up to 25 1/2c to 26c for creamery extras. Obviously this was too much of a boost and the bulk of the buying interest withdrew. On Tuesday prices eased off one half cent with no change on Wednesday. Increased pressure to sell forced another one half cent decline on Thursday which price remained at the close. However, officially inspected 92 score butter is bringing one half cent premium. There is not a great deal of cheap salted butter on the market. State and city institutional contracts have for the present cleared the market fairly well of intermediate qualities.

## Cheese Gains a Fraction

STATE FLATS	July 25, 1931	July 18, 1931	July 26, 1930
Fresh Fancy	14-15 1/2	13 1/2-15	17 1/2-18 1/2
Fresh Average	-13 1/2	-13	
Held Fancy	21-23	21	-23 25 -26
Held Average			23

The opinion we expressed last week was apparently well founded for the cheese

trade is quiet locally country costs continue strong and in some cases upward. As a result there is a tendency to ask slightly better prices for the best lines of fresh cheese arriving. Business has been no more than moderate and there is an undertone of confidence. This sentiment is chiefly sustained by the fact that the storage figures compare very favorably with a year ago. On July 24 the ten cities reported holdings totaling 13,331,000 pounds whereas a year ago they held 18,604,000 pounds. From July 17 to July 24 this year storage holdings in the ten cities increased 204,000 pounds whereas a year ago holdings increased more than three times as much or 791,000 pounds.

## Big Call for Cheap Eggs

NEARBY WHITE	July 25, 1931	July 18, 1931	July 26, 1930
Hennery			
Selected Extras	27	-30 1/2 27	-30 1/2 33-36
Average Extras	24 1/2-26	24 1/2-25 1/2	28-31
Extra Firsts	22 1/2-24	22	-23 1/2 24-26
Firsts	20	-22 18	-21 22-23
Undergrades	18	-19 17	-17 1/2 20-21
Pullets			
Pewees			

Cheap eggs are getting the real call in the market. It is largely a price proposition and the retail dealer is looking for a cheap egg to permit him to offer attractive retail prices. From firsts down the market is in a firm position and on a level higher than that of a year ago. The better qualities have improved but they are having a harder time to fight their way inasmuch as many jobbers are using their fancy quality heat free eggs out of the coolers which at the present time are showing a profit.

On July 24 the ten cities making daily reports had on hand 5,341,000 cases of eggs whereas a year ago they held 5,987,000 cases. From July 17 to July 24 holdings in the ten cities were reduced 28,000 cases, whereas last year they increased 49,000 cases.

There has been a very good call for extra fancy brown eggs that are absolutely heat free. The supply of these goods has been very light.

## Live Fowls Sell Well; Broilers Lower

FOWLS	July 25, 1931	July 18, 1931	July 26, 1930
Colored	-23	-21	21-22
Leghorn	18-20	-17	15-17
CHICKENS			
Colored			
Leghorn			
BROILERS			
Colored	23-33	22-34	22-36
Leghorn	22-24	20-23	22-26
OLD ROOSTERS	-16	-15	16-17
CAPONS			
TURKEYS	15-25	15-25	20-25
DUCKS, Nearby	15-21	14-20	15-22
GEESE	-12	-12	-12

Light receipts of live fowls were responsible for higher prices during the week ending July 25. Not since May 1929 has the supply of fowls been so light. At that time fowls brought from 33c to 35c per pound. This year the opening price of the week was 24c and it had the buyers scared to death. Broilers, on the other hand, have been more plentiful and fowls were used to help the sale of the young birds. Average run and small broilers especially have been coming downward. Top lines have held fairly steady. In general Reds have favored the buyers while Leghorns being short of requirements were entirely in the seller's favor. Old roosters have also improved in price.

## Hay Closes Firm

The hay market closed firm as the week of July 25 came to an end. Supplies were relatively light at all receiving stations. Early in the week demand was slow, but with the approach of the close there was some improvement in the buying of better grades. Undergrades were entirely ignored. This left the market as a two sided affair with better grades trending upward while undergrades dragged and stood still. Timothy prices ranged from \$15 to \$23; clover mixtures from \$17 to \$21 and grass mixtures from \$14 to \$21. The feature of the market is the relatively better price for low grade hay containing clover. Sample hay prices ranged anywhere from \$13 to \$15. Straw prices remain substantially unchanged. Oat and wheat bring \$12 while rye still brings \$21 to \$22.

## Bean Market Continues Dull

It was very discouraging to report the bean market for it continues to drag along in the old dull way. Statistically the bean

market is in a bad way and it has the spirit of trade badly crippled. However, asking prices on leading varieties of domestic stock are fairly well supported. The downward trend is more characteristic of the imported varieties. Marrows are still bringing from \$4.75 to \$5.50 for Jumbos while Average Marrows bring \$3.75 to \$4.50. Pea beans are unchanged at \$4 to \$4.65; Red Kidneys \$6.25 to \$6.75; White Kidneys \$5.50 to \$6.25; Round Cranberries \$5.50 to \$6; Regular Limas \$5.50 to \$6; Baby Limas \$4.75 to \$5.40.

## Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	July 25, 1931	July 18, 1931	July 26, 1930
(At Chicago)			
Wheat, (Sept.)	.51 1/8	.53 1/2	
Corn, (Sept.)	.49 7/8	.54 1/2	
Oats, (Sept.)	.25	.46 3/4	

CASH GRAINS	July 25, 1931	July 18, 1931	July 26, 1930
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	.66	.68 1/2	1.04
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.70 7/8	.73 3/8	1.07 1/8
Oats, No. 2	.37 1/2	.39	.47 1/2

FEEOS	July 25, 1931	July 18, 1931	July 26, 1930
(At Buffalo)			
Gr'd Oats	22.50	22.50	31.00
Sp'g Bran	13.00	14.00	23.00
H'd Bran	15.50	16.00	25.50
Standard Mids	13.50	14.50	23.00
Soft W. Mids	18.00	19.00	31.50
Flour Mids	18.50	19.00	31.00
Red Oat	22.50	22.50	33.50
Wh. Hominy	20.50	21.00	33.50
Yel. Hominy			33.00
Corn Meal	25.00	25.50	37.50
Gluten Feed	24.10	24.10	33.00
Gluten Meal	28.10	28.10	43.00
36% C. S. Meal	25.00	25.50	36.00
41% C. S. Meal	27.00	27.50	39.00
43% C. S. Meal	28.00	28.50	41.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	27.00	27.50	42.50

The above quotations taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

## Meats and Livestock

CATTLE—Steers steady to strong. Three loads medium grades \$7.35. Three loads unsold. Cows scarce, steady, mostly low cutters and cutters, \$1.50-3.50.

VEALERS—Steady. Choice nearby and Canadian offerings up to \$10.00, medium \$6.50-8.00; cull and common \$5.00-6.00.

HOGS—None offered.

LAMBES AND SHEEP—Better grade lambs fully steady, others slow, easier undertone. Bulk desirables Virginia and West Virginias \$8.50-9.00; two loads choice Virginias \$9.25. Common to medium \$5.00-8.00. Ewes steady, \$3.50 down.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—Receipts throughout the week were about normal with trading slow all through. Lightweights which were shorter in sup-

ply than heavies brought in a number of cases as high a price. Friday's receipts were light but accumulations around the market were fairly numerous especially heavyweights. Market closed weak with a goodly number still unsold. Fresh receipts per pound: Choice, 12-13c, a few extra fancy higher, small to good 10-12c.

LIVE RABBITS—Receipts light during the week. Demand slow, market closed weak at 10-16c per pound.

## What Dairy Leaders Think

(Continued from Page 11)

in per capita consumption were as follows: Milk from 42.4 gallons to 55.3 gallons, butter 14.6 lbs. to 17.8 lbs., cheese 2.89 lbs. to 4.36 lbs., ice cream 2.07 gallons to 2.77 gallons, condensed and evaporated milk 10.49 lbs. to 14.82 lbs. Since 1926 little change has been noted. And since 1920 the population has increased 17,000,000.

The per capita consumption of fluid milk in New York City increased 51 per cent since 1910. The public schools, physicians, periodicals, welfare organizations, dairy cooperatives and dairy councils are some of the agencies in addition to the milk companies that are telling the public about the protective and health building properties of milk. The public is believing the facts and relishing the dairy products that are constantly gaining in quality.

Very probably there will be fewer cows and less dairymen in the country five and ten years from now than today because of the low price of milk now prevailing in many sections and because of the increasingly stringent requirements of many boards of health, milk dealers and creameries. There has never been a time in the history of dairying in this country when so much intelligence, technique and courage are required by dairymen as are needed today. The future promises considerable for the producer who can economically build up a high herd average for milk and fat and keep it up, who can maintain his herd in a healthy condition and who can sell a product of a quality that cannot be challenged in the market. Every dairyman and also the dealer should say to himself, "I will offer to the people a milk that is so clean, pure and palatable that they cannot help liking it." These steps today call for some luck but a whole lot of technical and business ability.

## Is TB Work Moving Fast Enough?

(Continued from Page 3)

imagine what will happen when our milk markets wake up to the fact that they can buy enough milk from tested cattle to supply their wants, and it would seem that this time is not so far distant. A general drive in the cities for milk from tuberculin tested cows might easily be disastrous to dairy interests in untested counties, and that disaster is just what did overtake many dairymen in the Chicago Milk Shed when Chicago declared a few years ago for milk only from tuberculin tested cows.

Realizing this situation, Governor Roosevelt's Agricultural Advisory Commission at one of its meetings last winter, recommended that steps be taken to formulate a program for speeding up an intensive tuberculosis testing and eradication campaign, with the aim of completing TB testing of all cattle in the State by January 1, 1935. As a result of this recommendation, the Commission appointed a committee to make a study of the situation and to cooperate with other committees representing dairymen to suggest the best ways and means of hastening the TB campaign.

## What Will It Cost?

What would such a campaign cost? The answer is, briefly, about twice what it is costing at the present time, if the same rates for indemnities for slaughtered cattle are maintained. The program would call for the slaughter of about one hundred thousand cattle a year for the next three years, in order to complete the work on all untested cattle. This would mean an expense of about \$7,000,000 a year. Last year,

\$3,700,000 was spent for TB eradication in New York.

What are some of the arguments which have been advanced for complete eradication of TB in New York State on a short time program? Possibly the one which we have already mentioned should be put first—that is, it would put dairymen with untested cows in a safe position if the city markets should suddenly demand milk from tuberculin tested cattle.

## A Clean Herd Gives Satisfaction

Also near the head of the list of results would be the satisfaction of owning a clean herd and of knowing that the milk was perfectly safe.

Not the least of the results from the TB campaign is the increase in profits which probably would eventually result. It is a great blow, of course, to spend a lifetime building up a good herd only to have it condemned. It is difficult to get started again. But it is also true that no sick animal can be as efficient as a well one, and over a long time period, better production at lower costs is more likely from a clean herd than one afflicted with the disease.

Another angle which has been advanced in this argument for a quick clean-up of TB is that it is a good time to do it while milk prices are down. Not so much loss would be incurred by farmers if their production is cut down for a time while they are rebuilding their herds.

Then, too, it is claimed that the right time to make replacements after cattle have been slaughtered for TB is when cow prices are low, as they are at the present time, and not when they are too high.

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# Farm News from New York

## Long Island Potato Harvest Gets Under Way --- The Fair Season Is Here

**O**RIENT, Long Island, farmers have started digging their annual crop of potatoes and report a bumper crop. The Irish Cobblers crop, now being dug, has finished off nicely due to almost ideal conditions during the past few weeks. The price paid the farmer is reported at \$1.50 per barrel or 60 cents per bushel, F.O.B., Orient.

### Genesee County Fair Will Have Free Gate

**T**HE ninety-second Genesee County Fair which will be held on August 25 to 29, is expected to draw a record crowd of people. Secretary Martin reports that a free gate will be one of the many features contributing to the success of the Fair this year. Horse races and midways will provide entertainment and the annual exhibit of horses, cattle, sheep and other agriculture products is expected to make the Fair the most successful in years.

### Beekkeepers Picnic at Roosevelt Farm

**T**WO hundred and fifty members of the Empire State Honey Producers' Association and their friends will be guests of Governor and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, at Hyde Park, on Saturday, August 15.

The program will include talks by Dr. E. F. Phillips of the New York State College of Agriculture, A. C. Gould, State bee inspector of Albany, and B. A. Slocum, also of the State College of Agriculture. The officers, Howard Myers, of Ransomville, Niagara County, President; B. B. Coggeshall, Groton, Tompkins County, Vice-president; and E. T. Cary, of Syracuse, Secretary-treasurer anticipate an enjoyable program and real social event.

### Connecticut Poultry Association Meets

**T**HE annual summer field meeting of the Connecticut Poultry Association will be held at Storrs on August 3 to 4.

A coccidiosis session will be held on Monday afternoon at which experts from various colleges will give their opinion on how this disease may best be handled.

On Monday evening at 7:15, a banquet will be held at which music and dancing and plenty of food will be enjoyed.

Problems of management will be discussed during the Tuesday morning session by experts from various states, including T. B. Charles of Durham, New Hampshire, and Professor H. D. Goodale, Williamstown, Massachusetts, and Professor W. C. Sanctuary, of Amherst, Massachusetts.

### 4-H Club Camps

**C**HENANGO County boys and girls are well represented this year at the 4-H club camps. Forty-four girls have already made application for the girl's camp which will be held at Chenango Lake the week of August 10 to 15.

Twenty-three boys have registered for the camp which is to be held in connection with the Cortland and Broome County clubs at Camp Spaulding, Cincinnatus Lake, from August 16 to 22.

The girls whose applications have already been received are: Irene Ford, Millicent Owen, Elma Lewis, Marie Dorward, Doris McKie, Ruth Filer, Vennis Davis, Grace Hoag, Dorothy Clark, Mary Louise Emmick, Amy Elsworth, Helen Ross, Bertha Perkins, Glenadore Bassett, Jean Wakeman, Agnes Lloyd, Margery, Weston, Elizabeth Palmiter, Rachel Lloyd, Edith Comstock, Dorothy Lobdell, Norma Hayden, Dorothy Slater, Elsie Willcox, Ernestine Hutchins, Gertrude Shillabeer, Una Kline, Irna Kline, Josephine Tucker, Evelyn Tucker, Nadine Dixon, Edith Foster, Dorothy Taft, Genevieve Bellingier, Edna Staley, Ruth Smith, Hazel Cummings, Leila Holliday, Harriett Reed, Ruth Fernald, Pauline

Roach, Georgiana Selzer, Dorothy Wright.

The boys are: Fred Staley, George Walker, Marion York, Robert Hoag, Lawrence Hoag, Paul Kenyon, Robert Davis, Maurice Westover, Clinton Button, George Staley, Stanley Woodruff, Kenneth O'Rourke, Theodore Simmons, Earl Nearing, Robert Hakes, Norman Redden, Wilbert Heinz, Gordon Warner, Luther Tucker, Donald Angell, Merritt Angell, John Fernald, Bobbie Nelson.

### Club Members Win Honor

**W**E have just learned that New York 4-H club delegates to Camp Vail, Springfield, Massachusetts, next fall will be Margaret Lloyd, of Chenango County; Genevieve Gay, Monroe County; Jessie Gilbride, Livingston; and Mary Ostasheski, Chemung. The boys that have been nominated for this honor are Jack Grover, Wyoming; Leslie Lamb, Genesee; Lee Young, Orange; and Millard Blakeslee, Onondaga County. New York boys and girls can well be proud of their record in 4-H club activities when they are able to complete enough work so that they are eligible to attend the exposition at Springfield.

### Ayrshire Cow Produces Six Calves in Two Years

**W**ILLOWBANK DUCHESS, a ten-year old Ayrshire owned by Irving Howe, of Pine Ridge Farm, Concord, Massachusetts, gave birth to triplets on May 17, 1931, making a total of six living calves born to her within two years. On May 25, 1929, she produced twin bull calves, which are now heading Ayrshire herds in Massachusetts; a heifer on June 2, 1930; and less than a year later a trio consisting of two bulls and a heifer.

"Duchess" was bred by Fred Hyde, Huntingdon, Quebec, and was imported by A. H. Sagendorph, of Alta Crest Farms, Spencer, Massachusetts. Her six offspring were sired by Penshurst King, son of the noted Auchenbrain White Beauty 2nd. Willowbrook Duchess made a Roll of Honor record of 10,364 pounds of 4.18 per cent milk, 433 pounds of butterfat following her 1929 freshening and is getting started on another good record.

### New Grange Fruit Display

**C**HARLES G. PORTER, superintendent of the Agriculture and Horticulture Department of the Rochester exhibition, has announced some changes which he believes will widen the interest in Grange exhibits at this annual event. One of the chief changes mentioned by Mr. Porter is in the matter of the fruit display. He plans to place all fruit on tables and divide them into three classes, plates, barrels, and baskets. Only standard varieties shown in the prize list will be received and each plate or package of fruit entered must be in the name of the individual Grange.

### Western New York Notes

**M**ISS Elizabeth Arthur, lecturer of New York State Grange, made Erie County an official visit recently. She was entertained at the home of Mrs. Harry Minnekisne, of Lawtons, lecturer of Erie County Pomona Grange, and held there an all-day conference of Erie County Grange lecturers. She also attended Grange at Clarence, Springville, and Lawtons, at each place giving an inspiring address.

Genesee County Home Bureau Agent, Mrs. Elizabeth Coon Shapley (resigned) will be succeeded by Miss Esther P. Murray of Duxbury, Massachusetts a graduate of Massachusetts State Normal College and Home Economics College of Cornell University.

Fred Parcianny, of Gowanda, violinist, won a \$300 scholarship from the best high school musicians in the State at the finals held in Crouse Auditorium, Syracuse University, on July 15.

The season's fishing record for Cuba Lake is two pike July 14 with hook and

line, by Paul Bloske, one 22½ inches in length.

Wheat is an important agricultural industry in Niagara County and the work of cutting 26,700 acres is under way with every indication of a bumper crop.

Eighteen western New York students have won scholarships good for \$100 a year.

Haying is nearly due, well under way, or only just begun, depending on the section and the weather. Showers every day the past week were ruinous to the farmer's disposition as well as to his hay.

Hay is very heavy, oats short, and potato bugs plenty.

### "Standard Ventilation"

**A**LL shippers of fruits and vegetables in western New York have for years been familiar with the term "standard ventilation." With the exception of a few commodities, this has been understood to mean that the ventilators would be closed when the air outside was below freezing, and open when the outside temperature was above thirty-two degrees. This operation has generally been performed by carriers not only at division points but also when the cars were en route. Despite objections from fruit and vegetable growers and shippers, the committee from the railroads has proposed an amendment to the law which would make the opening or closing of ventilators necessary only at division points. Whether the proposed amendment will take effect or not is still undecided.

### Bits O' News

Dairymen will be interested in the Holstein Breeders meeting to be held August 13 in the Canaswacta Country Club, Norwich, in Chenango County.

Also we can report that the dry weather of the past weeks has had its affect on the butter market. Receipts have been declining at the principal centers and an increase in the retail prices paid by chain stores combined with the warehouse report has brought about the most favorable condition for some time.

Most of the Farm Bureaus have organized culling programs for the summer months and most of these are in full swing. All you need to do is to write to your local Farm Bureau manager and he will put your name on the list and tell you when your flock can be culled. This is a real service that should be taken advantage of by more poultrymen. Culls are of no earthly use to anyone except the butcher and the sooner he gets them the better.

Poultrymen will be interested in another meeting of the Northeastern Poultry Council committee on disease control last Friday, when representatives from New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania formulated a program for combating and controlling poultry diseases for these states. C. O. Dossin, poultry extension specialist of the Pennsylvania State College, and Dr. F. C. Beaudette, of New Jersey, were at the meeting.

Incidentally, while we are on the subject of poultry, we hear that Italian hens are loafing on the job. In fact, one Italian economic expert said that the present Italian world trade deficit is partially due to the laziness of the Italian hens. Before the World War, Italy was a heavy exporter of eggs, now she is a large importer. Whether Mussolini's population increase program has had anything to do with this is a matter to think about, at any rate the facts are there, and the poultrymen of central New York need not worry about imports of Italian eggs.

One other topic concerning eggs and we will go on to something else. Pennsylvania's first egg auction opened at Doylestown, last Monday, with 102

### W. G. Y. Features

MONDAY—August 17

7:00—WGY Farm Forum.

"Feeding Fish to Farm Animals", Charles M. Struven, Pres., Charles M. Struven Co.

"Electrical Safety in Agriculture", R. A. Bloomsbury, Rural Service Representative, N. Y. Power and Light Corp.

"Farm Question Box", E. W. Mitchell, Farm Advisor.

TUESDAY—August 18

11:20—"The Great Western Turnpike", Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

12:30—"Showing Cattle at the Fair", C. M. Slack, Manager, Washington County Farm Bureau.

12:40—American Agriculturist Farm News Briefs.

THURSDAY—August 20

12:30—"Cooperation," W.J. Birdsall, Specialist in Cooperation, N. Y. State Dept. of Agriculture and Markets.

12:40—Editor Ed Looks at Life.

FRIDAY—August 21

12:20—"Disease of Sheep," Dr. Lynn H. Tripp, Albany County Veterinarian.

cases of eggs sold, according to County Agent W. F. Greenawalt, of Bucks County. Nearly two hundred were present at the initial sale, and receipts were estimated at \$1000. Prices were good and the auction will continue every Monday and Thursday, with larger consignments expected.

Grape growers will be interested to learn that Arthur H. Burns, of Penn Yan, has perfected a device which can be inserted in the middle of an ordinary bushel basket. This middle deck is slipped into place when the basket is half full, thus taking the weight of the grapes off the bottom clusters and preventing their being crushed in handling and transport.

### Thirty-Seventh Week at Storrs

**F**OR the first time since the middle of November egg production in the Storrs contest has dropped below 60 per cent, but not enough below as yet to make this a serious matter. The range for these last 34 weeks has been from a fraction over 60 to a high of 77.9 per cent the second week in April. A month earlier Leghorns as a class hit the highwater mark of 85.6 per cent.

In the 37th week the total lay for all pens was 4162 eggs or an average yield for all breeds and varieties of 59.5 per cent. This is 160 eggs under the previous week's production and eight eggs less than for the corresponding week last year.

### Australorps Are Pacemakers

A pen of Australorps entered by Kabeyun Farm from Pittsford, Vt. hit the line last week for a gain of 63 points and thereby set up a mark that no other pen could quite equal. Leghorns bred and owned by Egg and Apple Farm at Trumansburg, N. Y. turned out to be the closest competitors when they scored 62 points.

Tom Barron's pen of the same breed from Catforth, Eng. ranked third for the week with a total of 59 points. Three other pens of Leghorns entered by R. L. Montgomery of Simsbury, Conn., Wene Chick Farm of Vineland, N. J., and Hollywood Poultry Farm of Woodinville, Wash. all tied for fourth place with 57 points each.

### Beating the Game

Changing conditions not only warrant but sometimes demand changes in management even to the point of introducing innovations. At the moment careful culling concerns many operators. Under present poultry conditions this job should be done with more than the usual discretion.

Another means of beating the game is to have your man take care of a little larger flock and thereby reduce the labor charge per bird. Good managers are "crowding" a few more pullets in each house, if you don't mistake our meaning in the use of this word "crowding", which no good poultryman ever sanctions.

The matter of artificial lights for old hens will shortly be up for the poultrymen's consideration. Housing pullets as they come into production is for many already at hand and they must, of course, be fed judiciously and well or there's sure to be trouble ahead.



# Cooking Is Such Fun !

*Little Folks Like Creative Work Just As the Grown-Ups Do*

OF course children should help the mother, especially when there are five small folks in the family. But so often the "helping jobs" are uninteresting ones. "You may dust the living-room, and be sure and do it all carefully!" "Elsie, you wash the dishes, and Ada wipe them!" Well, there is nothing specially thrilling about that.

But when Ada was told "I will show you how to make a nice salad for lunch!" that was "exceedingly great joy" for ten-year-old! And after a few

lemonade, orange, apple cider, or rhubarb juice should always be used as a basis when the sweeter, heavier fruit juices are combined.

Milk julep is a favorite with the children and is a painless way of getting down the afternoon glass of milk. Beat an egg until it is light, add a tablespoon of sugar, one-sixteenth of a teaspoon of salt, one-fourth teaspoon vanilla, and a cup of milk. Chill until ready to serve, then beat until foamy.

Cocoa syrup may be added to milk julep for variety; this too is excellent for children. The cocoa syrup is made by combining one-half cup of sugar, one-fourth cup of cocoa, one tablespoon flour, one-sixteenth teaspoon salt. Add a cup of boiling water and boil the mixture for five minutes, after which one-fourth of a teaspoon of vanilla should be added.

## Why Canned Fruits Float

TOO heavy a syrup used in canning fruits makes the fruit shrink and float to the top; too long cooking makes fruits lose their shape or shrink, or become lighter than the syrup and float to the top of the jar.

A loosely packed jar, an insufficient blanching of the product or an unsteady pressure during canning may produce an empty space in the top of the can; the same effect may be produced by opening the pressure canner before the pressure has dropped to zero.

Such an empty space does not mean

that the fruit will spoil, but it does detract from the appearance of the jar and wastes space.

Lack of liquid in the jar may be caused by an unsteady temperature during the process or by packing the jar so closely that little space is left when the water is added. Although this does not mean that the food will spoil, the food has a better flavor if it is covered with liquid.

## Tested Recipes

### Oil Pickles

Twenty-five medium sized cucumbers, washed and sliced thinly, crosswise, without peeling. One-half cup salt, sprinkled over, and stirred through. Stir occasionally for six or eight hours. Then drain for at least two hours. Have one quart good cider vinegar, boiled and cooled until cold. One tablespoon each of white mustard seed, yellow mustard seed, and celery seed. Stir through and place all in cans before adding the vinegar. When cans are nearly full, add two tablespoons of olive oil atop each can, seal.—C. R.

### Cabbage and Sweet Peppers

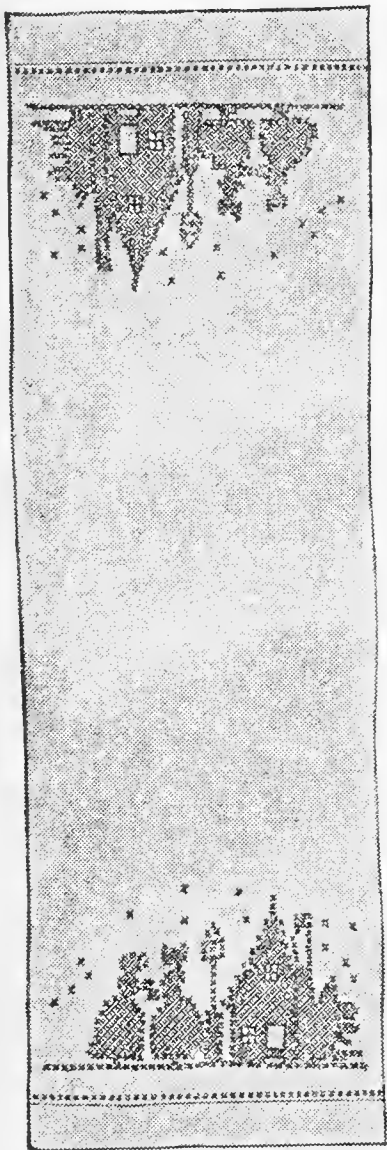
Slice cabbage with a knife, thinly. Also the sweet peppers, seeds and all. Place a layer of cabbage in a two gallon jar, a thin layer of the peppers over, and a sprinkle of granulated sugar, (not over one tablespoon to a layer); repeat cabbage, peppers and sugar until full, or as much as wanted.

Cover with vinegar that has been boiled and cooled. Place plate with weight on top of cabbage and in a day or so, it is all fit for use.—C. R.

## Short Shoes and Stockings

ALTHOUGH the general walker may not be aware of the fact, it is nevertheless true that most of them travel on their longitudinal and transverse arches. In fact, these arches assume great importance. The collapse of one or the other is apt to be a very painful and troublesome affair. A transverse arch extends between the two points on the ball of the foot, while the longitudinal extends from the heel to the toes and carries most of the weight of the body. These arches, when normal, support the weight of the body on their points, and anything which prevents such distribution of the weight will cause trouble. Stockings that are too short and narrow, sharp-pointed toe shoes, climbing stairs on tip toe, standing for long periods of time, toeing out or carrying heavy weights may be the cause of such trouble.

In order to tell whether your arches are right you can take your own foot print. Wet the foot and stand on a piece of colored blotting paper, draw a line around the print. If the arches are normal the print will show only the outer edge of the arch touching the paper.



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supervised efforts, she could put together a very tasty salad, a great help when I was engaged with his autocratic majesty, the baby! The other daughter shared in the cooking lessons, and before long both girls could make a good pot of coffee, poach eggs, and do other simple cooking stunts. Of course, at first, it would have been far easier to do it myself, but now when our daddy comes home in a hurry at an unexpected time, and must go back to work, if I am putting baby to sleep, a very proud daughter will set out a good meal. So let's give the small folks some of the interesting tasks of the household!—A. B. S.

## Keep Sugar Syrup on Hand

HOT summer days are made more bearable if cooling, refreshing drinks can be made quickly. A supply of sugar syrup is a great help if kept on hand in the refrigerator.

This is made by boiling equal amounts of sugar and water together for ten minutes and then sealing in a hot jar to be kept ready for use when wanted. A cupful of rhubarb juice added to this syrup makes a delicious drink.

Another refreshing drink is made by adding to each glass of plain lemonade, two tablespoons of crushed fresh or canned strawberries or blueberries. Any fruit juice left over when canned fruit is opened can be added to lemonade or rhubarb juice to make a good punch. However, a tart juice such as

## More New Quilt Books



WE are offering the ambitious and industrious quilter four more new quilt books. The success of the first four books has been so wide-spread we are now offering four additional quilt books. Each of these books of 16 pages, 7½ x 10 inches in size and printed in two colors, has 12 exact cutting patterns of various popular quilts.

For the benefit of those who missed our first series they were offered as series numbers, M631A, M631B, M631C and M631D, or all four ordered together were listed as M631X and are yet available.

Any of the four new books may be ordered separately as M631E, M631F, M631G, and M631H, or the group of four may be ordered as M631W. Following are the quilt patterns contained in each of the four new books:

Book M631E—Shoo Fly, Grandmother's Flower Garden or French Bouquet, Basket of Oranges, Pineapple, Feather Edge Star, Beautiful Star, Clay's Choice Flower Pot, Broken Dishes, Arabic Lattice, Indian Hatchet, Wrench, Strawberry.

Book M631F—Sunbeam, Mill Wheel, Corn and Beans, Fruit Basket, Aster or Friendship Ring, Seven Stars, Zig-Zag, Fish Block, Tulip Applique, Little Beech

Tree, Mexican Star, Log Cabin, Road to Oklahoma.

Book M631G—Burgoyne's Quilt, Winged Square, Windmill and Outline, Sunburst, Road to California, Triple Irish Chain, Whirlwind, Virginia Star, Rose Cross, King's Crown, Beggar Block, Necktie, Grandmother's Cross.

Book M631H—Grape Basket, Palm Leaf, English Flower, Ribbon Border, String Quilt, Jack in the Box, Goose in the Pond, Double Irish Cross, Spools, Suzanne, Steps to the Altar, Kaleidoscope.

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## For the Full Figure



DRESS PATTERN NUMBER 3150 is especially designed to give slimming lines to the full figure. Lovely new prints in silk crepe, shantung, linen, and voile are especially suitable for hot summer wear and make up very attractively in this design. The pattern cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48-inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards of 39-inch material with ½ yard of 35-inch contrasting. Price, 15 cents.



# Aunt Janet's Corner

## How Would You Choose Your Life Work?

DEAREST AUNTIE:

What a satisfying thrill I got when I read those letters which were printed in May 30th's edition and which were sent to you by courageous mothers and housekeepers!

They have helped me a lot. Am a mother of a three and a half year old girl. Have four rooms to take care of. Only the three of us. But I can find plenty of improvement in the management of my work. In fact, I am not much of a manager in anything I undertake in this world. If possible, will you put an article in your paper about managing one's life and liking it? About finding what one is best suited for?

I do not expect you, Auntie, to do this for me very soon, but some day, please do so! Constant Reader.

My dear lady:

I wish I were wise enough to advise you how best to find what you are suited for and how to manage your life. This is something which few people ever do with complete success. If they are at all normal people, they never feel that things are completely right, and that they have done everything to perfection. That is human nature, and it may be a blessing or a curse.

If we were too contented and too

smug and self-satisfied, then the world would never progress. But it is very important for one's own comfort and contentment that a certain philosophy of life be arrived at, so that there need be no chastising of oneself for matters which cannot be helped, and which worrying does not improve. On the whole, I should say that every man or woman should use every whit of intelligence that God gave him or her to do a good job, whether it is keeping house, making roads, training children, or any of the so-called ordinary affairs of life. Everyday matters should be reduced to a routine, in order that the mind may be left free to think of other things. When I wash dishes, I automatically see that the water is hot, that there is plenty of soap, that the dish pan and dish drainer are in the proper relative positions, in short, that the machinery is ready to operate without any further thought. That is what I mean when I say that a routine matter can be reduced to a mechanical act so that the active use of the mind is not necessary. This leaves me free to make plans, or to listen to the radio, or even to converse with my guests, if they happen to be "kitchen company."

Many household tasks can be made to fall in this same category of routine and should be performed as quickly and as well as health and strength permit. It speaks well of any woman to be a good manager, but that is not all there is to making a home. The companionship which husband and children find in her is what makes the real spirit of home, and if she lets the machinery of running the home tire her to the point of exhaustion, so that there is nothing left but ragged nerves and irritation, the sweetest part of home life has been missed. As long as there are children in the home and it is not absolutely necessary for the woman to contribute to the family income, she is making the best of her privileges and opportunities if she devotes herself primarily to the home life.

In these days, family interests do not stop at the threshold of the home, but extend into every activity of the community where the family goes, the school, the church, the library. A mere work-machine of a woman is not enough in any home and practically all women find that their community meetings serve to whet their minds and stimulate their souls to a more wholesome life at home.

As for finding one's best life work, that is a subject which vocational directors in schools and colleges have spent a lifetime trying to learn well enough so that they can advise wisely the young people with whom they come in contact. The capabilities of a boy or girl should be carefully studied throughout their life in school and in the home; their different preferences should be considered, for it stands to reason that one will do well a thing which he likes to do and is not so apt to succeed in something which he very much dislikes. This is not to say that we should go through life doing only the things we like to do, but to pick out for life work something which irks, would be quite a mistake.

For instance, if a boy or girl can not find any pleasure in making things grow, whether it be livestock, vegetables, fruits or flowers, and if it is no joy to turn the soil and fit it for harvest, that boy or girl should not be forced to live on a farm.

A woman with a natural bent for making beautiful things of fabrics, who takes pride and pleasure in turning out something which fits and looks well, could do better in some fashion or clothing business than one who has no feeling at all for line and color as expressed in costume. Other women feel a distinct thrill of satisfaction when taking out of the oven a pie or cake done to a turn and fit to please the King's taste. A woman of this inclination would do better with one of the many lines of work preparing food for public consumption. These are mere illustrations which might be multiplied by as many occupations as men and women enjoy. Some can be turned to financial profit, others may provide only the satisfaction of spirit which

### Dainty for Afternoon



DRESS PATTERN NUMBER 3146 with its circular ruffle on its capelet collar and the newest cut of pephum flounce bids fair to be one of the best of the summer styles. Chiffon print, voile print, eyelet batiste, self patterned organdie or gay crepe de chene print would be charming in this very fortunate model. The pattern may be had in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36 and 38-inches bust measure. Size 16 requires 4½ yards of 39-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

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## FELS-NAPTHA

THE GOLDEN BAR WITH THE CLEAN NAPTHA ODOR

comes from doing something well. It is this latter class which seems to fall to the lot of most housekeepers, for practically none of their jobs bring financial returns; hence it is necessary for the woman to content herself with the knowledge that her efforts are providing a home and happiness for those she loves best. But any person is happier to have a hobby of some sort; it may be making interesting scrap books or raising delphiniums or chickens, or specializing in biscuits that melt in your mouth. That person would be better balanced simply by having some one specialty which she does better than any of her neighbors.

To be afraid of being a square peg in a round hole is a good wholesome fear, but no one should let fear rule her mind. A good safe plan for preventing such fear is to occupy the mind with so many interesting things, such as reading and study that there is no room left for unwholesome self examination and self depreciation. An honest self-respect and confidence in oneself, is a wonderful asset and carries one far with the assurance that she is doing the very best job under the circumstances.—Aunt Janet.

### Life's Pay Checks

By John W. Holland, D. D.

All of us have read Dr. Holland's short, interesting comments on topics of universal appeal. The book, "Life's Pay Checks," has a collection of Dr. Holland's short talks given in such a way that the ordinary farmer and his wife can understand them. Dr. Holland presents the old story of faith and brotherhood in a manner that is interesting to everyone.

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By  
George Marsh

## The Story Thus Far

Jim Stuart rescues Aurore LeBlond, daughter of the head of the rival fur trading post and then falls in love with her. Paradis, who works for Aurore's father, is bitterly jealous. Jim and Aurore arrange to leave their letters on an island where Paradis intercepts one of them and is given a ducking by Jim.

Jim, planning to go North, meets Aurore on the island where they confess their love for each other. Arriving in the Pipe-stone Country, Jim and his companions, Omar and Esau, are warned against Jingwak, a big medicine man in league with Paradis, and are advised to leave the country.

After several unsuccessful attempts on the lives of Jim and his companions during which Smoke disappears, Esau leaves the party on some mysterious private mission with "Jingwak."

\* \* \*

The bright, mink-like eyes of the old hunter measured the tall figure of the white man from felt hat to moccasins, but his weather-cured face, seamed by the years, evidenced neither excitement nor curiosity as he said in Ojibwa: "You come far."

"Yes," Jim answered in the same tongue, "we come far to talk with the people of the Sturgeon country."

"What have you to tell them? That Jingwak, the shaman, grows fat on the flour and sugar of the trader, Paradis?"

Jim searched the shrewd eyes of the Indian for signs of the derision which the speech implied, but found none. Still, the Ojibwa had used the identical words employed by Stuart at the Pipe-stone Lakes. This was interesting. He would draw the old man out and learn about Esau. Handing the Ojibwa a plug of tobacco, he filled his own pipe.

"I have much to tell them," Jim answered. "It may be that you have much to tell me. Are you alone? Where is your family?"

The Indian gestured toward the tipi. "She is sick."

"Your wife?" Here was a stroke of luck. Stuart carried a small medicine case. It might be that the woman had some slight ailment that he could aid. He had often dressed wounds for the Indians and knew the use of simple medical remedies.

"Yes, she cut her hand and her arm is large, with much pain."

"Infected," thought Jim. "If it hasn't gone too far I can clean it up. That means gratitude—the friendship of these people. They may be useful. And there's no time to waste."

"You have no son to help you on your trap lines this winter?" Jim asked.

The old man gazed grimly into the fire as he shook his head. "I am alone. I had a son, but he is a son no more. He left me to follow the trader Paradis, and the long snows I have seen fall, and melt to swell the rivers, are many."

Here was luck! "Omar, come up here!" Jim called in English to the sentinel at the canoe.

"Go into the tipi and look at the sick squaw," came the guttural demand from the gloom beyond the firelight.

The wily half-breed was not to be drawn into a possible trap. With cocked rifle, he waited for proof of the Ojibwa's story. Invisible, he commanded the tipi and the fire.

"I have medicine and have cured

many Indians at The Lake of the Sand Beaches," Jim said. "Your wife has poisoned her hand. The poison moves fast up the arm. It will reach her neck—then her heart. If you would have her live, I must see her at once."

For a space the Indian scrutinized Jim's frank countenance, lit by the fire glow. Then he entered the tipi, from which directly issued a muffled conversation broken by low moans.

That there was no treachery here, Jim was satisfied.

The Indian emerged from the tent and said: "She is very sick. If the medicine of the white man will help her, she is willing to see him."

Lighting a torch of rolled birch-bark, the Ojibwa led the way into the tipi. As Jim followed, a crouched, invisible figure held a rifle lined on the lodge. Omar was taking no chances.

### Emergency Surgery

On a pile of skins Jim found a squaw writhing in pain, the hand, cut while cleaning fish, was red and swollen, the inflammation reaching to the glands of the forearm. And her head was hot with fever.

As he had guessed, it was a bad case of infection, but there was a chance of checking it as it had not progressed to the shoulder. Returning to his canoe, he took his medicine case from a bag, and had the old man heat a kettle of water. Then he said: "This will give her pain. The wound is full of pus—of poison. It must be cleaned out and washed with medicine. Does she understand it will hurt her?"

The old man smiled grimly. "Has she not been in pain for two sleeps? She says the little knife can be no worse."

So, in the flickering light of the birch-bark, Stuart opened the inflamed hand, cleaned out the wound, sterilized it with bichloride of mercury, and bound it up, while the drawn, grey face of the old squaw wet with the sweat of her agony, held to its stoic immobility.

They went outside to the fire, and the stiff features of the Ojibwa softened as he said: "The white man's medicine is strong. She will be well again."

"I do not know," replied Jim, considering the situation. He might pull the old woman out of her infection if he stayed and dressed the arm. But that meant the risk of showing themselves to camps in the vicinity. And time was precious if they were to help Esau. Omar would never agree to it. But then, there was the brave old soul in the tipi who had not so much as whimpered as he opened the wound, helpless without him. How could he leave her?

Out of the murk Omar suddenly appeared at the fire.

"This is Omar, my friend," said Jim, as the two men exchanged "bo'-jo's" and the customary handshakes. "You have not told me your name."

The old man's seamed face expanded in a chuckle. "My name is Jinaw."

It was Ojibwa for rattle-snake, and Omar's black eyes snapped as he said, significantly thrusting a menacing face into that of the other: "You got your poison fangs ready for somebody?"

With unblinking eyes the Indian answered the strange question. "My fangs are waiting for the trader, Paradis, and Jingwak, the shaman."

### Help or Treachery?

Jim glanced at Omar's surprised face. Could it be that they had stum-

bled upon a possible ally, or was Jinaw leading them on to betray the object of their search? And yet he had trusted Jim with his squaw's arm.

"Why did you ask me if I had come to tell the Ojibwas that Jingwak grows fat on the flour of Paradis?" Jim demanded.

"Because, the sun before the last sleep, Jingwak was here and said so."

"He was here?" Jim was thrilled. This old man might have news of Esau. "Was he alone?"

"Yes, he was waiting for Paradis who had been up river."

"Did he say why Paradis went up river?"

"He said that Paradis went to drive from the country the trader who had been telling the Indians at the Lake of the Great Stones that Jingwak was a false shaman. I told him he could prove that a lie by curing my squaw who was sick."

"What did he do?"

"He said he had no time to set up his medicine lodge, but would drive the devils from her arm," said the old man with a grimace.

"And he proved he was a wabeno, for the devils stayed," laughed Jim.

The face of Jinaw twisted with hate. "That is why the fangs of Jinaw wait for him," he said.

"Has Paradis returned?"

"I have not seen him."

"Have you seen an old man in a bark canoe traveling this way?"

"No."

"Your son went with Paradis?"

"Yes, Jingwak said there were nine with him, in two canoes."

Then, with a glance at Omar, Jim said: "Your son is not killed. We spared him."

Jinaw's face reflected his amazement. "You met them—ten of them—and they did not stop you?"

"My medicine was too strong for them. We left them lying on the trail, but they are not hurt."

For a long space Jinaw's shrewd eyes scrutinized the frank countenance of the white man. Then he said quietly: "You have the face of one whose heart is a stranger to fear; you should have killed them. They will never let you leave this lake alive."

Ignoring the cheerful prophesy, Omar broke into the conversation, which had been carried on entirely in Ojibwa. "Do all the people here believe in this wabeno, Jingwak?"

"No, but many of the young men do."

"Will the old men listen to us if we talk to them?"

"They will listen, but Paradis will find you with his young men and kill you."

Omar grimaced in Jinaw's grave face. "The medicine of this white man laughs at knife and bullet. Ask Paradis what he did with his nine men." Then Omar's swart face hardened into a menacing mask. "The fangs of Jinaw seek the trader Paradis and this wabeno. They, also, are our enemies. Jinaw is old, his son has left him, and he needs friends. We will be his friends."

The three filled their pipes and sat down by the fire, while Omar, now convinced that the old Indian was sincere, lost no time in planning to make use of him in their search for Esau. As an earnest of their friendship, Omar brought from the canoe, flour, sugar, tea, and tobacco, none of which the old man had, and gave the sick squaw a dipper of stimulating tea, which she gratefully swallowed. Then, heartened by the good fortune which had led them to the tipi of Jinaw, the Rattle-Snake, they paddled a mile down the shore and hid canoe and outfit as the young moon broke through clouds above a lake drifted with shadows.

While the sky cleared and, here and there, the mirror of the lake picked up the stars, one question harassed the thoughts of the two men who had been told by Jinaw that their canoe would

American Agriculturist, August 1, 1931 never turn south up the racing Sturgeon: Where was Esau?

\* \* \*

## CHAPTER XX

AS the night deepened and the moon dipped toward the black buttresses of the spruce ridge flanking the western shore, its beams touched two blurred shapes stretched in an open space beside a stony beach. Far out on the lake the funereal night wail of a loon lifted from the shadows. Then, for a long space, forest and lake slumbered, until, at last, on the heavy silence of the timbered shore broke the deep-toned "whoo, hoo-hoo-hoo, whooo-who!" of the horned owl. But the shapes in the blankets lay like dead men.

Again the hush of the tomb returned to the forest, while the moon rode from sight behind a drift of cloud, and murk swallowed the muffled figures on the shore. For a time the patrols of the forest night gave no voice, then the hunting call of the feathered assassin of the shadows again marred the deep peace. But the shaggy sentinel, Smoke, no longer kept guard beside his sleeping master. The sinister sound was unheard. The blanketed heaps did not stir.

Time passed and the moon broke from its curtain of cloud to light the lake shore and touch the wrapped shapes near the hidden canoe. Then, close by, like the stealthy movement of padded feet, sounded a faint rustle. For a long space, silence; and the sound was repeated. Again, silence, while the night grew older; until, with the noiselessness of a snake, something left the packed gloom of the scrub and writhed into the moonlight.

Near the two still shapes now lay a third.

Again movement in the black murk of the brush, the swift progress of a dark body, and where two had lain—now lay four.

Heavy with silence the forest slumbered on.

Then moonbeam touched bright metal in the lifted hands of two kneeling men as they struck at the huddled figures between them—struck again. But their knife hands did not lift for the third blow at the sleeping men, for, like the rush of stalking wolves, the impact of two heavy bodies ground their faces into the soil, as the skinning knives of Omar Boisvert and Jim Stuart drove deep into their backs.

Leaving the tricked henchmen of Paradis stiffening beside the blanketed heaps which the men from Sunset House had cunningly arranged to simulate the shapes of sleeping men, Jim and Omar listened in the murk of the shore willows for the sound of muffled paddles or men moving in the forest in the rear of the camp.

### Jinaw—The Rattlesnake?

"I tole you de trick would work," Omar breathed into the ear of his chief. "Jinaw, he fool me, but I have fear just de same. He tole dem we go little piece down de lak' to sleep."

"Old Jinaw! To think he would betray us!" murmured Jim, bitter with the thought of the treachery of the Indian whom he had befriended.

"Dey see us from de lak' wile we talk to de Rattle-Snake at de fire. Hees fang weel spit no more poison w'en Omar squeeze hees t'roat."

"And his squaw—poor old soul!"

"Ah-hah! She ees de moder of wan ov dose who come to keel us een our sleep, mebbe. You sorry for her?"

"Yes, I am sorry for her. She was so game when I hurt her. I believe I could have saved her too. Now she'll die—if you put Jinaw out of the way."

"Shish!"

The steel-hard fingers of Omar closed on Jim's arm as the straining ears of the two waited for the repetition of a sound back in the forest. Shortly it came.

"Rabbit!" growled Omar, as the fa-

(Continued on Opposite Page)







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From Big type Barron strain Leghorns, R.O.P. 200-291 large egg size breeding. Health certified by licensed Veterinarian. Also hens and breeding cockerels. Shipped C. O. D. on approval. Catalog free.  
Fairview Hatchery & Poultry Fm., Zeeland, Mich. Box 5 R.2

### CHICKS

Bar., S.C. Wh. Leg.....\$6.00 per 100  
Mixed or Assorted.....\$6.00 per 100. Order Direct.  
CLOVERDALE HATCHERY  
Cloyd Niemond, Prop. Box 11, McAlisterville, Pa.

### CHICKS

Large Eng. Leghorns, 6c; Barred Rocks, 7c; Mixed, 6c. 100% guaranteed, circular free. Order from adv., C.O.D. or cash. Heavy Mixed 6c.  
TWIN HATCHERY, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

### PULLETS

Barron Strain White Leghorns, four months old, \$1. each. Eight weeks old 60c. Rhode Island Reds and Barred Rocks same price.  
TAYLORS HATCHERY, - - LIBERTY, N. Y.

## Don't Let Your Accident Insurance Policy Run Out

If you have been notified that your policy is to run out soon, renew it right away with an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST agent or direct to,

American Agriculturist,

10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



## Post Your Farm

### And Keep Trespassers Off

WE unreservedly advise farmers to post their land. The signs we have prepared are worded to comply with Conservation Law.

Per Dozen .....\$ 1.00  
Per Fifty ..... 3.50  
Per Hundred ..... 6.50  
Per Thousand..... 60.00

Specially worded signs will be made up at slight additional cost. Names and addresses will be imprinted at \$2.00 for the first one hundred and \$1.00 for each additional one hundred.

These signs are made up of extra heavy cloth material that will withstand the severities of the weather.

To avoid loss of cash in mail, send check or money order with order.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



## With the A. A Poultry Farmer



## The Hens to Cull

By L. E. WEAVER  
A. A. Poultry Editor

HENS are very much like automobiles in some ways, and also very different in other ways. Both hens and autos give their best service in their first year. Both are short-lived and



L. E. Weaver

must soon be replaced by new models. With both hens and autos the question is bound to come up as to when the time has come to make the change. Here is where one of the differences comes in. To run the car another year postpones the expenses of getting the new one, but decreases the trade-in value when the new car is eventually purchased. That is usually determined largely by the age of the car. A three-year-old hen, however, will bring as much on the market as a two-year-old, but, as a rule, she will not lay as many eggs.

### Hens Are Not All Alike

Some hens are better layers than others. The best ones lay enough in the first year so that even though they lay 10 to 15 percent fewer in their second year it is still more profitable to keep them for another year than to replace them with higher-priced pullets. This is particularly true if one is producing chicks for himself or for sale. The question then is to decide which are the birds that are no longer profitable and are to be traded in. This sorting over of the laying flock in the summer months is commonly called culling. The term is an unfortunate one, for to the purchaser that word "cull" means second grade or worse, and, of course, that is not true of cull hens when market quality is considered.

### Handsome Is As Handsome Does

Now, when we come to pick out the profitable hens from the loafers we come to another difference between the hen and the automobile. The more frayed-out and ragged the hen's furnishings appear, and the more faded her color the more valuable she is to her owner, which, of course, is not true of a car.

The best way to predict what a hen is going to do next season is to determine what she has done this season. We can read a good hen's history in her worn and shabby plumage, in her faded shanks and beak, in her plump red comb and prominent, alert eyes, her long deep and wide body and soft pliable skin. On the other hand we can just as readily read a record of indolence in an early change of plumage, in bright yellow shanks and beak, in slender lines and flighty disposition, and shrunken and faded comb.

It is often said that the sooner such hens are sent to market the better. Sometimes that is not strictly true. No bird should ever go to market until it is in good flesh. It is the indiscriminate sending of all sorts of skinny and diseased birds to market in the past that has to a large extent built up the marketman's prejudice against the "little" Leghorns. After the flock is culled it is an excellent plan to sort over the discarded birds, send the plump ones to market at once and put the rest in a pen for conditioning. Real money can be made by feeding 2c corn meal to produce 25c chicken meat.

### When to Cull

The ideal in culling would be to take each bird out the day she had laid her last egg for the season. This is obviously impractical and impossible. It is practical, however, to make a thorough sorting of the flock at monthly intervals starting at the first of June and that is the best plan. But if one has not learned to do his own culling and must hire it done, he probably

will cull only once or twice. I believe it is well worth while to hire a good man to cull, say in July for the first time and then again in September. If only one culling is made, August or September is the time to make it.

### Broodiness and Culling

If a hen goes broody and is promptly broken up by imprisonment in an airy coop and by plenty of feed she usually goes back to laying very soon. If she does not repeat the offense she may be worth keeping over for another year of laying. If she does repeat and becomes broody perhaps three or four times in a season she certainly should be taken out of the flock. If a broody hen is not promptly broken up she requires a long time to come back and during that long vacation she will take on a large amount of yellow color and may go through a partial moult. All of this counts against her when the flock is being culled. It is an excellent plan, therefore, to mark every hen when she is shut up in the broody coop with a distinctive colored legband. For instance, if yellow bands are used for marking the broody birds and for no other purpose, whenever the one who is culling the flock came to a bird with a yellow band he could make some allowance for her yellow legs or beak, but if she carried two or three yellow bands he probably would not make much allowance.

Now is the best time for culling. The returns are so sure and the work itself so easily learned and so easily done that every flock should have at least one culling each summer. The County Agricultural Agent will help to find some one who can be hired to do the work for you, but a better plan is to learn to do it for yourself and then to make cullings at intervals of three or four weeks all through the summer. An excellent Bulletin (No. 175) on Culling and Selection for Egg Production may be obtained by writing to the New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York. It is well illustrated and a careful study of it should enable one to do a reasonably good job culling his own flock.

## Cow-Testing—Is It Getting Anywhere?

(Continued from Page 3)

Ithaca, and Middletown. There are several county laboratories, also, situated at Elmira, Owego, Cortland, Oswego, Utica, Malone, Plattsburg, and Westport.

When a laboratory receives your name, a sample dipper, a notebook in which to file the completed record sheets, and full instructions are mailed to you. You will also receive the Dairy Record Club sample box with sample cans and report blanks. When you get this sample box, you weigh the evening milk and grain of each cow and take a milk sample according to your instructions. You repeat this the next morning. These samples are then forwarded to the laboratory where they are tested and the grain and production records compared. The completed reports are then mailed back to you, together with a letter giving directions on how to use the records and to improve still further your dairy practices.

This is a splendid service, and although it is young, hundreds of dairymen have already availed themselves of it. A nominal charge is made to cover expenses.

Of course, also, there is nothing to prevent any dairyman from obtaining a Babcock Tester and a set of record books in order to make his own tests and records without outside help.

It would seem, therefore, that the man who really wants to keep his head above water during the temporary depression that we have ahead of us in the dairy business, should use every available opportunity to get his dairy business on a low-cost basis.





## Langwell, Alias Cooney, Alias Carroll

IN the issue of June 27 we mentioned a bond salesman who appeared to be misrepresenting facts to our subscribers in western New York. This man gave his name as H. J. Carroll, also John A. Cooney. A subscriber near Binghamton read this account and wrote that a man answering this description who called himself F. Langwell had been to see him and that he had given him a bond worth \$960 to sell. We wrote our subscriber in western New York to compare notes and received word that the said Carroll had been arrested and was in the Bath jail. We published these facts in our issue of July 18.

Now we have a letter from our subscriber near Binghamton which reads as follows:

"I sent your letter relating to the bond salesman to Mr. Keane, Asst. Attorney

trees by telephone or electric companies for the stringing of wires. There is nothing in the Public Service Law that will enable us to do anything about such a complaint. I may point out to you, however, that there are two remedies:

In the first place, one could stipulate when he grants a right of way across land, that the trees are not to be cut, or, as to exactly how they may be cut. If the company did not agree to this, one could refuse to grant them the desired right of way.

In the second place, one always has recourse in the courts for any damage the company has done to his property. This is a matter of suit for damages, and proving the claim to the satisfaction of the court. If one can show in the courts that his trees have been damaged, he can collect from the company for such damages.

It should, of course, be pointed out that if the telephone or electric line is in the public highway right of way, rather than on one's property, one could not collect damages in such case, even if the trees stood on his land and overhung the highway, providing the company keeps within the highway area.

### A Good Story—If True

A SUBSCRIBER recently sent us a letter from an egg buyer in New York City who had solicited shipments. In the letter was the following statement: "We charge no commission, but get you full value for your eggs. We make a specialty of handling eggs, sell them direct to the retail trade, give our personal attention to all shipments received, and are therefore in a position to realize a better price for your eggs, than you would get elsewhere."

In the first place, a checkup on this firm indicates that their credit rating is not particularly favorable. Perhaps the reason they do not charge commission is because they could not make out a statement which would warrant the State Department of Agriculture and Markets in granting them a license to do business. All firms who buy farm produce on commission in New York City are required to get a license and take out a bond for the protection of shippers.

The New York City market is so big that we doubt any statement that one firm can constantly get more money than another for eggs of the same quality. This is the old story of soliciting shipments on the promise of better returns. The proper way to choose a dealer is to investigate a firm's credit rating and reputation first, then when they give you satisfaction, stick by them.

### Simon Mohr Seen in New Jersey

I SAW the picture of Simon Mohr, the fake eye doctor, in your paper. He called at my doc's selling glasses but I had mislaid my paper, and now that I found it, it is the same man. I took the picture to my neighbor's and they say it is the man. He has already faked an old couple out of \$25 for glasses. I hope he can soon be caught.

I have notified the State Police at Washington, N. J.

My neighbor says he has quite a roughly dressed man with him. He found out the names of some neighbors of this old couple and told them that they bought glasses. We asked that man and he had not seen the doctor.

The police said he would call at my home and I will give him my paper.

—SUBSCRIBER, New Jersey.

### John Davies Out of Business

WE have just been notified that John H. Davies, who was a licensed and bonded commission merchant doing business at 102 Warren St., New York, N. Y. has discontinued business and left the market. Through the efficient cooperation of the State Department of

Agriculture and Markets several claims of subscribers for produce shipped have been straightened out. We still have one claim for trucking, a claim which, of course, is not covered by the bond which this firm took out. We are passing this information along for the benefit of our subscribers.

### C. O. D. Shipments Will Stop This

WE have had an unusual number of complaints this past spring from subscribers who have shipped maple syrup to city customers and have been unable to collect pay for it. Our suggestion would be that subscribers ship

### Appreciation

I WISH to thank you sincerely for your recent check for \$20. of North American Accident Insurance Co. for injuries received in auto accident on May 26th.

Your paper is well worth all it costs alone, and when one considers the insurance protection in addition, the wonder is that anyone can afford to be without the American Agriculturist.

Up to this time, my policy in the North American Accident Insurance Co.—through the American Agriculturist—was a sort of joke among my friends. They tried to tell me—as it were—that I had to be injured in the full of the moon on the 29th of February by a one horse buggy on a railroad track. Now I have the laugh on them because I know it is as good an insurance policy (accident) as ever was written.

Conrad Franke,  
Farmingdale, L. I.

on credit only to those they personally know, and in all other cases that they ship C.O.D. which will insure that they get their money for the syrup.

### Report Chicken Thefts Promptly

I have heard that you gave a reward of \$100 for the conviction and sentence of chicken thieves. I recently missed about half my chickens and called the

State Troopers who arrested Richard Simons. He was taken before Justice of the Peace Arthur Haywood and drew a six months sentence in the Oneida County jail.

On May 13, 1931, three men were at my chicken house. We caught one at the door of the house and about an hour and a half later caught the other one. I am sending you a copy of the court record together with a letter from the Attorney General's office. I understand that you are offering a reward for the arrest and conviction of chicken thieves.

THE first of the above letters came from New York State and the second from Delaware. For years we have maintained that too often chicken thieves get off with light sentences and about five years ago the Publisher of American Agriculturist offered a series of rewards for information leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment of chicken thieves. These rewards were continued for some time and then official notice was given in the Service Bureau columns that they had been discontinued. However, all rewards were paid on cases which were pending at the time the offer of the rewards was stopped.

Once in a while we get letters like the above so we are taking the trouble to explain the situation at this time. We are still glad to do everything possible to stop this nuisance of chicken stealing. The State Police in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and authorities in other nearby states, have been very thorough and efficient in investigating all cases which we have called to their attention. The most important thing to do when chickens are stolen is to act promptly. Notify your nearest State Trooper and give him all possible evidence. Possibly the evidence will not be sufficient to warrant an arrest but in many cases it is when prompt action is taken.

### Avoid Sending Cash

There is always some danger that money will be lost when it is sent through the mail. This is particularly true of coins. May we, therefore suggest that when you have occasion to send money to American Agriculturist, either for subscriptions, patterns, embroidery, trespassing notices, or insurance policies that you send either a check or postal money order. Where amounts are very small, stamps will be acceptable.

**Thrown from Land Roller**

I RECEIVED a draft of \$60.00 about July 1st from the North American Accident Insurance Co. for injuries received by being thrown from a land roller April 17th, 1931.

I wish to thank the American Agriculturist very much for the fine service given me and will gladly recommend said Insurance Company to anyone who wishes an accident insurance.

Very truly yours,  
Joseph McGrain, Sr.,  
Columbus, N. J.

Mr. McGrain was seriously injured April 17th, 1931 by being thrown from a land roller when a team ran away. When he subscribed for the paper he took out one of the new limited farm machinery policies.

General at Binghamton. On July 4 he went to the Bath jail and saw Langwell, alias Carroll, alias Cooney. He is the same man who came here and had my name in a notebook along with about five hundred other suckers. He is in jail for impersonating a Federal Officer and raking in \$50 from a speakeasy. He has enough to answer for to keep him safe for some time.

Had I not read the Service Bureau page I might never have located him. I am told that there is a chance that I may recover the bond which I gave to Langwell."

One of the aims of the American Agriculturist Service Bureau is to warn readers and save them from possible losses. Time after time readers call on us for help "after the horse has been stolen" when they could have been saved loss had they read a warning which appeared on Service Bureau page only a few weeks previous.

It pays to read the Service Bureau columns regularly.

### In This Case It's Trees That Get Trimmed

Am writing for your advice on the protection of trees. About a year ago the power company set poles along the highway on my property and I asked them not to trim any trees. They said they would put poles high enough to clear the trees. When they set the poles they were not tall enough to clear the trees. For three months I kept them from trimming the trees but last week they went there on my place and cut the best tree I had. I would like to know if there is any law to protect your own trees or can they go there at any time and chop them down.

WE referred this inquiry to the Public Service Commission and are herewith printing their reply for the benefit of any of our readers who may experience the same trouble:

The Public Service Commission has no jurisdiction over the cutting of shade

## A NEW POLICY

American Agriculturist Subscribers May Now Have Protection While Operating Farm Machinery

## Pays

\$60.00 a month [\$15.00 a week for as many as 15 weeks] while totally disabled---or \$2000.00 for LOSS of LIFE

While operating a mowing machine, hay rake, hay tedder, wagon, reaping or binding machine, tractors, plows, harrow, land-roller, grain drill, corn planter, potato planter, cultivators, bean puller, potato digger, hay baler, buzz saw, spray rig, manure spreader, sleigh, which is tipped over, broken or otherwise disabled.

Policy also pays if struck by lightning, or in a burning building, also if thrown from farm machines.

This Policy is for American Agriculturist subscribers only with a five year subscription

An authorized American Agriculturist salesman will take your application and subscription.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in  
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST





# BUY HER WHAT SHE NEEDS

HERE IS A PULLET that belongs to H. E. Babcock, General Manager of the G. L. F. System. She is 4½ months old. Reared like millions of others this year, on G. L. F. Starting and Growing Mash, she is a sturdy, vigorous bird, now ready to lay. What feed does she need?

- Mr. Babcock very frankly says that he personally knows little about feeding poultry. He also adds that neither he nor Mr. Whitney, his hired man, need to be experts, since they can rely with absolute confidence on the G. L. F. Mashers which are made according to the specifications of the Poultry Feed Conference Board.

- As a G. L. F. patron, Mr. Babcock has a choice of two G. L. F. Laying Mashers for his pullets---G. L. F. SUPER LAYING MASH or G. L. F. SUPER LAYING MASH WITH ALFALFA MEAL.

- He knows from experience that either of these mashers, when fed according to directions, will keep his pullets in good health and weight and keep them producing profitably over a long period.

- All poultrymen in New York, New Jersey, and northern Pennsylvania, of course, can get these same mashers at prices surprisingly low, considering the formulas and the specified quality of the ingredients used.

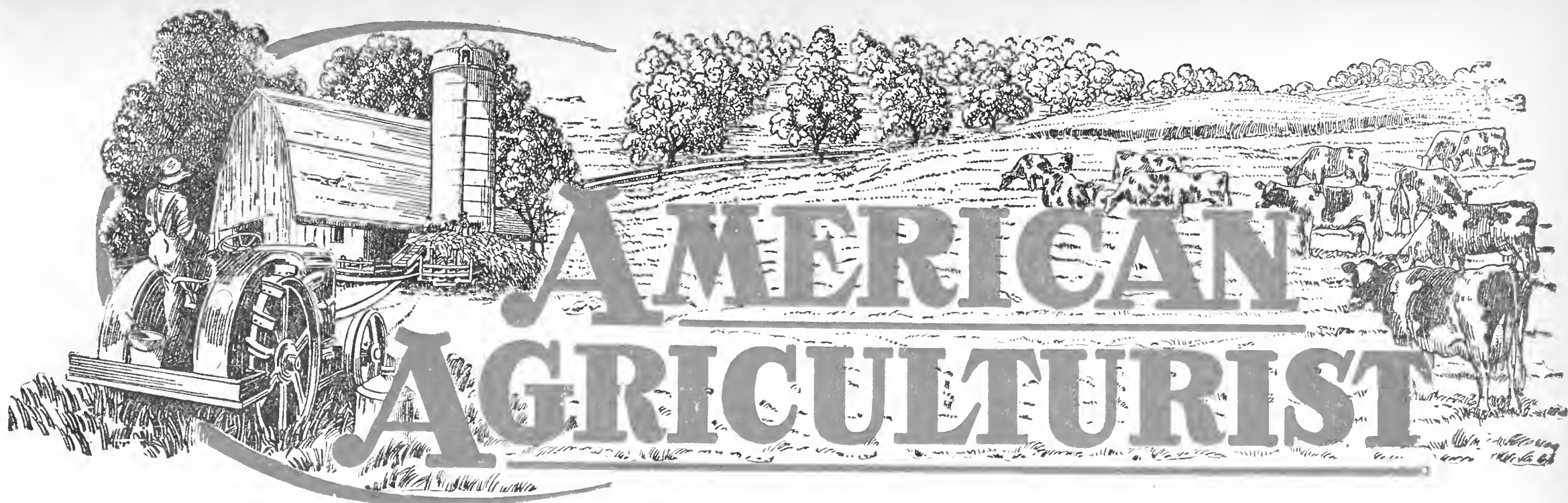
For example—there are in these mashers only white fish meal dried by a process which preserves its full protein and vitamin value—high protein meat scraps made from fresh meat products—flour middlings instead of standard middlings—heavy low fiber oats—bright green alfalfa meal from which considerable fiber has been removed—fancy yellow corn meal (the entire kernel)—cod liver oil reinforced in Vitamin D and proved on chicks before it is used—and Dairy-leaf dried milk.

No manufacturer without a laboratory to test ingredients can possibly consistently match the quality of these mashers. Few can equal their price even with quality sacrificed. Get formulas and prices from your G. L. F. Agent Buyer.

*The* **G. L. F.**

**COOPERATIVE G. L. F. EXCHANGE, INC. • ITHACA, N. Y.**





\$1.00 per year

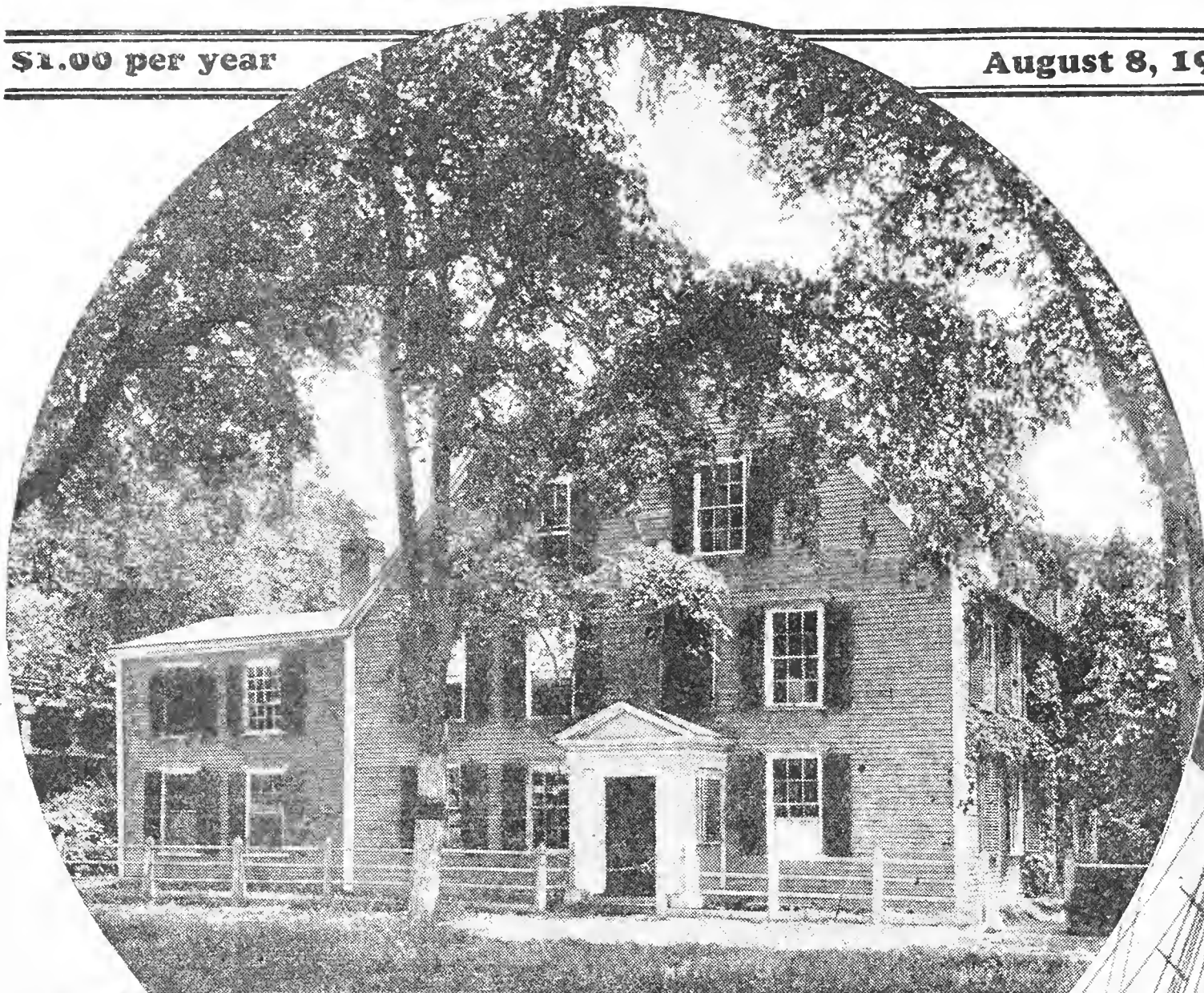
August 8, 1931

Published Weekly

## SONGS— THAT MOTHER USED TO SING

Old Ironsides

*Oliver Wendell Holmes, whom we all know as among the foremost American Men of Letters, wrote a short poem one day when he was just old enough to vote and was hot under the collar. It saved the most famous fighting ship of the War of 1812 from destruction by the United States Navy Department. At the left is his father's home, where he wrote the poem; below is a picture of "Old Ironsides," and at the lower left, a picture as we best know him. Story page 3.*



OLD IRONSIDES

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES      BURT O. WILDER

Allegretto

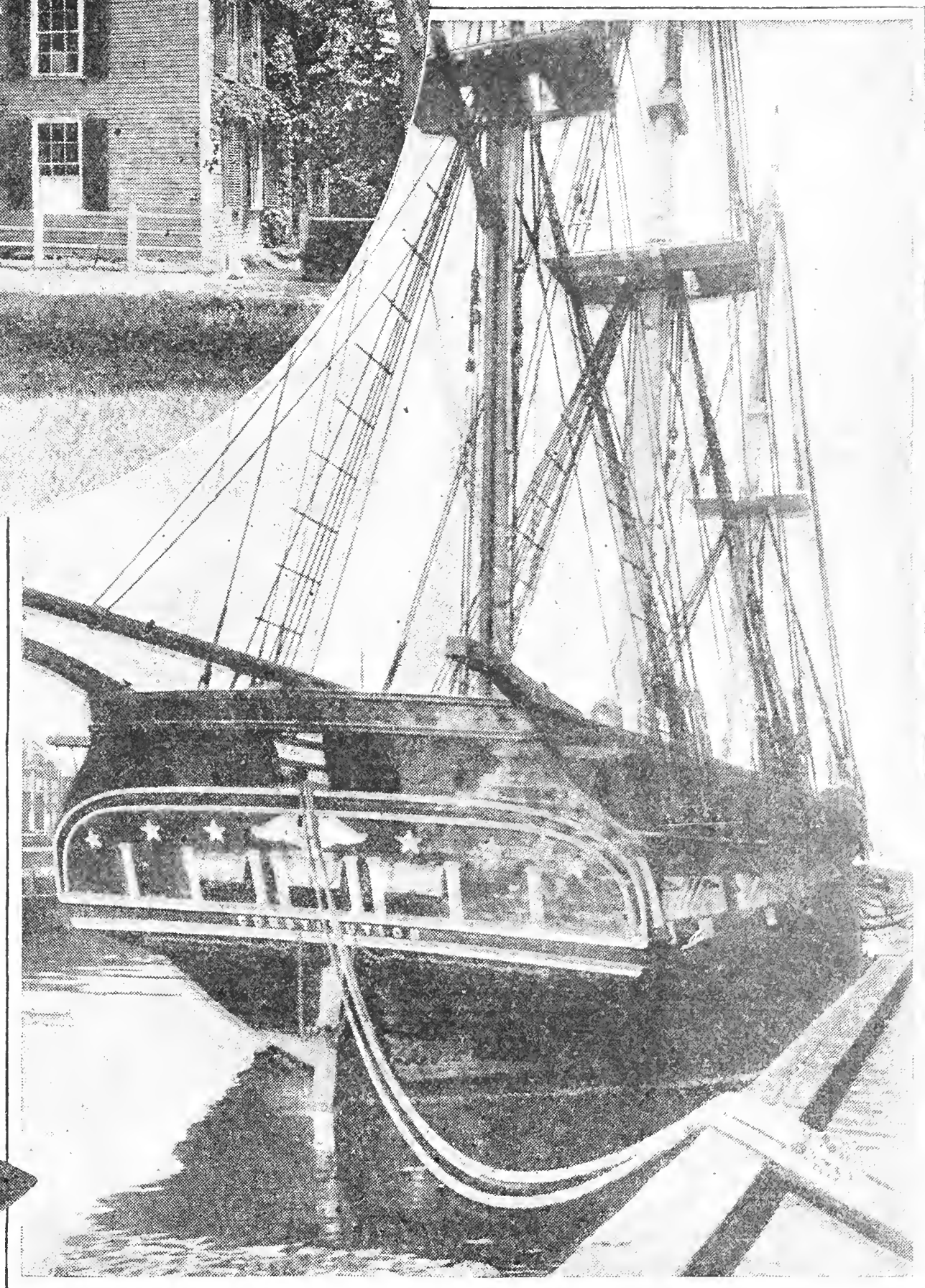
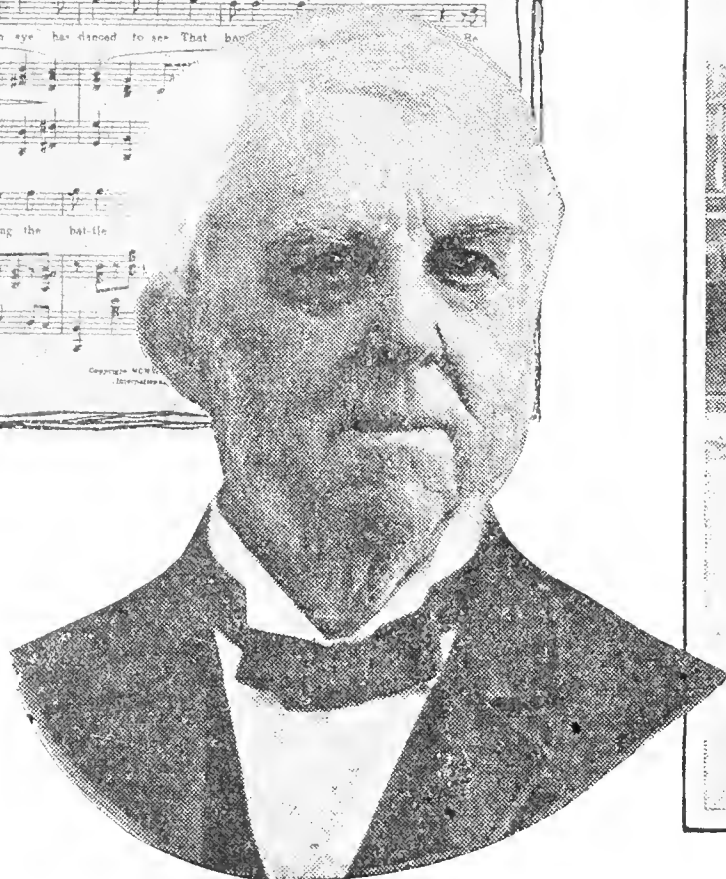
VOICE

PIANO

long has it sailed on sea and land Long has it sailed so high, And

man, y an eye has dared to see That

neath it rang the battle





# How I Utilize Bags

*This Thrifty Housewife Has Some New Uses for Them*

DEAR Editor:

Your helpful article on beds and bed linens made me wonder how many farm women make use of the grain and flour bags of unbleached muslin. Mine have kept me in many pieces for the beds for many years. Here's how:

Open up bags, wet well and soap lettering well. Roll up, leave in tub until next day, rub lettering on board well. Any lettering left on is treated same way, rub again following day. I bleach in winter by leaving on clothes line to freeze, in summer, on grass in the sun. For pillow slips and sheets, I treat as above. For aprons, spreads or toys, I leave them cream color. For a spread, I join with a piece of good washable print or cretonne. Join two pieces for strips, then one long strip to join the two in centre. Four more bags joined makes a lining. A thin batting filling can be quilted in if liked. Four makes a good sheet for the bed. Aprons trimmed with odd pieces of print or gingham put on like bias tape, a little wider; make a holder to match; makes a nice present.

I also make dolls and animals for the children and for our church club sales. Cut out, shape and work features on with embroidering floss. A cover for a best dress or suit can be made with them; a shoe bag for the closet, bound, of course, with color; a "clothespin cottage" which sold well at our last sale, etc., etc. So many useful things we can all use. Children's aprons with animal pockets made thus: Cut the pattern of a duck, cat, rabbit or dog in plain cloth, bind apron with same color and you have a nice present for a child. A man's sleeping suit can be made from bags and wear well.—Mrs. F. I.

## Use Simple Glass Jars

THE best jar for canning, can be perfectly sealed, has no metal touching the food, and fits the shelves and receptacles in which it is to be placed

while canning. It should be made simply so that it is easily washed and has the fewest possible parts that might need replacing. A jar with a wide mouth and straight sides, that has a glass cover fastened on with a metal device is good. The glass should be smooth both inside and out.

To test before using, run the fingers around the jar and the lid to make

sure the glass is smooth. Test it further by partly filling it with boiling water, adjusting the rubber and cover, sealing and then turning the jar upside down. If there is any leakage, and the cause can not be remedied, the jar should only be used for pickles or marmalade, that do not require perfect sealing.

## Our Favorite Way of Cooking Chicken

PUT up a young chicken as for boiling. Be sure it is not over eight months old. Drain and dredge heavily with flour. Put two or three tablespoons butter or lard in a deep frying pan and fry the chicken to a golden brown. Pour about two quarts of milk over this and add a tablespoon of salt. Set on back of stove to simmer for an hour. Turn chicken occasionally, to prevent burning on. This is delicious and the gravy is as nice as the chicken. An older hen can be boiled till nearly tender then dredged with flour, but it isn't so nice. Pork ribs or tenderloin are fine cooked this way too.

—Mrs. R.E.G.

## The Looks Help

FOOD which looks good to eat will help many a mother with a feeding problem on her hands. We "eat with our eyes" and the battle is half won

## For Smart Matrons



DRESS PATTERN NO. 3038 exhibits best points of the season's style, in its fitted hip yoke effect and sleeve ripples. The softly falling jabots and deep cross-over vest have a decidedly slimming effect. Printed crepe silk, georgette, chiffon, or chiffon voile would drape softly if used for this pattern which is available in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48-inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yards of 39-inch material with 3/4 yard of 39-inch contrasting and 1/4 yard of 39-inch all-over lace. PATTERN PRICE, 15c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern, sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps. Add 12c for one of the Summer Catalogs, and address to Pattern Department, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

if the sense of sight is pleased. After that the rest is easy, especially if the food smells as good as it looks. So when appetites are lagging, a few little tricks in serving or cooking the food will help tremendously.

Such little tricks are brightening the cooked cereal with raisins or other dried fruit, cutting cookies with cutters in form of animals, topping off a pudding with a bit of red jelly or serving in a dish kept just for special occasions. Monotony in flavor or appearance spoils the best of foods and often the little extra touch makes an opportunity for using odds and ends that have been left over. Bread crumbs browned in butter and sprinkled over a dish of spinach or green beans not only adds flavor and interest but use up the dry bread. A bit of preserved fruit nicely tops off the serving of ice cream, the sour pickle or two may be chopped and mixed with the salad dressing.

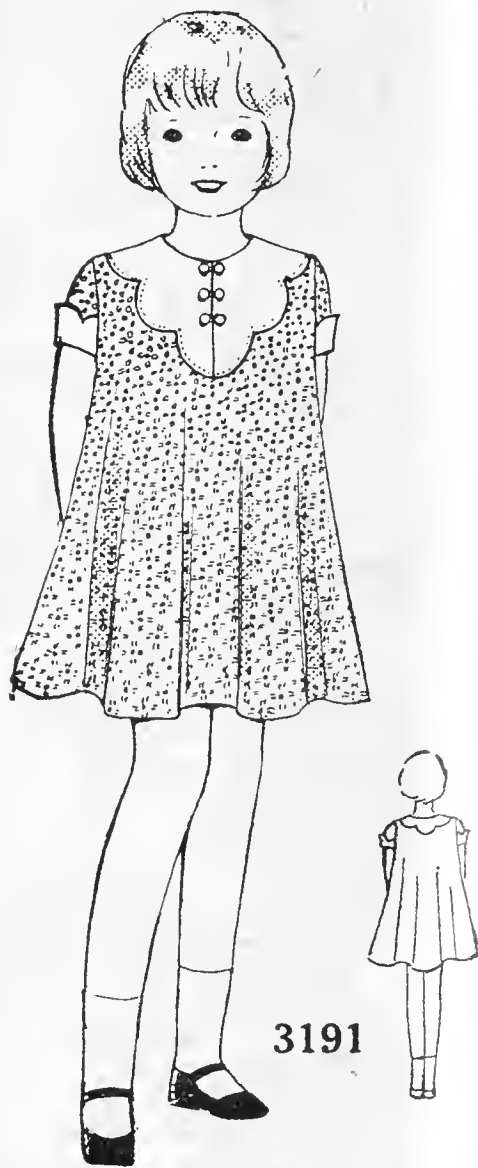
## Prohibition Punches

"PROHIBITION Punches" is a collection of recipes for non-alcoholic beverages made by Mrs. Roxana B. Doran, wife of Dr. James M. Doran, recent United States Commissioner of Prohibition.

Mrs. Doran has collected recipes which have been favorites of Governors' wives, Senators' wives, Presidents of Women's Clubs, and various other women prominent in the social life of the nation. Many of these women have done much entertaining and have provided for their guests delicious and refreshing beverages which are entirely legal in their make-up. These beverages are not only legal, but are health-giving as well. Wives who wish to gratify their guests would find this collection of recipes very useful indeed. Publishers, Dorrance and Company, Inc., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, \$1.50.

"As ye sew ye may rip" unless each step of garment-making is planned in advance.

## For the Small Lady



CHILDREN'S DRESS PATTERN NO. 3191 is simplicity and charm within itself. It is a little one-piece affair, and the original model was made of red and white printed batiste, with plain white yoke and cuffs with red button trim. For harder wear, use gingham checks, poplins, pique and percales. The pattern cuts in sizes 2, 4, and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1 1/4 yards of 35-inch material with 1/2 yard of 39-inch contrasting. PRICE, 15c.

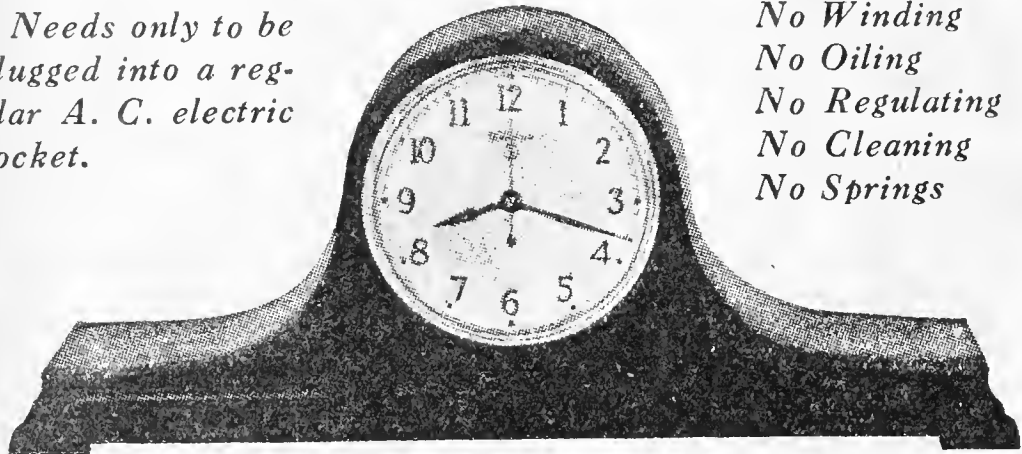
**NOW....For A Limited Time Only, A**  
**Genuine Electric Clock**  
**TELECHRON**  
**A \$24.00 Value**

MODEL AA

Mahogany Finish Case, with 4 1/2 inch Ivory Enamel Dial, Brown Finish Numerals and Hands, width 17 1/4 inches, depth 3 7/16 inches, height 7 3/16 inches.....

**\$9.95**

Needs only to be plugged into a regular A. C. electric socket.



No Winding  
No Oiling  
No Regulating  
No Cleaning  
No Springs

If you are not entirely satisfied return it to us and your money will be refunded.

SEND CHECK OR MONEY ORDER TO

**American Agriculturist**

Department C

461 4th Ave. New York City



# Songs That Mother Used to Sing

Oliver Wendell Holmes' "Old Ironsides"

By DAVE THOMPSON

EDITOR'S NOTE—It is particularly fitting and timely that we should publish the story of *Old Ironsides* at this time, for the patriotic sentiments of the whole nation are now being stirred by the visits to many American ports of the old Constitution.

As Mr. Thompson explains, she has been put into sailing condition for the fourth time in her wonderful history, this time through the collection of thousands of pennies from thousands of school children. Here is Mr. Thompson's story:

PERHAPS you are one of the school children who in the past few years have given some of the 40,000,000 pennies which were collected in order to continue to preserve the old frigate Constitution, more affectionately known by her nickname "Old Ironsides." If so, you know all about her gallant history during the War of 1812. You also remember the words of the poem which you have sung to the music written for it by Burt Green Wilder. And you, too, are proud that this old battle ship has been preserved as one of the revered relics of the United States Navy.

"Old Ironsides" got her nickname because during her most noted battles there had been but little damage to her tough sides. It was in July, 1812. Isaac Hull attempted to bring this frigate, Constitution, which was a veteran of the wars of Tripoli, to join the United States squadron at New York harbor. She was cut off by the British squadron, and escaped only after three days and two nights maneuvering. About 30 days later she ran into and fought a battle with one of the ships that had been chasing her. This was the *Guerriere*, a British ship. Within 25 minutes she had reduced the enemy to a total wreck, with great loss of life, whereas she herself and her crew suffered very little damage or loss. The *Guerriere* was blown up and sunk, and Captain Hull took

his prisoners to shore. It was the first clear-cut demonstration that the United States could meet England on the sea and conquer, as well as upon

## Old Ironsides

"Ay, tear her tattered ensign down.  
Long has it waved on high,  
And many an eye has danced to see  
That banner in the sky.  
Beneath it rang the battle shout,  
And burst the cannon's roar;—  
The meteor of the ocean air  
Shall sweep the clouds no more.

Her deck, once red with heroes' blood,  
Where knelt the vanquished foe,  
When winds were hurrying o'er the flood  
And waves were white below,  
No more shall feel the victor's tread,  
Or know the conquered knee;—  
The harpies of the shore shall pluck  
The Eagle of the sea!

Oh, better that the tattered hulk  
Shall sink beneath the wave;  
Her thunders shook the mighty deep,  
And there should be her grave;  
Nail to her mast her holy flag,  
Set every threadbare sail,  
And give her to the god of storms,  
The lightning and the gale!"

the land. During the remainder of the War of 1812, "Old Ironsides" was one of the fiercest-fighting ships of our navy, and took part in many successful engagements.

Then she started to go the way of old and worn-out battle ships. In 1830, she was ordered broken up, being deemed unseaworthy.

It is possible that the Navy Department would have destroyed the old battleship at that time,

had it not been for a young man who had just completed his college education at Harvard University. This man was Oliver Wendell Holmes. He lived in Cambridge, in an old house, the picture of which you see on this week's cover page of *American Agriculturist*. Here he had been born. He was the son of a preacher. This house was the parsonage at the time. It faced the Cambridge Commons.

About it were great elm trees. Under one of those was the elm known as the Washington Elm, for it was there that George Washington took command of the Colonial troops. Under these trees the embattled farmers who gathered for the defense of their right and the fight for their liberties had camped. In this historic spot, young Oliver Wendell Holmes grew up. He had finished his preparatory work at Andover Academy. He had finished Harvard University in 1829, when he was 20 years of age. One day in 1830 he was stirred with dismay amounting almost to horror when he heard that "Old Ironsides" had been condemned and was to be broken up just like any worn-out, useless thing.

Into the house he rushed. Down the long entry he went—into the White Chamber—and there, bursting with anger at the command of the Navy Department, and filling with worshipful pride for the gallant old fighting ship, he wrote the words of the poem—

"Ay, tear her tattered ensign down—"

How he hated the idea of people in peace doing what the fiercest fighting had never been able to do:

"The harpies of the shore shall pluck  
The Eagle of the sea!"

And as he wrote, what a heroic plan for her destruction formed in his boiling mind. Don't desecrate her by tearing her apart with  
(Continued on Page 12)

## Fitting Products to the Market

Personal Experiences in Giving Consumers What They Want

By CHARLES S. PHELPS

FOR the farmer who has a good nearby market, there are many opportunities for producing and selling something that the market calls for that few, if any, others are placing on that market. In producing a choice product for a select trade, there is the satisfaction of doing something a little better than the other fellow. This tends to spur on the man who has real pride in his business.

In talking with a successful fruit grower, I was interested to know how he built up his business and how he had gained a state-wide reputation among fruit growers.

This, in brief, was his story.

"While waiting for our large fruits to come into bearing, wife and I had been struggling along trying to get started with small fruits. One year, in the midst of the strawberry season, the market seemed to be swamped with fruit. The weather was such that everybody's berries seemed to be ready for market at the same time, with the result that the market was 'shot to pieces.'

"When the rush was over we were pretty well tired out and discouraged. My wife had supervised the picking while I had done the best I could at marketing. Near the end of the season we had a few berries of a new kind that had been well recommended, and that sold readily at nearly double the average price we had received for our earlier kinds. This gave us an idea and we began to puzzle our brains to see if we could not grow and market late bearing kinds altogether, and at the same time to have large choice fruit. From now on, we concluded, our motto must be 'Grow something a little better than the other fellow and get it on the market at a time when most growers are not selling that product.'

"On investigation we found there were a few choice varieties of strawberries, with fine, large, fruit, that were ready to market a week to ten



—Photo by Ewing Galloway

This melon, grown by H. L. Dudley, of Arkansas, weighed 143¾ pounds and measured 72¼ inches in circumference lengthwise. Arkansas melons usually bring good prices because they last out of season in the fall when other melons are gone. See article on this page about making money by growing out of season products.

days later than the average of the June bearers. We decided too, that we could defer the ripening several days or possibly a week, beyond the average for the variety, by proper soil selection and by using the right methods of culture. The next year we selected a heavy, rather cold soil, and set out and tended our plants with the greatest care. The following winter we mulched heavily with a loose mulch and delayed removing this mulch in the spring as long as we dared and not have the plants mould or decay under the mulch. In this way we brought our berries into bearing the first week in July, when there were very few berries coming into market. These berries retailed for 30 to 35 cents a quart while two weeks before choice berries had sold for 18 and 20 cents. For a period of years this method of growing was followed with entire success and at a good profit.

"Later, when the young orchard came into bearing, the same general plan was followed. Fortunately choice varieties of apples for a select trade had been chosen in setting the orchard. The fruit trees were most carefully sprayed and the soil was well fertilized and tilled. When the fruit was ready to harvest it was picked, sorted, and packed with the greatest care. The period for marketing was chosen so that the varieties would be out of season as much as seemed possible. The largest and most perfect apples were carefully wrapped in paper and packed in clean barrels. These were placed in natural storage, when the weather was nearly cold enough to freeze the fruit under the sheds. Great care was used to keep the temperature and ventilation right for good keeping. The temperature in the fruit cellar varied but a few degrees all winter. The following spring, Spys and McIntosh came from this storage in perfect condition and sold for as much  
(Continued on Page 8)



## Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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### They Are Off

OVER ninety people started on August 1, on the American Agriculturist-Northern Pacific Railroad tour to visit nature's wonder land, the Yellowstone Park.

In this group were many who had saved their pennies for years for just such a lifetime experience. In the group were old and young, true representatives of the great A. A. family. We know that they are going to have a splendid time, one they will never forget, a real collection of experiences for the golden memory chest.

### Feed the Good Ones, Kill the Others

WE have a friend who has charge of a large number of dairies in New York State. Recently he sent me a chart showing the violent decline of milk production following the May and June peak, and in his letter this friend commented as follows:

"It has been interesting to watch this line of production during the past eight or ten years. Each year we reach our height of production in May or June, depending very largely on weather conditions. Following this peak we have a rather sharp decline, the extent of this and the period over which it extends depending again very largely on the weather.

"We are using large quantities of the best soiling crops we can possibly grow, are not depending to any great extent on pasture, and are feeding grain in what is considered a sufficient quantity to maintain a balanced ration. Regardless of all these things, this peak of production and rapid decline occurs each year."

Of course, the reason for this July and August decline is that the cow is following her own natural instincts. The wild cow never freshened any other time except in the springtime and after she had fed her calf for a few weeks she went dry, probably not much later than the first of July. Every pound of milk that the dairyman produces after that date is against nature.

But the consumer uses as much milk one time as another. Therefore, milk production must be maintained and it can only be done by artificial feeding. Most pastures at this time of year are nearly worthless, so both roughage and grain must be fed. Some farmers are reasoning that since milk prices are low they will not grain any of their cows. One might just as well say that he will quit dairying entirely. If it pays to stay in business at all it pays to do the job right. Fortunately, grain is relatively cheap. Not a pound of it should go to a poor producer, but the good

cows should be fed both with roughage and concentrates to their maximum ability to produce milk.

### "Then I Planted Another Orchard"

IN the Master Farmer worksheets or questionnaires which are sent to all nominees for the honor of Master Farmer to be filled out, there is a question asking the nominee if he carries any life insurance. One man recently answered that he did not carry any life insurance but when he felt the need of some, he went out and planted another orchard.

This answer interested us because under certain circumstances it is good sense. We are a firm believer in life insurance. But there is less need of life insurance for farmers than for any other class, providing the savings which naturally would go into insurance are invested carefully back into the farm business itself. The great advantage of life insurance is that it forces a man to save and to get together an estate. Farmers can accomplish the same result if they are investing wisely in their own business.

This principle does not apply, of course to accident insurance. Farmers have need of accident insurance more than most other people, and with many farmers, at least some life insurance is probably a good investment also.

### What It Costs to Feed a Hen

ACCORDING to the Poultry Department of the New York State College of Agriculture, feed is about one-half of the cost of keeping a hen, ninety pounds being required per year for slightly better than average production. During the past eleven years the number of eggs per hen to pay for her cost of feed has ranged from 48 to 72 per year, averaging 62. In 1930, it required 69 eggs per hen annually to pay her feed costs. About ten dozen eggs are required per bird to pay the entire cost.

On this basis you can easily estimate what your own flock is doing. Now is the time to cull the old hens. As with the dairy so with the poultry, this is the year to weed out the non-producers mercilessly. Fortunately, the ratio between feed and eggs is relatively good so that if you do cull closely and then exercise more than usual care your poultry business may come through fairly well during the next year.

### One of Nature's Blessings

DID you ever stop to think what a wonderful phenomenon of nature a good spring is? We were thinking of this the other day as we sat watching the water gush up out of a sulphur spring on our upstate place. This spring is older than the memory of man. In fact, we are told that it was a great gathering place of the Indians and yet, year after year and probably century after century, the water has flowed ice cold from that spring with little slackening even in dry times.

Did you ever come out of the hay field or a blackberry patch on a hot summer day when you had not had a drink in several hours to find a spring with ice cold water gushing out of the earth? Is there anything that tastes better when you throw yourself flat and drink your fill?

### On the Job All the Time

OVER this last week-end we spent some time curing a cow of a caked udder. As we did this, we thought of the infinite detail connected with the farmer's life and work. We have friends in the sheep business who think nothing every spring during lambing time of sitting up all night, for several nights with the flock, and in other days when working out we have helped farmers until the small hours of the morning, caring for a sick horse or cow.

Right here we have one of the chief reasons why the small farm, or at least the individual farmer, will be slow in passing. No employer can ever secure help that will follow out this small

detail that is necessary to make farm work a success. On a successful farm, particularly where there is stock, there are no hours. In one manner of speaking, both the farmer and his wife are on duty all of the time, night and day.

### How Does Your Garden Grow?

THE New York State College of Agriculture points out that the best time of the whole year to plan next year's garden is before this year's experiences are forgotten. Make a record now of the seed that was no good, of the products that you planted too much of, of others that were sowed too thin, of the particular place in the garden where some crop did not do well, and of other conclusions you have reached while watching the products grow. Put this record where you can find it next winter when you make your new plans and we will guarantee you will be glad you did it.

### An A. A. Reader for Sixty Years

"I subscribed for the American Agriculturist sixty years ago. I find the paper just as useful and truthful today as then with ideas presented so brief but plain that we can easily follow them without reading several pages."

BEING human, this pleases us because one of our editorial policies is to boil down long, tiresome articles to get the essential facts out of them and then present them briefly and in an interesting way so that our A. A. folks can get the facts quickly and easily. That this policy is appreciated is shown by the many letters we get similar to the above.

### Better Attend This Meeting

ON August 17 to 20, the American Country Life Conference will be held at Cornell University. This is one of the most important rural meetings of the year. Among the speakers will be Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, Dean Liberty Hyde Bailey of Ithaca, Ex-Governor Frank Lowden of Illinois, and many others.

The main subjects of the conference are that of rural government and the problem of taxation, both of which are of vital importance to all of us. Everybody is invited and urged to attend these meetings. If you cannot go to all of them, try to attend at least one day. A full program may be secured by writing to the State College at Ithaca, New York.

### Eastman's Chestnut

I HAD lunch the other day with Birge Kinne, formerly advertising manager of American Agriculturist. Birge was feeling fine, for he is a farm boy and had just had the privilege of renewing the days of his youth with a little vacation on the farm with Mrs. Kinne and the little Kinne's.

While on his vacation, Birge went to a farm auction, and after a time the auctioneer put up a pancake batter jar for sale. Birge had not seen one of these tall jars, out of which you pour the batter on to the griddle, since he was a boy, and he immediately began to bid on it.

"Ten cents," he said.

"Fifteen cents," said a voice over on the other end of the crowd, out of sight.

"Twenty," answered Birge with considerably more emphasis.

"Twenty-five," said the voice.

Becoming a little peeved, Birge raised his bid with much more emphasis to thirty cents, whereupon he was again raised, and finally it got to the point where the auctioneer would look first at Birge and receive a nod and then at the person at the other end of the crowd, who always raised Birge's bid. Finally after the price of the jug had been raised to over a dollar and twice its probable value, Birge thought he would get a good look at his competitor, and stretching his neck to peer over the heads of the crowd, he found that the other bidder for the jar was Mrs. Kinne!



# What Is Your Pet Superstition?

*It Is Probably Here Along With Many Other New and Amazing Ones*

EVER since we printed the announcement of our old superstitions contest we have been swamped with letters telling of old superstitions, folk lore, signs and beliefs, so that it is with the greatest difficulty we have selected a few of the most comprehensive ones. Some communications contained old-time beliefs that were duplicates of others, making it impossible to print even a small portion of those received.

Many of the superstitions related to particular subjects such as weddings, weather signs and good and bad luck omens. Here is one of the most interesting letters:

## Good Luck vs. Bad

EVERYONE knows it is bad luck to walk under a ladder—especially if it slips or a workman is up at the top with a pail of paint! "Three lights on a table at one time means death in the house within a year"—which by the law of averages comes true often enough to make it seem true to its believers, as does the one about thirteen at the table, a superstition said to date back to the Last Supper, and to mean certain death to the one who first rises. But how often in big families are there thirteen at table and nothing thought about it!

"See the new moon over your left shoulder, you'll die within a year." Watch the average grown-up even now and see him or her maneuver into a position to see the new moon over the right shoulder.

"It is bad luck to give feathers away"—whether attached to the bird or not. This is more true than ever now that feathers are a good price!

"Never raise an umbrella under a roof, it is very bad luck." I remember when, as a child, I was in bed, slowly recovering from a long and serious illness. My mother had just brought me a new umbrella for going to school when I got well, and every day until the novelty wore off I lay under that umbrella and played in bed (under a roof) and kept right on getting well. Perhaps this was an exceptional case.

Some of the older generations will stop the clocks and cover all the mirrors in a house where death has come. The superstition is that anyone looking in a mirror in that house will see the dead person. I don't know just why the clocks are stopped unless it is because earthly time has ceased for the one gone on. The clocks are not to function nor mirrors be uncovered until after the funeral.

Among the older French Canadians who came into this country to settle years ago, there are many "creepy" beliefs. One is that anyone who wishes to make some presumably easy (?) money, may do so by stealing a black hen, going to any "four-corners" of a road on a very dark night, and at midnight Satan (a receiver of stolen goods, anyway, it is said) will meet the person and give him or her any price asked for the hen. The only things to prevent trying that around here are; the scarcity of very black hens, the penalty of chicken stealing, and the fact that any "four-corners" may be occupied by state troopers or border patrolmen with no sympathy for anyone wishing to make "easy" money. Four corners, or three, of a road in the North Country is a fine place for the officers to watch for bootleggers and most such places are frequently used, so we can't guarantee results of above scheme, but "they say" it used to work "way over in Canada," two generations ago.

Another of their superstitions concerns going into a barn on Christmas Eve. They say that the cattle will all be on their knees because of the holy time but that if a human intrudes they will kill him. To substantiate this, "they say" a man went into a stable one Christmas Eve, a man who was an unbeliever, and went to prove there was no truth in the saying. He was found, gored to death, next morning and all the cattle were peacefully tied in their places. There never is lacking a story to "prove" those old beliefs.

Those older people could sit for hours and tell blood-curdling tales of the old

superstitions handed down through many generations, until the children of their audience would dream of "loup-garous" all night and every moving shadow was an object of terror to the neighbors going home after an evening of such entertainment. "Were-wolves" were as real to them as dogs are to us.

—MRS. WALTER ROBINSON,  
Constable, N. Y.

\* \* \*

## For the Housewife

WHEN you move into a new house you should take a penny so that you will always have money, a loaf of bread, so that you will always have food, some salt so that you will enjoy the spice of life, and a broom to sweep away your troubles. I think this is an old German superstition. Also, you should not take your old broom with you, for if you do you will take your troubles with you.

If you put an article of clothing on inside out, leave it that way or else you will have hard luck.

After leaving the house, never turn back for something you have forgotten. It will bring a disappointment.

Some of these are well known, but some of them are rarely heard of these days.

—MARIE KIRSCH,  
Lindenhurst, L. I.

\* \* \*

## Old and New

SOME folks as yet believe in old time superstitions while some of us have new ones. Read the following and see if they are old or new!

In France in about 1858 a fork knocked off from the table accidentally brought men callers, a spoon lady callers.

A strange white dove, sitting on a roof of a home meant marriage before the year passed. A black dove meant death surely.

One crow brings good luck, two crows flying together bad luck, the same for a black cat, and a five leaf clover. Four leaf clovers bring good luck; wish on one and before the sun sets it will come true. Six leaf clover means success, seven leaf sorrow.

Beware of the month you get married in! Get married in January and the husband will die before the wife. In February the couple will have no honeymoon. March takes the newly

married abroad. The wife will be boss if the ceremony takes place in April. Bad luck will befall the couple who join in May. June brings happiness. July a criss cross life. Plenty of children in August. If the young couple want to live with the groom's parents, get married in September. If October the couple will live with the bride's parents. Plenty of money will be had when the couple is married in November. December a life full of love.

\* \* \*

## Wedding Superstitions

IF a penny is sewed into a wedding gown, it is said to carry good luck everywhere it goes.

Every bill connected with a wedding must be paid within two weeks.

If the bride asks the groom for a small coin on the bridal evening, she will never be out of money.

If a groom borrows money on his wedding day, it is a sign that another would have been happier in his place.

Should you forget to pay the minister you will never have any children.

It is considered a good omen for the bride to throw away her old purse after the wedding.

The girl who finds a flower from the bride's bouquet will soon be married.

Girls' don't comb your hair before you dress your feet, or your husband will be a drunkard.

—MISS HELEN MCALLISTER,  
Seaford, Delaware.

\* \* \*

## Dreams and Signs

IF a cat lies with the back of its head touching the floor (or ground) it is a sign of an approaching storm.

If the palm of the right hand itches it is a sign you will soon receive some money.

If your hand itches it is a sign you will soon shake hands with someone.

If you drop the dishcloth, it is a sign you are to have company. If you drop the dust cloth or stove cloth it means your visitor will be a slouchy person.

If you fix your eyes on the first star you happen to see in the evening, and repeat the following verse while making a wish, the wish is supposed to come true: "Star light, star bright, the first star I see tonight, I wish I may,

I wish I might, get the wish I wish tonight."

If a lady's apron strings come untied it is a sign she is to see her sweetheart soon.

I have many, many times heard that if a dog howls there will soon be a death in the family.

If you dream of finding eggs it is a sign you are to receive some money. (I have had this dream more than once but the money never seemed to arrive.)

If you dream of seeing a horse, it means you are to hear some news. I presume this was because horses usually brought the news in olden days.

To dream of the dead, it is a sign you will hear from the living.

If you touch a toad you are sure to have warts.

If you kill a spider it will rain the next day.

If a rooster crows at your door, you are going to have company.

These sayings are quite common in our neighborhood. While we do not believe in them we often say them when some of these things happen.

—MISS MAUDE A. LUSKIN,  
Lockport, N. Y.

\* \* \*

## Love and Marriage

THERE are love and marriage beliefs. If a girl can not start a fire, she will have a poor husband. If a woman's second toe is longer than the big one, she will rule her better half. If a man is so formed, his wife will be the determining factor, (although she'd probably object to being a factor of any sort on general principles). If vic-tuals pass each other at the table, the person at whose place they meet will be married within a year. If one falls upstairs he will not be married that year. If a girl breaks a needle three times while sewing the same garment, she also must wait another year to wed.

—ANNA M. BOICE,  
Kingston, N. Y.

\* \* \*

## A Few More

ON no account should a bride or a bridegroom be handed a telegram on the way to church.

The bride must be careful when leaving the church to put her right foot first. It is deemed most unfortunate for a bride to make her first step into the new world with the left foot.

To have an unequal number of guests at the wedding breakfast or supper is unlucky.

If one of the bridesmaids immediately pours a kettle of hot water on the front doorsteps as the newly married couple leave the house for their honeymoon, there will within twelve months, be another wedding in the group.

—A. KANPINSKI,  
Berkshire, N. Y.

\* \* \*

## Cheated the Omen

A GOOD many people did everything in the proper time of the moon in the old days, planting, butchering, etc. In fact, Grandmother bemoaned the date of my birth for "it was in the dark of the moon and I would be a fool," but I cheated the bad omen by falling out of bed a few hours before I was a year old in spite of Mother's vigilance to prevent it just to prove to Grandma that there was no truth in old signs.

—ELSIE B. CHAFFEE,  
Stafford Springs, Conn.

An interesting little booklet called the "Pheasant Breeding Manual" has just come to our desk. This booklet is a rather complete discussion of pheasant breeding, including the care for the successful rearing of pheasants. Such topics as feeding young pheasants, shipping pheasants and eggs, and sanitation and disease are thoroughly covered and anyone contemplating the breeding of pheasants will find a great deal of useful information.

The booklet may be obtained free of charge from More Game Birds in America, Incorporated, located at 580 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

## The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY NEIGHBOR says to me, says he: "Won't you come to my threshin' bee? Of vic-tuals there won't be no lack, and there's a place in my straw stack where you can git an appetite, if you will stack that straw up right. You'll have to keep up on your feet and stack that straw up nice and neat, the blower shoots it pretty fast, the only way that you can last from breakfast time to dinner bell, is not to stop and rest a spell, but keep on top of that there pile, and keep a-forkin' all the while. If you work hard with hands and back you're sure to make a first-class stack, and when noontime rolls round, why then, we'll fill you up on good roast hen."

Says I to him: "Some fellers might be tempted by that there invite, but as for me, here's my regrets, a day up in the straw pile gets monotonous, and I'm afraid I'd git to longin' for the shade. For all I care your straw can rot, one thing I'm certain of, I'm not a-goin' up there in the dirt, with barley beards inside my shirt, and stack that straw up nice for you, there's lots of things I'd rather do. You say you treat your grain for smut and so your straw ain't dirty, but I'd rather take your word for it, I don't like stackin' a bit. When your old blower starts to blow I won't be there a-stackin', so you'll have to make your own straw stack, while I stay home and save my back!"



# BABY CHICKS

## Hall's Chicks

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From Healthy Free Range Stock

Bd. Rocks \$60-1000; S.C.W. Leg. \$50-1000; 1/2c more in 500 lots; 1c more in 100 lots; 2c more in less than 100 lots.  
B. N. LAUVER, BOX A, LINCOLN HATCHERY, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

### LOWEST IN YEARS

PULLETS

From Big type Barron strain Leghorns, R.O.P. 200-291 large egg size breeding. Health certified by licensed Veterinarian. Also hens and breeding cockerels. Shipped C. O. D. on approval. Catalog free.  
Fairview Hatchery & Poultry Fm., Zeeland, Mich. Box 5 R.2

### CHICKS

Bar., S.C. Wh. Leg. \$6.00 per 100  
Barred Rocks \$7.00 per 100  
Mixed or Assorted \$6.00 per 100. Order Direct.  
CLOVERDALE HATCHERY  
Cloyd Niemoed, Prop. Box 11, McAlisterville, Pa.

### CHICKS

Large Eng. Leghorns, 6c; Barred Rocks, 7c; Mixed, 6c. 100% guaranteed, circular free. Order from adv., C.O.D. or cash. Heavy Mixed 6c.  
TWIN HATCHERY, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

### CLASS "A" PULLETS

10,000 pullets on hand. All ages and varieties. Very low prices. No money down. Catalogue free.  
BOS HATCHERY, R.2A, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN

Pullets 6 weeks old. Wh. Leghorn pullets, extra good stock and size. L. HAMBLIN, Wilson, N. Y.

## Don't Let Your Accident Insurance Policy Run Out

If you have been notified that your policy is to run out soon, renew it right away with an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST agent or direct to,

American Agriculturist,  
10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



## With the A. A. Poultry Farmer



## Milk for the Young Stock—Dry or Liquid

THE question is often asked, should milk be fed to chicks sweet or sour? I believe the best answer to that question that I ever heard was given by Dr. Hart of Wisconsin when he was speaking to a group of farmers at their Farm and Home Week. He said that as far as the usual effect on the chick is concerned, it really makes no difference but that he always preferred to see it fed sweet because *sweet milk implies cleanliness*.

Another suggestion that has recently been made, and for much the same reason is that in hot weather it is better to feed milk to chicks in the dry or powdered state rather than as a liquid. Dried milk is no more nutritious than liquid milk, and it probably is more expensive though not so much so now as in the past, but dried milk does not attract flies as the liquid milk does and that is important. Tape worms and perhaps other internal parasites are known to be carried by flies. It may be that chicks do not catch many of the flies as is sometimes argued, yet it certainly seems safer to avoid every possibility of danger.

Considerable labor will be saved by feeding the milk dry. It can be mixed into the dry mash. Most of the saving in labor comes in doing away with the necessity of cleaning the milk dishes.

—L. E. WEAVER.

### De-Pluming Mites

"Can you tell me the trouble with and remedy for my hens? A number are entirely bare and some are also losing feathers at base of tail. Is there a de-feathering mite? Any help or information will be appreciated."—Mrs. W.D.A., N. Y.

THERE is a depluming mite which is sometimes found on hens and which may be responsible for the loss of feathers over a more or less extended area. The presence of this mite is usually indicated by an abundance of dry scales and mites at the base of the feathers. They are usually first noticed around the rear part of the bird whence they spread to the back, abdomen and legs. They may also be found around the head and neck. If your birds are infested with these mites you should be able to see evidence of them if you closely examine the hens that are losing feathers.

Infested birds may be treated with an ointment consisting of;

Flowers of sulphur—1 dram  
Carbonate of potash—20 grains  
Lard or vaseline—1/2 ounce

Thoroughly dusting the hens with sodium fluoride may be beneficial.

If there is no evidence of the depluming mite it is possible that the hens are pulling the feathers from each other. This is a habit that sometimes develops when hens are closely confined. About the only treatment is to keep the birds as active as possible, feed plenty of green food such as cabbage, beets or carrots which they can pick at and get them outdoors as soon as possible. Applying some of the anti-pick preparations which are on the market will sometimes stop this habit.

—F. E. ANDREWS.

### Killing Bacteria With Fire

MANY poultrymen are making use of the Fire Gun to kill bacteria and disease organisms in the chicken houses and poultry yards. The Fire Gun is similar to a plumber's blow torch, only much larger, and it gives considerably more heat. It has a flat nozzle which spreads the flame as the air pressure is released and forced into the burner. No living organism can survive such heat. In flaming a poultry house the procedure is simple. Clean the house of all litter, scrub sides and floors with lye and water and when dry apply the flame to all parts of the house. *Caution*, before the fire gun is used remove all inflammable material such as cello glass windows, and win-

dows with glass to prevent cracking of glass. When the fire gun is properly used the flame will not cause a fire and not even char the wood. The interior of a poultry house, twelve feet by twelve feet floor space, can be thoroughly torched in ten to fifteen minutes. The fire gun can also be used to torch the ground that has become bare where it will kill organisms with the same effectiveness as in the interior of the poultry house.

—Rhode Island State College Agriculture.



## With the A. A. VEGETABLE GROWER

## Electric Hotbeds in Eastern New York

BY PAUL WORK

FOUR vegetable growers in the neighborhood of Albany and Schenectady have this spring co-operated with the New York Power and Light Corporation in a very interesting demonstration of electric heated hotbeds. The project was not begun until spring and so the beds had to be made above ground, with consequent deficiency in insulation and with corresponding loss of heat. At the same time, four-sash beds approximately 6 feet by 12 feet were carried from March 14 to May 4 at an energy consumption of from 241 to 351 kilowatt hours, maintaining temperatures suitable for the growing of tomato and pepper plants. The results from the standpoint of the plants were very satisfactory. One of the growers thinks that with beds sunk in the ground and with adequate insulation, he could carry them through on 150 kilowatt hours. If this is possible, there would be a definite saving over manure purchased at usual prices. In most cases electricity can be had at 3 cents a kilowatt hour after a certain minimum is passed, and in some sections this figure is as low as 2 cents. The installation of electric heating has been considerably simplified by the use of lead covered heating cables which may be buried directly in the soil.

Experiments have been carried on with the electric heating of hotbeds in a number of places, and the indications point to the future usefulness of this method.

### Locating the Stand

THE most favorable place for roadside markets is on a level, straight stretch of road or at the point in a curve of the road where the stand can be seen from both directions. A market which cannot be seen until the motorist is directly on it, will not have the patronage that it would receive if the motorist had enough warning to slow his machine in time.

It is very necessary that the motorist feels that he has a safe place to stop a car without taking undue risk for himself or his automobile. Sufficient parking space or at least room to pull out of traffic is absolutely necessary. Stands on a hillside, or in the thick of traffic, or on dangerous corners are a menace. If the country is hilly, the stand should be located at the top of the hill where cars naturally will be going slowly.

Tourists going home are more inclined to buy than those starting from home, so if the builder of the roadside stand has any choice as to which side of the road he will use, he would be wise to consider this fact and locate his stand on the side of the road taking the tourists back to the city.

## Post Your Farm And Keep Trespassers Off

WE unreservedly advise farmers to post their land. The signs we have prepared are worded to comply with Conservation Law.

Per Dozen ..... \$ 1.00  
Per Fifty ..... 3.50  
Per Hundred ..... 6.50  
Per Thousand ..... 60.00

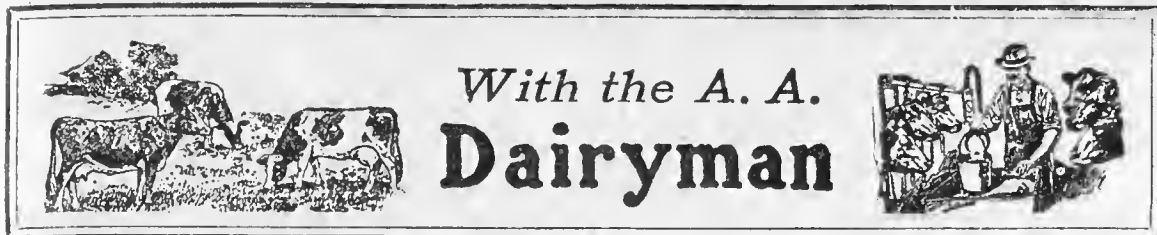
Specially worded signs will be made up at slight additional cost. Names and addresses will be imprinted at \$2.00 for the first one hundred and \$1.00 for each additional one hundred.

These signs are made up of extra heavy cloth material that will withstand the severities of the weather.

To avoid loss of cash in mail, send check or money order with order.  
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.







## With the A. A. Dairyman

### More About High Producing Herds

IF you are a lover of good Holsteins and find yourself in Washington County, it will pay you to stop for a few moments at the farm of Mr. George McGeoch near Cambridge. Mr. McGeoch's herd is on the national honor roll because of its record in cow testing work and his herd of fourteen cows averaged to produce 403 pounds of butterfat and 11,300 pounds of milk.

One feature which interested me was the work Mr. McGeoch has done with sweet clover for pasture. He has been trying this out for four or five years, sowing it in the spring with oats as a nurse crop and turning a few young stock in the field in the fall. Then the next spring the milking herd is turned in. In 1930 Mr. McGeoch had eight acres of sweet clover pasture which took care of fifteen milking cows during the day time until fall. There has never been any trouble with bloating possibly because the cows are not turned on to heavy sweet clover pasture until they have been fed. In other words, it is believed on this farm that heavy sweet clover pasture is not advisable for cows on an empty stomach.

This farm was one of the first in Washington County to grow alfalfa. Somewhere around fifteen or eighteen years ago alfalfa was started by mixing a little with the other grass seed every year, until it is the principal hay crop. Silage is fed heavily. The herd gets either hay or silage during the entire pasture season. Mr. McGeoch has two silos, one for winter feeding and one for summer feeding.

It is easily imagined that with such high production (by the way, a heifer to be kept in the herd, must produce close to 9,000 pounds during her first lactation period) it is necessary to feed heavily. After studying the situation for some time Mr. McGeoch has concluded that he is going to lessen the area which has been devoted to permanent pasture. We always used to feel that the cows were due for increases in production when they were turned on pasture. Mr. McGeoch, on the other hand, finds that his cows drop off when turned on pasture even with relatively heavy feeding.

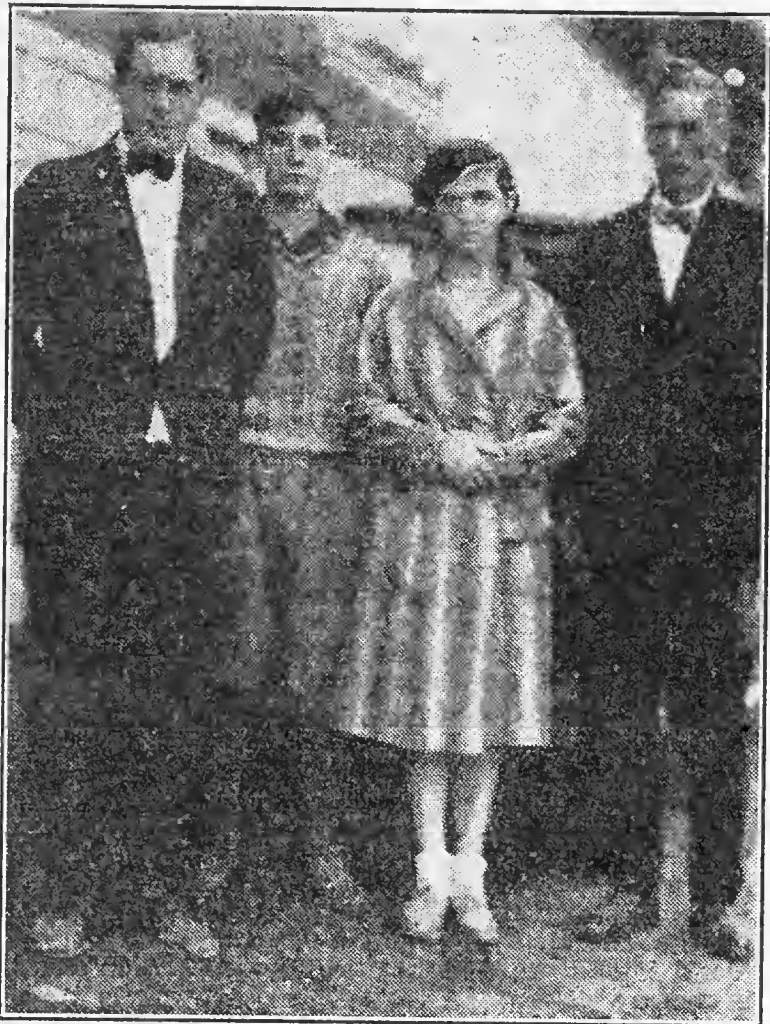
The herd has been shown at fairs quite a bit. This is not at all a money-making proposition, but, of course, it results in some advertising which probably about pays for the cost of showing. In 1929 this herd won the first prize at Syracuse for get of sire and Marguerite and Richard, two of the younger generation, won places with their 4-H Club calves one year. If you take our advice and stop at this farm you will find that Mr. McGeoch knows Holsteins and enjoys talking about them. You will see a high producing herd, a successful farm, and a thoroughly contented family.

In your issue of June 13, I noticed an article about the production of a certain herd of Holsteins in Sullivan County. Mr. Herbert Harris of Washington County has beaten this record with his herd of fourteen registered Holsteins. His record for the year just completed in the North Washington County Dairy Herd Improvement Association was 11,908 pounds of milk and 40.9 pounds of fat. His best cow made 13,363 pounds of milk and 512.8 pounds

of fat. Mr. Harris fed 36.4 pounds of grain to produce 100 pounds of milk.

### Record Clubs Prove Worth

NEW HAMPSHIRE has followed the example of New York State dairymen in establishing a Dairy Record Club service. That the Record Club is of real value has been illustrated many times. The farmer sometimes wonders if the butterfat test given by his local milk plant is accurate. Usually it is, but accurate testing of his herd will give him information not only as to



Mr. George McGeoch of Cambridge, Washington County, New York, and three of his children, Harry, Marguerite, and Richard.

the exact content of the milk produced by the herd, but also what each cow is actually producing. In this connection, tests made by inspectors of the Department of Agriculture and Markets of milk to determine the butterfat content in cases where milk is purchased on this basis afford protection to producers and in many cases increase the producers' income from this source.

Kenneth F. Fee, Director of the Dairy and Food Bureau of the Department of Agriculture and Markets, has received a letter from a northern New York farmer in which the latter expresses his appreciation of the constant surveillance by the department with regard to butterfat tests of milk. The letter follows:

"In reply to your letter, I appreciate the help which you have given us in checking up on the testing of milk.

"Ever since your representative was at the station checking up, my butterfat test has increased .3 per cent. I have also talked with other farmers delivering milk and they inform me that their butterfat tests had increased from .1 per cent to .5 per cent.

"We all appreciate the help which the department gave us and we wish to thank you for it. You have saved the farmers a good sum of money, and I am sure they need all that they can get on account of the economic depression."

It is pointed out by the department that a variation of .3 per cent in fat results in a difference of 12c on each hundred pounds of milk delivered during the two weeks period represented by the test.

**Play safe—buy feeds**

**first proven for**

**profits. Ask for Park**

**& Pollard Feeds.**

*Checked and tested on our own experimental farms.*

The Park & Pollard Co., Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.

#### Dependable Feeds for Every Purpose

**Poultry Feeds:** Lay or Bust Dry Mash · Red Ribbon Scratch · Growing Feed · Intermediate Chick Feed · P & P Chick Scratch · P & P Chick Starter · P & P Broiler Ration—**Dairy Rations:** Overall 24% · Milk Maid 24% · Bet-R-Milk 20% · Herd-Health 16% · P & P Fitting Ration 12% · Milkade Calf Meal—**Other Feeds:** P & P Turkey Grower · P & P Turkey Starter · P & P Stock Feed · Bison Stock Feed · Go-Tu-It Pig and Hog Ration · Pigeon Feed · P & P Horse Feed · P & P Rabbit Feed · Pocahontas Table Corn Meal.

#### CATTLE

**Canadian Cows,** Two carloads of first calf, Sept. No duty. \$80. Murdie A. McLennan, Lancaster, Ont.

**High Grade T.B. Tested N. Y. State Cows and Heifers!** Two cars young, breedy, milky Holstein and Guernsey springers, due to freshen August and September. Also load large, well bred heifers, start freshening about September 1st. Prices in accordance with the times. OSWALD J. WARD & SON, CANDOR, NEW YORK

#### SHEEP

**Registered Shropshire and Dorset Rams** \$20 each. Shipped on approval. Will exchange for wool at 20 cents per lb. J. S. MORSE, LEVANNA, N. Y.

**DORSET AND HAMPSHIRE SHEEP** Offering choice Rams (Lambs & Yearlings) suitable Flock headers or cross-breeding. Ewes, pure-bred and grades, at prices that will make you money. All stock on approval. TRANQUILLITY & ALLAMUCHY FARMS, Arthur Danks, Mgr. ALLAMUCHY, N. J.

#### DOGS AND PET STOCK

**Selling Out** Fox and Coon hounds, Rabbit hounds, Beagles and Spaniels, Priced one-half. LAKE SHORE KENNELS - HIMROD, N. Y.

**PUPS FOR SALE,** Collie and Beagle mixed. Males \$2.50; females \$1.50. FRANK THORPE, Cohocton, N. Y.

**Wanted—Guinea Pigs** —State quantity and weight. Lambert Schmidt, 1101 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**SHEPHERD PUPPIES,** cow driving parents. Males \$5. Females \$3. MAURICE BRADLEY, Summit, New York

#### Time Well Spent—

Time taken to read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad," be sure to mention the name of

AMERICAN  
AGRICULTURIST

#### SWINE

### PIGS FOR SALE! C.O.D. ON APPROVAL

**Express Prepaid on 2 or more**

We can supply choice Chester and Yorkshire crossed, Berkshire and O. I. C. crossed, also Poland China and Yorkshire—Two months old at \$4.50 each. We pay the express. Give us a trial and you can have confidence in us to make a selection that will please you. All orders large or small promptly filled and properly crated with pigs that are all ready to go right ahead and do well. Order from THE BEDFORD STOCK FARM, BEDFORD, MASS. P.O. Box 362, and get the Best.

### RELIABLE PIGS FOR SALE

We are prepared to supply you with choice stock of good quality and guarantee to satisfy old, and new customers. Chester and Berkshire crossed, also Chester and Yorkshire crossed.

**6-7 wks. old, \$3.25. 8-9 wks. old, \$3.50** Choice Chester pigs, \$4.50. Will ship C. O. D. on approval or send check or Money Order. Crates free.

A. M. LUX  
206 Washington St. Woburn, Mass.  
Tel. Wob. 1415

### PIGS PIGS PIGS

Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog. Large Yorkshire and Chester White cross, color white; Berkshire and Chester White cross, color black and white. **6 TO 8 WEEKS @ \$3.50 EACH**  
**8 TO 10 WEEKS @ \$4.00 EACH**

They are all good blocky pigs, the kind that make large hogs. Will crate and ship in lots of two or more C.O.D. F.O.B. Woburn to your approval. No charge for crating. JOHN J. SCANNELL, Russell St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0230 P. S.—There are cheaper pigs, but none better. Quality

### Large Type Spring Pigs for Sale

RYDER'S STOCK FARM INC., LEXINGTON, MASS. Chester White and Poland China cross. Chester White and Duro cross. 6 to 8 weeks \$4.50. Some a little younger and smaller \$4.00. On Conn. and Vermont orders, add 35c for vaccination. ALSO—50 Young thoroughbred Poland China Sows weighing 110 to 140 lbs. at \$25 each Call John Lamont, Lexington 0351 or write to Box 42.

### PIGS FOR SALE

Choice, hardy feeders, all ready for the feed trough. Berkshire and O.I.C. Chester and Yorkshire crossed—6-8 weeks old \$3.50 each; 8-10 weeks old \$4.00. Ship any number C.O.D. on approval. No crating charge. Our guarantee: A square deal at all times. DAILEY STOCK FARM, LEXINGTON, MASS. TEL. 1085

### FEEDING PIGS \$4.50 Each

Prepaid \$5.00. Select, crated, C.O.D. Grain fed. Mostly Poland Chinas. Few other breeds. SHOATS around 40 lbs. \$6.25. These shoats started on garbage, vaccinated, castrated, \$7. C. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Delaware



# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

## August Milk Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk (Metropolitan area)	2.90	2.70
2 Fluid Cream		
2A Fluid Cream	1.66	
2B Cond. Milk		
3 Soft Cheese	1.91	
3 Evap. Cond.		
Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	1.25	1.10

The Class 1 League price for August 1930 was \$3.00 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$2.80 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

## Butter Market Firmer

CREAMERY SALTED	Aug. 1, 1931	July 25, 1931	Aug. 2, 1930
Higher than extra	25 3/4-26 1/4	25 1/2-26	37 1/2-38
Extra (92 sc.)	25 1/4	25	-37
84-91 score	21 1/4-24 3/4	21	-24 1/2 32 -36 1/2
Lower Grades	19	-20 3/4 18 1/2-20 1/2	31 -31 1/2

During the last week of July the butter market fluctuated less frequently than has been the case for some time. Confidence in the outlook characterized the undertone principally because of the strong statistical condition of the market. The West reports the same firm situation as well as higher values trending slightly upward. In spite of the optimism however, there is the same feeling of conservatism that keeps the market from going off on crazy rampages. If we had the same statistical situation two years ago prices would have skyrocketed in no time.

Local trade has been sufficient to keep stocks moving satisfactorily. Of course, the main sustaining element is speculative buying. However, general buying for current trade needs has been sufficient to keep floors fairly well cleared. The hot, muggy weather that New York has experienced has held back some business. Receivers are following a fairly free selling policy and it works well all around. The market opened on Monday a little easy when prices slipped a fraction under the pressure of rather full supplies. However, this did not last long and the market held steady all week at 25 1/4c for creamery extras.

On July 31 the ten cities reported storage stocks totaling 62,683,000 pounds whereas on the same day a year ago they held 79,898,000 pounds. From July 24 to July 31 storage holdings increased 2,218,000 pounds, whereas dur-

ing the same period last year holdings increased 2,795,000 pounds.

## Fresh Cheese Higher

STATE FLATS	Aug. 1, 1931	July 25, 1931	Aug. 2, 1930
Fresh Fancy	14 1/2-16	14-15 1/2	18-19
Fresh Average	-14	-13 1/2	
Held Fancy	21	-23	21-23
Held Average			23-

The upward trend in the cheese market continues. Firmness in the primary markets has been responsible for the upward movement in local asking prices. Trade has not been over-active and we are beginning to feel a little back pressure. Some earlier stored goods are now coming out of the freezers to compete with fresh makes, at the same time showing a profit. They are being offered for less money than is asked for the best current receipts. This has given us an irregular market.

The statistical situation still remains very favorable. On July 31 the ten cities reported storage holdings totaling 13,333,000 pounds, whereas last year they reported 18,929,000 pounds. From July 24 to July 31 holdings increased only 2,000 pounds in the ten cities while during the same period last year holdings increased 325,000 pounds.

## Egg Prices Unchanged

NEARBY WHITE	Aug. 1, 1931	July 25, 1931	Aug. 2, 1930
Hennerly			
Selected Extras	27	-30 1/2 27	40-43
Average Extras	24 1/2-26	24 1/2-26	34-38
Extra Firsts	22 1/2-24	22 1/2-24	26-30
Firsts	20	-22 20	24-25
Undergrades	18	-19 18	19
Pullets	21	-	
Pewees	15	-17	
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennerly	26	-30 26	34-38
Gathered	19	-25 1/2 19	22-33

There has been no change in the egg market since our last report. Hot, muggy weather has raised hob with the demand, at the same time causing no end of trouble from the standpoint of quality. In addition current receipts are meeting a great deal of competition from fancy stored eggs, the owners of which are eager to take a profit no matter how small at every opportunity. This free use of short held storage eggs has interfered considerably with the market for the current lay and has limited their outlet. Fancy eggs are not so adversely affected, although they do meet a lot of competition. However, they are in very limited supply as the weather has reduced a number of ordinarily top marks to second classifications.

On July 31 the ten cities making daily reports had in cold storage 5,313,000 cases of eggs, while last year they held 5,992,000 cases. From July 24 to July 31 of this year holdings in the ten cities were REDUCED 28,000 cases. During the same period last year holdings increased 5,000 cases. The statistical condition of the egg market is not nearly as strong as butter and cheese and that is why we do not see as much speculative activity.

## Live Poultry Market Better

FOWLS	Aug. 1, 1931	July 25, 1931	Aug. 2, 1930
Colored	-25	-23	20-22
Leghorn	-21	18-20	14-16
CHICKENS			
Colored			
Leghorn			
BROILERS			
Colored	22-33	23-33	23-33
Leghorn	23-25	22-24	24-26
OLD ROOSTERS	-16	-16	17-18
CAPONS			
TURKEYS	15-25	15-25	20-25
DUCKS, Nearby	15-21	15-21	16-22
GEESE	-12	-12	-12

The live poultry market is somewhat better than the market we reported last week, especially the fowl trade. This was due entirely to the short receipts in the freight market. The bulk of the cars coming into the freight market is made up of broilers, which places the fancy fowls in a strong position.

The broiler market has been almost identically the same as it was last week and for the past several weeks. Monday is unusually a day of short supply and values are steady. Tuesday suffers dull trading and prices break. Wednesday is just about fair but lays a good groundwork for a better market on Thursday and Friday. Therefore it would appear that the best day to get your broilers in the market, if you are shipping, is Monday or Thursday A. M.

We wish to call the readers' attention to the fact that the quotations

given above represent the general level of the market. There is so much premium business going on that it is absolutely impossible to get a line on the exact price levels.

## Meats and Livestock

CATTLE—One load of steers offered, unsold. Cows fully steady. Common to medium \$3.50-4.25, few 5.00. Low cutters and cutters \$1.75-3.00.

VEALERS—One load medium Tennessee vealers \$7.50-7.75, steady. No others offered.

HOGS—None offered.

LAMBS AND SHEEP—Lambs slow, very little done, few early sales around 25c lower. Desirable Virginias \$8.00-8.75, few West Virginias \$9.00. Common sorts down to \$5.00. Ewes steady, \$3.00 down.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—Receipts throughout the week were light with trading slow all through, and prices were the same as previous week. Market closed steady with a few calves still unsold. Fresh receipts per pound: Choice 12-13c, a few extra fancy higher; Fair to good 11-12c; small to medium 9-11c.

LIVE RABBITS—Receipts light during the week. Demand slow, market closed weak at 10-16c per pound.

## Slow Demand Hurts Hay Market

Heavy receipts and a very slow demand undermined the hay market during the last week in July and caused prices to sag. In addition to the heavy supply a number of cars of new hay arrived badly heated, which looked as though they would have to be dumped. No one will even make a bid on them. At the same time good hay of good color moved readily. The market closed steady for good hay but terribly weak for poor hay. This is what quality does to it. Straight timothy brings \$15 to \$23, a spread of \$8 depending on qual-

ity. Timothy carrying a mixture of clover brings \$16 to \$21, while grass mixtures bring from \$12 to \$20. Sample hay closed at \$11 to \$15. Oat and wheat straw are now at \$11 while new rye straw is quoted at \$19 and old at \$21 to \$22.

## Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	Aug. 1, 1931	Aug. 2, 1930
(At Chicago)		
Wheat, (Sept.)	.50 1/2	
Corn, (Sept.)	.53 3/4	
Oats, (Sept.)	.24	

CASH GRAINS	Aug. 1, 1931	July 25, 1931	July 25, 1930
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	.64 1/2		1.00
Wheat, No. 2 Yellow	.75 3/4		1.05 3/4
Corn, No. 2	.36 1/4		.61

FEEDS	Aug. 1, 1931	July 25, 1931	July 25, 1930
(At Buffalo)			
Gr'd Oats	21.00	22.50	31.00
Sp'g Bran	13.00	13.00	23.00
H'd Bran	15.00	15.50	25.50
Standard Mids	13.00	13.50	23.00
Soft W. Mids	18.00	18.00	31.50
Flour Mids	18.50	18.50	31.00
Red Dog	22.50	22.50	33.50
Wh. Hominy	19.50	20.50	33.50
Yel. Hominy			33.00
Corn Meal	24.00	25.00	37.50
Gluten Feed	24.10	24.10	33.00
Gluten Meal	28.10	28.10	43.00
36% C. S. Meal	25.00	25.00	36.00
41% C. S. Meal	27.00	27.00	39.00
43% C. S. Meal	28.00	28.00	41.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	27.00	27.00	42.50

The above quotations taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

## Fruit and Produce

Once more we urge our readers to follow the A. A. radio market reports broadcast at noon from WEA. It is the only way to get the immediate situation on perishable products. Hot, humid weather has been responsible for a lot of sudden changes in the produce market, and in some cases wastage has been heavy.

The Hudson Valley has started shipping apples although the market is dull and demand slow. U. S. No. 1 Duchess 2 1/2 in. and up 50c to \$1 per bushel basket. Transparents, 75c to \$1.25.

## Fitting Products to the Market

(Continued from Page 3)

a bushel as the same varieties had sold for in the open market, months earlier, by the barrel. There was a good demand for all the fruit at fancy grocers in nearby cities."

Another instance of success with a choice product is that of the Bender melon. In this case there has been no special effort to market the product out of season. Much skill, however, has been used to grow a larger and choicer product than the ordinary melons of the market. Mr. Bender, of Albany County, had been growing melons for several years with only moderate success. One season he happened to discover, among his several kinds, a melon of larger size and finer flavor than he had yet seen from his fields. He carefully saved the seed and the next season grew a small area entirely separate from his other fields. After that he grew this kind exclusively. He discovered he had a melon with fine shipping qualities, thick meated and of finer flavor than other melons on the market.

Year by year an effort was made to improve the quality of this cantaloupe and for several years no seed was placed on the market, but enough was placed in a safe deposit box in Albany; each Fall, to assure a full supply for planting the next season. Mr. Bender told the writer that he did not depend wholly on outward signs in selecting his seed melons, although this was important. His best seed melons were selected by taste and he remarked, with a twinkle in his eye, "My wife is a better judge of a good melon than I am, so I depend mainly on her judgment in selecting seed melons."

Great skill must be used in growing these melons to keep them free from disease and decay. For example, one very wet season, just before ripening and during a protracted wet spell of weather, Mr. Bender found his melons were rotting underneath, apparently due to the wet condition of the soil. He rushed to town and bought all the wooden veneer plates he could find and placed one under each nearly ripe melon, in an inverted position so as to carry off the water. At the present time there is such a demand for Mr.

Bender's melons that he doesn't care who gets the seed or who grows them, although he has not tried to develop a seed trade.

Another example of a choice product for a select trade was well known to me in the case of a Connecticut friend much interested in dairying. This friend had, for a period of years, been superintendent of a large farm that was supplying a nearby city with Jersey milk but without any effort to produce an especially choice product and so was selling in competition with the ordinary market milk.

This superintendent suggested to the proprietor the idea of putting on the market a grade of Jersey milk produced with special care as to cleanliness and of labelling it "Clinical Milk." This man had sufficient knowledge of bacteria so that he was able, at small expense, to select the necessary equipment to make bacteria counts of his milk as sold. Other tests, made once a week, he found of value in checking up the cleanliness of his milkers and other handlers of the milk. He soon had little trouble in producing milk of a low bacteria count (below 5000 to the cubic centimeter even in the hottest weather). The milk business of the farm grew rapidly and in a few years the herd was increased from about 40 head to over 100 head of milking stock. This increase was made while the milk was selling at several cents a quart above the average market price.

A little booklet has just come to the office which may be of interest to our readers. It is entitled "Game Birds—How to Make Them Pay on Your Farm." It is published by More Game Birds in America, Inc., 580 Fifth Avenue, New York City. They will be glad to send you a copy on request, or if you prefer, drop us a card and we will see that you get this pamphlet.

Fruit growers are advised to use smaller quantities of lead arsenate in their spray material after July 15, owing to the danger of a spray residue being left on the fruit.

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Strawberry Plants; Senator Dunlap—Premier—Gibson; 100 \$1.; 300 \$2.50; 500 \$3.50; 1000 \$7. F.G.MANGUS, Maple View, N. Y.



# Farm News from New York

## Empire State Potato Club Field Day—Fruit Growers Meets—Dairy Herd Records

WEDNESDAY, July 29, Hubbardsville, was the mecca for over five thousand potato growers and members of the Empire State Potato Club who assembled to witness the field demonstrations of various types of potato machinery, and hear talks by authorities on various phases of potato production. It was a beautiful day and the demonstrations were scheduled in an ideal field.

At 8:30 practically every make of tractor sold in New York State started plowing. By 10:00 o'clock they all had their plots completed and after a brief talk by K. C. Livermore of Quaker Hill Farm, on the proper methods for fitting land for potato planting, each manufacturer fitted the plots they had plowed. A deep seed bed was emphasized to take care of the potato which is a fast growing plant and necessarily must be planted under favorable conditions for best results. From 11:00 to 12:00 potato planters of various types and sizes were demonstrated after a talk by Dr. E. V. Hardenburg of the Agricultural College, who emphasized deep planting and shallow covering with fertilizer applied judiciously and preferably at the level of the seed piece and two inches on each side.

During the lunch hour the Chenango County 4-H club band played several selections. This band of 40 pieces in their snappy uniforms presented a very attractive picture as well as being able to render some beautiful music. Several solos rendered by Mr. Edgerton were met with hearty applause. The musical end of the program was greatly appreciated by all those in attendance.

Chester Gray of Washington D. C., who represents the American Farm Bureau Association at our National Capitol and who is himself a farmer, gave a very interesting picture of why the American Farm Bureau backs certain agricultural projects and indicated clearly the need for agricultural representation in Washington. Other talks of interest included one by O. J. Alberding of Clayville, who was New York State's champion potato grower last spring.

After Mr. Gray completed his talk the tillage demonstration followed in which both tractor and horse drawn cultivators and weeder were used. Following this demonstration was a talk by George Winfield Lamb, host of the day and on whose farm the meeting was held. Spraying and dusting outfits were then demonstrated on a plot previously prepared. Preceding this demonstration Daniel Dean of Nichols, N. Y. gave an interesting talk on what constituted proper equipment for this operation and the necessity of having proper equipment for raising a profitable crop.

Much interest was shown in the digging demonstration conducted the last thing in the afternoon. After the shower, digging operations would naturally be more difficult but the up-to-date diggers all operated successfully under the circumstances. There was as much interest shown in the digging demonstration as in any other phase of the day.

Much credit is due George W. Lamb, owner of Fuller Farms at Hubbardsville, where this demonstration was conducted. His cooperation and hospitality reflects one of the qualifications we would expect in a Master Farmer. Mr. Lamb was elected a Master Farmer in last winter's class. He gave generously of his time as well as equipment and did everything possible to make the affair a success and to make the visitors welcome.

The local people in Hubbardsville are to be congratulated on the way they fed the multitude.—H. J. EVANS.

### Fruit Growers Meet

FRUIT growers of the state met on Tuesday at the Grant Hitchings orchard in South Onondaga. Here among the rolling hills covered by row after row of young trees, fruit growers from all parts of the state assembled to get the latest dope on profitable orchard management. The Hitchings orchards are different from most in the state in

that they are not cultivated but are left in sod year after year. This fact combined with the marketing program which has proved so successful to the owners has made this particular section noted throughout the state.

Under the leadership of Mr. Hitchings and his sons the party spent the better part of the afternoon in a tour of the orchards and packing plants. Approximately 1500 acres of apples were in the immediate vicinity and just to give you an idea of the topography of the land in this section if there are any of you who have never been there, these 1500 acres range from 600 to 1400 feet in elevation. It is a thrill in more ways than one to climb 600 feet in less than a mile. All in all, however, everyone was well satisfied with the first day of the meeting.

On Wednesday, most of the members of the Horticultural Society attended the meeting of the Empire State Potato Club at Hubbardsville, where the machinery demonstration was of interest to all.

Thursday, the party assembled at Bantam, Connecticut, and started on their tour of Connecticut orchards which ended Friday afternoon after completing four days of extensive and profitable experiences.

### Grasshoppers and Army Worms

GRASSHOPPERS are the big news of the day. In Iowa aeroplanes are assisting in the control of the hopper hordes by spreading poison mash over the corn fields. The plague is becoming serious in this section of the country, with fields in Nebraska and South Dakota as well as Western Iowa reported leveled by the army of insects. Not satisfied with the plague of grasshoppers, the army worm has also been reported in Minnesota. Flax fields particularly have been attacked according to reports, although the worm is not particular as to the kind of crop he feeds upon.

### New York County Notes

GENESEE COUNTY—The Genesee County Fair in its 92nd year will be held from August 25 to 29. Free gate admission and free attractions in front of the grandstand afternoons and evenings should bring large crowds.

There will be twice as many midway attractions as there were last year. Eggs are 20 to 23 cents a dozen, wheat 50 cents a bushel. Oats are short stalked this year. Pastures are getting short.—MRS. R.E.G.

SARATOGA COUNTY—Continued rains have hindered haying greatly, hard winds flattened corn and oats to great extent. Some potato fields worked over and sown to buckwheat. Poor prospect for potato crop. Some corn planted over and some yellow and stunted by too much rain. A few good fields. Berries are plentiful and cheap. A few oats are being cut, not much rye raised through here. Eggs are 25 cents to 27 cents. Milk and butter very cheap. Gardens not as good as usual.—MRS. L.W.

STEBEN COUNTY—Farming goes rather slow because considerable rain has delayed work. Much time spent on potatoes because of bugs. There are more bugs than we have had in several years. Wheat threshed at the present time is yielding 25 bushels to the acre. Not nearly as much buckwheat sown as intended. All kinds of tree fruits are very light.

L. H. Cook lost a fine barn by fire on the night of the twenty-fifth. Cause unknown, supposed to be incendiary.—C.H.E.

SULLIVAN COUNTY—The largest majority of the farmers are through haying, oats have mostly been cut green for winter use. Gardens look well though in need of rain. The bean weevil has struck here this year for the first time. Potatoes look good, though bugs have been plentiful. Feed has taken a slight drop also milk prices.

Eggs are 30 to 32 cents a dozen, butter 25 to 30 cents a pound, canning is the chief occupation of the housewife at the present time. Route 42 is being rushed so it can be finished as soon as possible. All ton roads are very rough and need repairing.—MRS. P.E.R.

### No More Wet Hay

NEW YORK State has its first artificial hay drier on the farm of E. B. Ashton of Saratoga Springs, New York. Green hay is brought directly from the fields, run through a chopper, then dried and blown into the mow. A large volume of hay is required to justify the investment in an artificial drier. Mr. Ashton reports, however, that it is possible to dry, cut, and blow into the mow 450 tons of alfalfa, mixed hay, oats, peas, and barley, in less than one month.

In time it may be that the old saying, "Make hay while the sun shines" may be completely out-dated and the hay harvest may be completed despite thunder storms and untimely showers. This is of especial interest this year when the hay harvest has been held up seriously by the wet weather.

### New Dairy Records

REPORTS of the Dairy Herd Improvement Association have just come in from the central office and show that even through the months of heavy production, while the cows were on pasture, that dairy herd testing pays. We have some new names in the list of leading herds this month with Frank Yaeger, of Monroe County; Lewis Archer, Lewis County; and F. M. Collins, Jefferson County leading their respective classes. Mr. Yaeger's herd of five cows averaged 1669 pounds of milk containing 61 pounds of butterfat. Mr. Archer's herd of 21 graded Holsteins averaged 1857 pounds of milk containing 661 pounds of butterfat, while Mr. Collins herd of 28 registered Jerseys with a not so high production of milk, 867 pounds to be exact, had a butterfat average of 53.8 pounds.

### Ayrshire Cow Produces Six Calves in Two Years

WILLOWBANK DUCHESS, a ten-year old Ayrshire owned by Irving Howe, of Pine Ridge Farm, Concord, Massachusetts, gave birth to triplets on May 17, 1931, making a total of six living calves born to her within two years. On May 25, 1929, she produced twin bull calves, which are now heading Ayrshire herds in Massachusetts; a heifer on June 2, 1930; and less than a year later a trio consisting of two bulls and a heifer.

### Bits O'News

We learn that the 63rd gas well in the Wayne-Dundee area has just been tapped, making the 27th well for C. F. Goebel, Belmont, growing contractor. More wells are being drilled every day, and local residents are planning on still further development of the area.

The Delaware County picnic will be held on Saturday, August 15, at Delhi, when James C. Farmer, lecturer of the National Grange and a native of the State of New Hampshire will be the speaker of the day. In the forenoon there will be the usual sports, ranging from horseshoe pitching to ice cream eating, and in the afternoon a tug-of-war contest between local Granges will be the feature.

In Kansas, sweet corn is selling at one cent for a dozen ears. The hot dry weather has matured the roasting ears so rapidly that the market has been unable to absorb the supply.

Talking of the oversupply on August 1 of last year there were more than 20 million pounds of cherries in cold storage plants of New York State and more than 12 million pounds remained in

### WGY Features

MONDAY—August 24

7:00—WGY Farm Forum  
"Eastern Agricultural Conditions," Frank P. Washburn, Commissioner, Maine Dept. of Agriculture.  
"The Kilowatt at Work," M. O. Troy, General Electric Co.  
"Farm Question Box," Ed. W. Mitchell, Farm Advisor.

TUESDAY—August 25

12:20—"The Country Fair," Ray F. Pollard, Manager, Schoharie County Farm Bureau.  
12:30—"Checking this Year's Alfalfa," J. D. King, Manager, Rensselaer County Farm Bureau.  
12:40—American Agriculturist Farm News Briefs.

WEDNESDAY—August 26

12:20—"Tumors in Domestic Animals," Dr. Peter Olafson, N. Y. State Veterinary College.  
12:30—"A Small Town Open Public Market," J. A. McKee, Bennington County (Vermont) Agricultural Agent.

THURSDAY—August 27

12:30—"The Dairy Situation," R. L. Gillett, Statistician, N. Y. State Dept. of Agriculture and Markets.  
12:40—Editor Ed Looks at Life.

storage at the start of this season's crop. This makes a rather unpleasant situation for the grower of cherries but an ideal one for the customer. Frozen cherries are excellent for making pies and for other cherry dishes and the utilization of storage stocks for this purpose would materially help the situation for the fruit grower, since at the present time there are enough cherries in storage to supply the public for eighteen months.

One of the things now that you should not forget in the rush of haying and harvesting, is the Country Life Conference that will be held in Ithaca, on August 17 to 20.

### New Hampshire Farm and Home Week

THE week of August 11 to 14 will be a large one for poultrymen, fruit growers, dairymen, beekeepers, woodlot owners, homemakers, 4-H club leaders and boys and girls, of New Hampshire, when they attend the annual Farmers' and Homemakers' Week. Programs for everyone have been outlined that promise an interesting and enjoyable week.

### Twenty-Five Years Ago

CANANDAIGUA, Ontario County, July 31, 1906—The season has been exceptionally fine for getting in wheat and hay; nearly all is secured. Hay was a medium crop and wheat below the average; it went through the winter well and looked fine in the spring, but it is a mystery what became of it as it was thin on the ground and short. Corn is making a good growth where it has not been too wet. Oats a heavy growth. Pastures doing well. Butter 14c a pound, eggs 16c a dozen, new potatoes \$1 a bushel, wheat 85c, oats 40c, corn 60c.

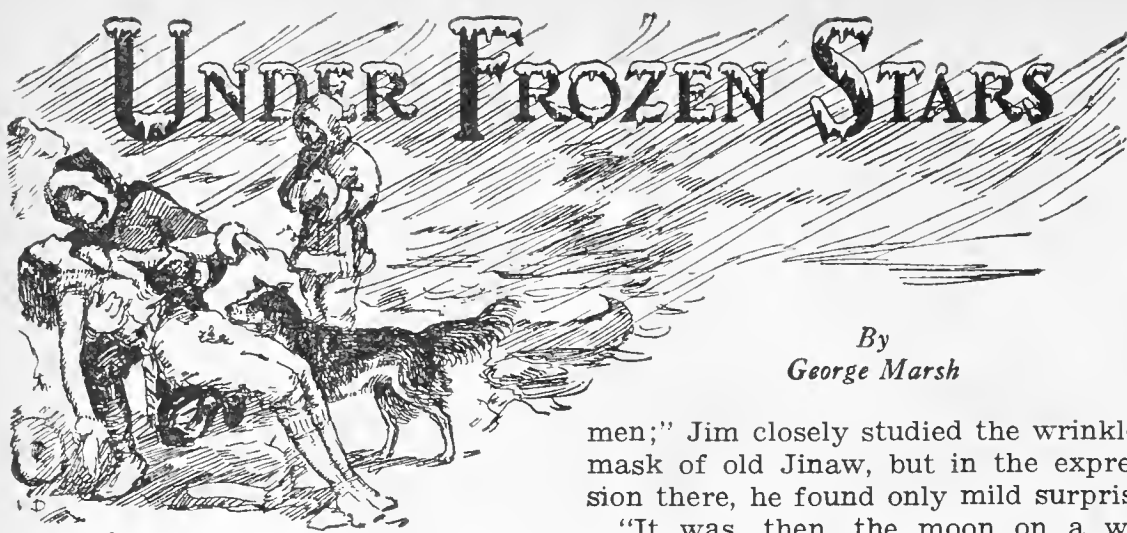
### Park Bulletin Now Available

OF interest to everyone is the announcement of the State Council of Parks that their new booklet describing the New York State park system is ready for distribution. This 136-page booklet contains a complete description of the park system illustrated with many sketches and maps of these areas within the State. Included in the booklet is an invitation from Governor Roosevelt to visitors and residents of the State:

"On behalf of the people of the State of New York I extend an invitation to all travelers to visit the Empire State and to use and enjoy the facilities for public recreation that are to be found here. The hand of friendly greeting is offered with the pledge that New York will do everything possible to make your visit pleasant and memorable."

The booklet is being distributed free upon request by the Division of Parks, Conservation Department, Albany.





By  
George Marsh

## The Story Thus Far

Jim Stuart rescues Aurore LeBlond, daughter of the head of the rival fur trading post and then falls in love with her. Paradis, who works for Aurore's father, is bitterly jealous. Jim and Aurore arrange to leave their letters on an island where Paradis intercepts one of them and is given a ducking by Jim.

Jim, planning to go North, meets Aurore on the island where they confess their love for each other. Arriving in the Pipestone Country, Jim and his companions, Omar and Esau, are warned against Jingwak, a big medicine man in league with Paradis, and are advised to leave the country.

After several unsuccessful attempts on the lives of Jim and his companions during which Smoke disappears, Esau leaves the party on some mysterious private mission with "Jingwak."

Jim and Omar befriend an Indian of the Pipestone. That night they are again attacked and Omar believes that they have been tricked. However, on their return to the Indian's tent, nothing seems amiss.

\* \* \*

Putting a pail of water on the fire, Jinaw led Jim into the tipi. His entrance was greeted from the pile of skins by a low, "Nia! nia! You have come! Your medicine is strong, for the pain has grown small."

Jim placed his hand on the wrinkled forehead. The fever had dropped. Then he took the bandage off the arm and washed the incision he had made in the hand, while the squaw, mumbling her gratitude, stoically refused to voice her pain. Sending Jinaw for more water, Jim quietly asked her: "Was it your son who stopped here the last sleep after I put medicine on your hand?"

The eyes of the old woman, sunken with hours of agony, widened at the question. There is no subterfuge here, thought Jim, as she whimpered: "My son, here, the last sleep? No, he has forgotten—he comes no more. There was no one here."

As Jinaw entered with the warm water, Stuart said: "We thought that you had sent two men to knife us in our sleep and we came here to make you pay."

"I saw it in your eyes," said the Indian, calmly meeting Jim's gaze, "but I did not know why your hearts had turned bitter. The men of Paradis found you, but your medicine was too strong?"

"They will stalk no more sleeping

men," Jim closely studied the wrinkled mask of old Jinaw, but in the expression there, he found only mild surprise.

"It was, then, the moon on a wet paddle, as I thought."

"You saw their canoe?"

"No, after you left, I saw far on the lake, a flash. Then the moon was hid."

"We thought you had sent them to find us."

Sorrowfully the Indian shook his head. "Jinaw has little to give the white trader for his good medicine, but his friendship. He gave him that the last sleep, when he touched hands. Does the trader from the House of the Sunset believe Jinaw now speaks with a single tongue?"

Rising, Jim gave the old man his hand. "I do. We shall be friends."

\* \* \*

## CHAPTER XXI

WHEN Esau left Jim and Omar and started down the Sturgeon river on his mad mission in search of Jingwak, he travelled all the first night, watching the passing shores for the red embers of a dying fire. For once Paradis was warned of the coming of the men from Sunset House, he would lose no time in guarding the river road over which they must pass. So the old man rode the swift current through the shadows, his eyes straining for the glow of a campfire on the foliage of the shore.

Before dawn the roar of white-water drifted to his ears, and he landed. For he would need the light to inspect the strange rapids and decide whether he could run them or would have to carry around. So Esau hid his canoe, went deep into the forest, boiled his tea over a diminutive fire masked from the river by thick timber, ate, and slept.

Later in the morning he walked downstream to the head of the rapids. Across the river was the cleared space at the end of a portage trail. The white-water was impassable; the Indians carried around it. But the veteran, who had passed his life on the wild rivers of western Kiwedin, did not return to his canoe and drop down to the portage. Along the opposite shore he followed the rock-scarred white-water as it foamed and churned and thundered through a half-mile of clamoring chaos. Then he returned to his canoe and started downstream for the head of the portage, for not even the trained eyes of Esau Otchig who, in his youth, had run the Chutes of Death on the Winisk and the Long Sault of the

Mad River, had found a way through for his canoe.

The old Indian was crossing the river a quarter-mile above the rapids, when, to his consternation, two men appeared on the portage.

With a lunge of his paddle Esau swung the nose of the canoe to the opposite shore. Was it Paradis on his way up river, or travelling Ojibwas who would pay him slight attention? He had paddled but a few strokes when he saw a canoe carried from the forest and slid into the water. Leaping into the boat, the two packers started straight across the head of the rapids. They were trying to cut him off! It was Paradis!

Furiously Esau drove his paddle, angling across the current for the opposite shore, as his keen brain grappled with the situation which confronted him. He could land and take to the bush—ambush the two men in the canoe if they dared follow him up. But there were others behind them on the portage. That meant losing canoe and outfit—defeat. Without these he could not reach Jingwak.

Then, at the head of the carry, a third man appeared. There was a puff of smoke, a faint explosion of a rifle above the drumming rapids, and a bullet whined past Esau's face.

## Esau Shoots the Rapids

As the two canoes swiftly approached each other, the old Ojibwa made his decision. Life meant little to him, now. There was one chance in ten of his coming through; but he would make the great gamble for that one chance—for Jim and the memory of Jim's dead father. The trail to Jingwak led through the half-mile of white fury ahead.

He stopped paddling, reached for his rifle, and fired at the bowman in the boat cutting across his course.

Hit, the paddler slumped back into the canoe. Close to the suck of the first drop, the sternman seized his pole and fought to check the drifting canoe, as a second shot passed over Esau's head.

Then, at the head of the portage, the old man saw another canoe leaving the beach, as again an Indian fired at him from the shore.

"Ah-hah!" he cried, his furrowed face glowing with the exaltation of his mad purpose. "So you catch old Esau? Wal, come on! Catch heem!"

Deliberately, as his canoe rode the swift current toward the head of a long chute, Esau sighted his rifle and fired at the sternman battling with his pole to free the canoe from the fierce suction on the lip of the flume.

Splintered by the bullet, the bending pole snapped in the Ojibwa's hands. He lunged head first into the racing current, and, followed by his yawing canoe, was swept into the rapids.

Shifting his load forward to make the canoe bow-heavy, Esau rose with his setting pole. Stiff as a spruce, he stood in the drifting boat, narrowed eyes searching the churning white-

American Agriculturist, August 8, 1931 water before him for a way through for his birch-bark. Then, as his boat slid toward the dip of the long chute, the old man waved his hand at the pursuing canoe and the man on shore as his cry of defiance, "Come and get me!" was drowned in the drum-beat of the rapids.

No rifle shots followed the doomed figure standing with setting pole in the stern of the birch-bark, as it leaped forward, caught by the suck of the flume. In awe the men of Paradis watched the mad canoeman deliberately steer his craft into the maw of death.

Down into the maelstrom of broken water plunged the canoe, guided by the spruce pole of the gallant old Ojibwa in the stern. Following the black water channels past boulders mounded with foam, and knife-edged rocks thrusting through the spume, checking with his pole when the way was blind, then on, grazing calamity by a paddle's breath as he rode the roaring reaches, went the dauntless old voyageur. Drenched with spray, his leaking canoe scarred with wounds from a hundred rocks, the indomitable Ojibwa fought his way until, suddenly, the river widened into an unbroken barrier of white water. With a groan, Esau read his doom written in the buried boulders which barred his path. The frail craft would strike, fill, and break up.

Brushing the sweat from his eyes with a sleeve, the jaws of the old white-water man clamped, as he faced the end. He had made the fight, taken the long chance for Jim, and now it was over! But Esau Otchig would go down fighting!

Into the chaos of foaming boulders dropped the canoe, "snubbed" by the bending pole. The bottom grounded on a rock, was lifted off by the pole; the boat was caught and swung into another by baffling cross-currents; but still the old man fought—unconquered in the face of certain disaster. At last, the unleashed river caught the shattered canoe, like a straw, and dropped it on a huge boulder, over which the water mounded. Pivoting on the rock, the canoe rolled and started to fill. It was the end!

## Esau Wins

With a desperate leap Esau was in the water, his feet braced on the submerged rock. A heave, and he freed the rapidly filling boat, swung her with the current, and fell gasping on his knees inside, clutching his pole. Shortly he was clear of the shallows.

Then on down, through the riot of plunging river, the bent figure in the stern steered his boat, the glitter of victory in his black eyes. He had hung, for a space, on the lip of death. But he had won.

As the half-filled canoe nosed into the "boilers" at the foot of the last drop, the spray-drenched old man dropped exhausted to his knees and took his paddle. Then his heart sank as he saw a canoe below him. Desperate, he took his

(Continued on Opposite Page)

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Get Rid of Canada Thistle

By Ray Inman

**INTRODUCING CANADA THISTLE**

— HE HAS A VERY MEAN SUBWAY SYSTEM, — IT RUNS EVERYWHERE. IT EVEN RUNS GOOD FARMS ONTO THE ROCKS IF IT GETS A GOOD START

**OUCH!**

HA HA HA HA HA HA HA HA HA HA

ON MANY FARMS HE'S AN OLD FRIEND (?) — AND NEEDS NO INTRODUCTION.

**KEEP THISTLES CUT OFF WITH A HOE ALL YEAR AND THEY'LL BOTHER NO MORE.**

**NOW—WHO'S LAFFIN?**

**AN EASIER AND MORE EFFECTIVE WAY IS TO SEED THE GROUND TO ALFALFA.**

AN' TO THINK SARAH WAS GOIN' T' THROW THIS OL' SOFA AWAY

ARTIST'S NOTE: THE OLD SOFA IDEA IS NOT ESSENTIAL TO THE EXTERMINATION OF THISTLES—AN OL' BED WILL DO.

**THE FREQUENT CUTTING AND THE CROWDING BY THE ALFALFA WILL KILL OUT THE THISTLES.**

HEY! GET OUT OF HERE—YOU'RE KILLING ME

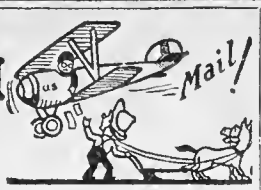
YEAH? WELL, IF I LAUGH ANY HARDER I'LL KILL MYSELF





## The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare  
and Protection of A. A. Readers



### Do Not Depend on Promises

It seems that when prices are low it is easier for firms of doubtful reputation to secure shipments of farm produce than it is when prices are more satisfactory. Here are a few cases subscribers have called to our attention:

"Along in April we received a letter from Louis Mintz of Cedarhurst, Long Island, asking us to ship him a case of eggs. We did and received prompt returns and a letter asking us to ship him two more. We received prompt returns for these. He wanted more eggs so on May 18th we shipped him three crates; May 22nd, two crates; May 25th, two crates, May 27th, two crates. This time we received no returns. He wrote us the checks had been mislaid, but we have not heard from him since. We wrote to the bank which he gave us as reference and they replied that they had done business with him only a short time."

We did not find Mr. Mintz listed in our market guide, and we have had no reply to our request for payment.

\* \* \*

"Can you tell me if the West Side Commission Company of Jersey City is reliable?"

This is a case where our subscriber investigated before he shipped. The West Side Commission Company has been sending out form letters headed:

*Are you getting forty cents a dozen for your eggs? If not, we would like to hear from you at once.*

That is certainly an attractive appeal, but anyone who knows anything about the egg market knows that those prices are not being received. The highest quotation recently has been around thirty cents.

We do not find this firm listed in our market guide.

\* \* \*

"I am enclosing a letter from Gold & Rosen of Brooklyn, N. Y. I shipped them one case of eggs and received a fair price."

In this case the subscriber took the middle course. He shipped one case and then investigated. This firm is not a licensed and bonded firm, neither do we find them listed in our market guide. We, of course, are unable to say positively that this subscriber would have had the usual experience had he continued to ship to them.

There are dozens, and we might even say, hundreds of egg buyers in the city who have no permanent address. They hire desk room, get hold of a list of shippers and send out a flock of letters soliciting shipments of eggs. They pay good prices for the first shipment and usually come up missing altogether about the time the complaints begin to come in from subscribers who had no pay for later shipments. The extra cent or two offered is just bait. Even a bank reference should not be valued too highly. So long as a firm keeps a balance at the bank the bank is likely to report favorably.

Since preparing the above for publication three more complaints have been called to our attention. They are against the Hurley Egg Co., Greater Food Markets, Brooklyn, and the Co-operative Dairy Products, Inc. All fail to make returns, and none are listed in our market credit guide.

### The Same Old Story

WE have mentioned picture enlarging schemes frequently enough so that our subscribers should know our opinion about them.

The most recent inquiry concerns the Supreme Art Studios at Syracuse. Our subscriber says agents of this company went through her town offering to enlarge and paint a certain number of pictures free as advertisements. On returning, however, the agents said the pictures were free only if the customer bought an expensive frame from them. This is the same old story. Apparently this firm is following business methods which are very similar to those already

mentioned by us in connection with other companies.

Your local photographer will arrange to have snapshots enlarged for you at low cost.

### Not Authorized to Represent Us

"About a week ago two men from the Preferred Publications, Inc., 56 West 45th St., New York City, called here giving the impression they were representing 'American Agriculturist'. They were offering a \$10,000 Accident Policy together with yearly subscriptions to two leading magazines, a year's renewal of American Agriculturist and a book, for \$9.36. Three dollars were to be paid down, the balance within thirty days. A man with the policy would call later.

Will you kindly advise by return mail whether or not this company is representing you in any way?"

NO agent of Preferred Publications is authorized to take subscriptions for American Agriculturist. All of our subscription sales force are bonded and licensed representatives of American Agriculturist and the North American Accident Insurance Company and carry proper credentials to identify them.

Do not accept a receipt for subscription to American Agriculturist from anyone unless the receipt has American Agriculturist printed on it and is signed by a representative carrying proper credentials.

### Is It Free?

WE continue to receive inquiries from subscribers asking about various medicated cattle salts which agents have tried to sell them. One recent letter gives the price as \$4 for a 25 lb. bag. It seems to us that this is a pretty high price to pay for any sort of medicated salt to feed to healthy animals, or to sick animals either, unless one is certain that the salt contains what they need to make them well.

Some companies selling salts offer to give free veterinary service so long as their product is fed. We have never been convinced that a company can make good on this offer of free veterinary service.

### Relieved of a Dollar

REPORTS come to us from the vicinity of Corning, N. Y., and Sayre, Pa., that some citizens, at least, have in their possession a square sheet of paper with a bright gold seal bearing the signature of J. C. Harvey, general secretary of the Rational America League, and countersigned "Selina, district organizer." The price paid for this beautiful certificate is reported as \$1.

Strangely enough some, at least, of those who parted with a dollar received the impression that it gave them the right to manufacture, sell or consume beer and light wines without fear of government interference, but, needless to say, no such statements appear on the certificate. Either the purchaser believed it because he wanted to believe it or was cleverly led to believe it by the man who relieved him of his dollar.

### Under Frozen Stars

(Continued from Opposite Page)

rifle from where it lay at his feet in the water, and boldly drifted down on the waiting canoe.

As he neared the craft, the faces of the occupants watched him with awe.

"Are you a Manitou, a spirit," gasped an Ojibwa, "that you pass alive through the Rapids of the Windigo?"

Esau put down his gun. "I am a great shaman in the land where the sun goes to sleep. I fear no rapids." Here was an opportunity to impress the Indians of the Sturgeon country, and the keen-

witted old man swiftly made the most of it.

"The spirits are your friends, for the Windigo allows no man to pass his rapids."

Esau gravely nodded. "Enh-enh, yes, the spirits are my friends."

The Indian exchanged frightened looks with the awed squaw who cowered in his canoe.

"Jingwak, the shaman, fears to pass these rapids in his canoe. Your medicine is stronger than his."

A look of contempt crystallized on the face of the old man. "Jingwak is a wabeno, who deceives the Ojibwas to get their fur for the trader Paradis. The spirits do not know him."

"You go to the Lake of the Sturgeon?"

"Yes. Tell the people there that you saw the shaman from the land of the setting sun, who comes to talk to them, pass unhurt from the Rapids of the Windigo."

"You come to make medicine at the Lake of the Sturgeon?"

"Yes. I have travelled many sleeps to find Jingwak, the false shaman who speaks with a double tongue to the Ojibwas, and drive him from the country." With a sweep of his paddle, Esau left the spellbound hunter and his squaw, and continued down the river. Going ashore behind the first bend, he

rested, then carried the canoe into the thick "bush," built a fire to dry his outfit, and with pitch and spruce roots started the necessary repairs.

(Continued next week)

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Price 25c. each. Sample free. Address: "Cuticura," Dept. 9B, Malden, Mass.

## CLASSIFIED ADS

### WANTED TO BUY

WOOL WANTED: I specialize in Wool and Sheep Pelts. Write for prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER. Lebanon, N. J.

OLD-FASHIONED GLASS candlesticks, glass plates, Currier & Ives colored pictures, old letters. WM. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

### BEEES AND HONEY

HONEY—OUR FINEST White Clover 60 lb. can \$5.25; 120 lbs. \$10. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

HONEY—60 lbs. finest Clover \$4.80. Two or more \$4.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

### BUILDING MATERIALS

SILOS: 12x24 Spruce Stave Silo \$187.00, complete with roof. Other sizes at corresponding prices. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WHITE PINE BEVEL siding: 1/2x4—\$20.00 per M; 1/2x6—\$25.00 per M. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

RAFTERS FOR GOTHIC roof barns. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

FIRST QUALITY ROOFING paper. Prepaid. 1 ply, \$1.15; 2 ply, \$1.30; 3 ply, \$1.45. Nails and cement, 15c per roll extra. WINIKER BROS., Millis, Mass.

### FARMS FOR SALE

MODERN ONE MAN Farm cheap. Lake Champlain. For particulars address, Proprietor ADIRONDACK, Essex, N. Y.

TO SETTLE AN ESTATE, \$6,800 cash buys splendid 74 acre dairy farm, nine miles from Utica. Good buildings, fine orchard, some tools. L. E. PRATT, Ex., 61 Prospect St., Utica, N. Y.

177 ACRE GRAPE AND DAIRY FARM, Chautauqua County, N. Y. on improved road, 2 1/2 miles from progressive village. 88 acres fertile machine worked tillage, about 20 acres productive vineyard, 37 acre woodlot. Spacious home, electricity, free gas. Dairy barn, 12 cow stable, wagon house, packing shed, poultry house. Buildings recently repaired and painted. \$9,000. Inquire about this and other Chautauqua County farms offered for sale under easy payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

### STORE FOR SALE

STORE FOR SALE. A real place. Store and stock for sale. Cash. Store 30x95 feet. Like City store, flat upstairs with large porch for family. Furnace heat. Rich farming section. 4 miles to any other store. Price reasonable. Located at Charleston 4 Corners, Montgomery County, FREMONT RAYDER, P. O. Spraker, N. Y.

### OUR HELP COLUMN

ALERT WOMAN—MAKE MONEY! Sell Priscilla Dress Fabrics, Lingerie, Hosiery, Aprons, Men's Shirts. Specialties. Part, full time. Samples furnished. D. FITZCHARLES COMPANY, Trenton, N. J.

WOMEN WANTED to run Towel Clubs. Towels free. CLINTON TOWEL CO., Clinton, Mass.

YOUNG MAN, 21, Agricultural school graduate. Experienced in fruit and dairy farming. Good references. Understand farm machinery, seeks position on farm. MEYER KAPLAN, Ulster Park, N. Y.

### BOARDERS WANTED

BOARDERS WANTED: \$14 week, \$18 private bath. All rooms running water. Homelike. ADIRONDACK HOUSE on Lake Champlain, Essex, N. Y.

### PATENTS

PATENTS—AVOID DELAYS in applying for patents. Send sketch or model immediately, or write for free information on how to proceed. L. EDWARD FLAHERTY, Registered Patent Lawyer, 79 International Bldg., Washington, D. C.

AGENTS—Time counts in applying for patents; send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form; no charge for information on how to proceed. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, registered patent attorney, 731 Security Savings and Commercial Bank Building (directly opposite U. S. Patent Office), Washington, D. C.

### EDUCATIONAL

MEN WANTED for good pay positions as Pilots, Airplane Mechanics, Auto Mechanics, Electrical Mechanics, Radio Mechanics, Welders, after taking necessary training in this school. Learn where Lindbergh learned. We qualify you for good positions paying \$150 to \$500 per month. For catalog and complete information, write now to LINCOLN AUTO AND AIRPLANE SCHOOL, 2753, Automotive Bldg., Lincoln, Nebr.

### WOMEN'S WANTS

WE ARE PREPARED to make your wool into yarn. Write for prices. Also yarn for sale. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

### TOBACCO

GUARANTEED CHEWING OR SMOKING—Five lbs. \$1.00; Ten \$1.50; pay when received. KENTUCKY FARMERS, West Paducah, Ky.

SMOKERS—Save real money by ordering direct from factory. Good mild 5c cigars \$2.48 per 100 prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. COSMOPOLITE CIGAR CO., Dept. A, Dallastown, Pa.

LEAF SMOKING TOBACCO, 10 lbs. \$1.20. Pipe free. ANGIE FORD, Sedalia, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 lbs. \$1.00; Smoking, 5 lbs. 65c; 10, \$1.20. FARMERS UNION, 368-H, Mayfield, Ky.

GOLD LEAF—GUARANTEED Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. \$1.00; ten \$1.50. Pipe free. Pay postmaster. COOPERATIVE FARMERS B3, Sedalia, Ky.

### MISCELLANEOUS

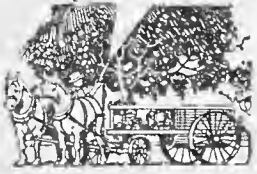
COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer. 300 sterilized 6 inch discs \$1.15; 6 1/2 inch \$1.35; gauzefaced, 6 inch \$1.35, 6 1/2 inch \$1.50. Postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Canton, Maine, Dept. D.

INCUBATOR BARGAINS—Greatly reduced prices on entire stock of used incubators. Sold on most liberal terms ever given. All leading makes, Buckeyes, Petersimes, Blue Hens, Newtowns, etc. Many nearly new, 2,000 to 30,000 capacity, all guaranteed. Write or wire for description and prices before buying any incubator. Our reputation protects you. SMITH INCUBATOR CO., 3166-A West 121st St., Cleveland, Ohio.

KODAK FILMS, Special Trial Offer. Developing any size roll 5c, prints 3c each. Beautiful 8x10 mounted enlargement 40c. Send us your films. YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE, 409 Bertha St., Albany, N. Y.

PURITEE COMPOUND, the best and most economical of all cleaning preparations on the market, especially good for cleaning bottles and dairy equipment. Send 25c for large trial package. PURITEE PRODUCTS CO., Dept. 1, Fredonia, N. Y.





## With the A. A. Fruit Grower



### Orchard Cover Crops

A GOOD productive loam soil is made up of 40% minerals, 25% water, 25% air, and 10% organic matter. Too often the organic matter of a soil is below par. A good soil is just as important for the fruit grower as for the truck gardener, if the best results are to be obtained.

A good cover crop will serve to check vegetative growth and promote maturity of the tissues, thus protecting you from excessive winter injury, will utilize late available foods, and thus conserve that food for another year, and will improve the organic content of the soil, and thus build the land into more productivity.

For poor acid land, rye or buckwheat may be sown in the spring with an assurance of a good cover by the time snow flies. Better land may support millet or vetch. Limed soils produce better cover crops, and make for better utilization of fertilizer. An application of fertilizer may thus indirectly justify its cost.

### Transplanting Mature Apple Trees

A SUBSCRIBER just asked whether a twelve-year-old Wealthy and McIntosh apple trees can be transplanted and whether it would be profitable to do so. Unquestionably, trees of this age can be transplanted, but we are inclined to think that it would be doubtful economy to do it. Have any of our readers had experience in moving apple trees of this size? If so, we would be glad to hear from you and pass your experiences on to our subscriber.

### Pruning Grapes in Summer

Is there any evidence that summer pruning of grapes has any beneficial results?

ALL the information we have seems to indicate that summer pruning has no advantages and may have some disadvantages. With most varieties, the grapes seem to mature later and have a smaller percentage of sugar. While it is not known that it will result in a smaller crop the next year, it would seem probable that the lessened foliage would result in a smaller amount of stored food in the vine and consequently less vigorous growth the next year.

### Strawberries for New York

What are some strawberry varieties that are recommended for New York State?

THE following list is recommended by the Geneva Experiment Station, in the order of ripening: Howard, Beacon, Boquet, Belt, Glen Mary, Parsons, Marshall, Chesapeake, New York, Joe, Sample, Bliss, Late Stevens, Gandy and Wyona.

There are two so-called everbearing varieties that are also recommended. Progressive and Mastodon.

The Experiment Station at Geneva publishes a bulletin giving brief descriptions of these varieties and also general information about raising strawberries. They will be glad to send you a copy on request, or we will be glad to forward your request to them.

### Thinning to Control Fire Blight

Can fire blight on apples and pears be controlled by thinning out the diseased branches?

THIS is the usual control measure recommended. The disease can be controlled, but it is difficult or impossible to do so if the neighbor's orchard is affected with the trouble.

During the growing season, blighted parts should be cut out, and the cut made six inches at least below the last evidence of infection. Disinfectant should be used on the tools and on the

wound. The usual disinfectant recommended is made by mixing one-fourth ounce of mercuric bichloride, one-fourth ounce mercuric cyanide, and one gallon of water, mixing the liquid in glass or earthenware containers. Dip tools between each cut. Disinfectant should be swabbed on the wound with a rag, brush or sponge.

### Brown Rot in Peaches

ACCORDING to Professor H. H. Whetzel, Cornell University, the fungus causing the brown rot of peaches lives over winter on dried, rotted peach mummies that fall to the ground and lie in the leaves and grass all winter. In the spring little stalks are sent up from these mummy peaches, and on the top of each stalk the fungus produces a sneezing cup by which clouds of spores are sneezed out into the air to float up and settle on the peach blossoms. The blossoms thus affected turn brown and die, reducing the set of fruit and sometimes preventing a crop. A partial control of this sneezing cup fungus is attained by covering the trees and fruit with a coating of very fine sulfur dust.

### Sweet Clover Sod in the Orchard

Is sweet clover advisable for a sod mulch and what is the best plan of culture?

SWEET Clover is a biennial plant. It is sown in the spring and will make some growth that year. This is mostly root growth, however, and the main growth is made in the second year. In a very good soil, a 4 or 5 foot growth of sweet clover will make it rather difficult to get through but the benefits of the legume as a soil builder will more than compensate for the nuisance it causes. In turning under sweet clover, be sure that it does not become dry since more humus is added to the soil if ploughed under green. Another possibility is the mowing of the clover in the early part of the season which will help to avoid the big tall growth.

### Songs That Mother Used to Sing

(Continued from Page 3)

unemotional disregard for her glorious past. Nail the old flag to her mast, and turn her loose, under full sail, and let her sail proudly to her destruction.

His flying pencil wrote, as he finished:

"Nail to her mast her holy flag,  
Set every threadbare sail,  
And give her to the god of storms,  
The lightning and the gale."

His poem, red hot with his emotions, he sent to the Boston Advertiser, and the editors printed it. It was copied in newspapers throughout the land. It kindled resentment for the order of the Navy Department. So strong did the protest become that instead of tearing "Old Ironsides" down, she was rebuilt. She was again out of commission in 1855 at Portsmouth Navy Yard, New Hampshire, but was restored in 1877 and crossed the Atlantic for the last time in 1878. In 1897 she was placed in the Boston Navy Yard. Within recent years she has needed some repair work done, and in order to get an expression of the attitude of the American people toward this old relic, it was proposed that she be restored with funds raised through school children donating pennies. This fund ran into sufficient proportions and "Old Ironsides" was again made seaworthy.

Oliver Wendell Holmes was in every measure a success. I am sure that no achievement of his life has won him more permanent acclaim than writing the poem, "Old Ironsides," for it saved her for our generation.

## Cheap lubricants are as costly as a rain-storm at harvest

How cheap are cheap lubricants? Did you ever stop to figure it out? They may be cheap to buy, but sometimes they are mighty costly to use.

During harvest, plowing, seeding and haying, working conditions must be exactly right. You have to work fast. Every hour counts. Don't let cheap lubricants cause time out for breakdown and adjustments. Don't let power losses slow up the work.

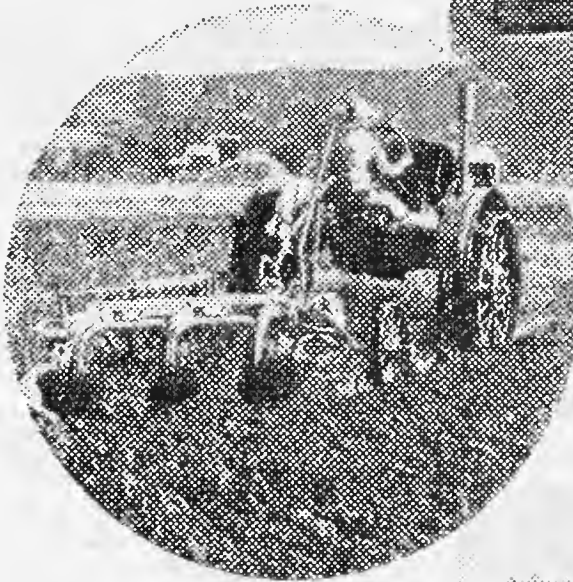
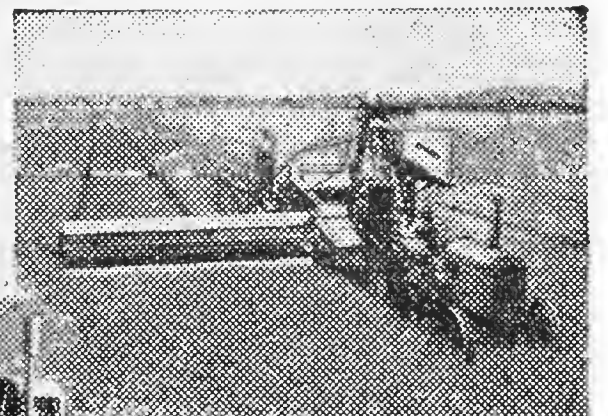
Mobilgrease and Mobiloil are built for the farmer who

wants dependable lubrication. Mobiloil stands up to that long steady grind when every hour counts. It protects your tractor from wear and breakdown when time means profit or loss on the crop.

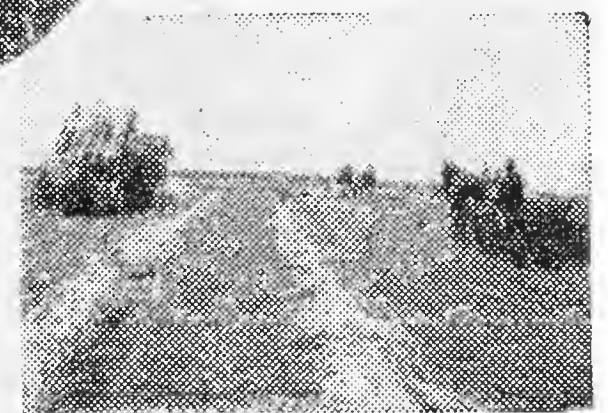
Likewise Mobilgrease keeps your other implements on the job. It helps prevent wear and untimely repair. It helps cut power losses when every bit of power counts most.

In the long run only the best lubricants are the most economical to use.

(right) In harvesting, every hour counts. Never use old crankcase drainings or cheap lubricants on a combine. This is sure to cause unnecessary wear and delay. Make sure of dependable operation with Mobilgrease.



(left) Summer fallowing and plowing—this is a job for fast steady work. Protect your tractor with Mobiloil. Mobiloil stands up to the steady grind. It cushions bearings and gears with a tough lubricating film. See the complete Mobiloil chart at your dealer's for the correct grade of Mobiloil for your particular tractor.



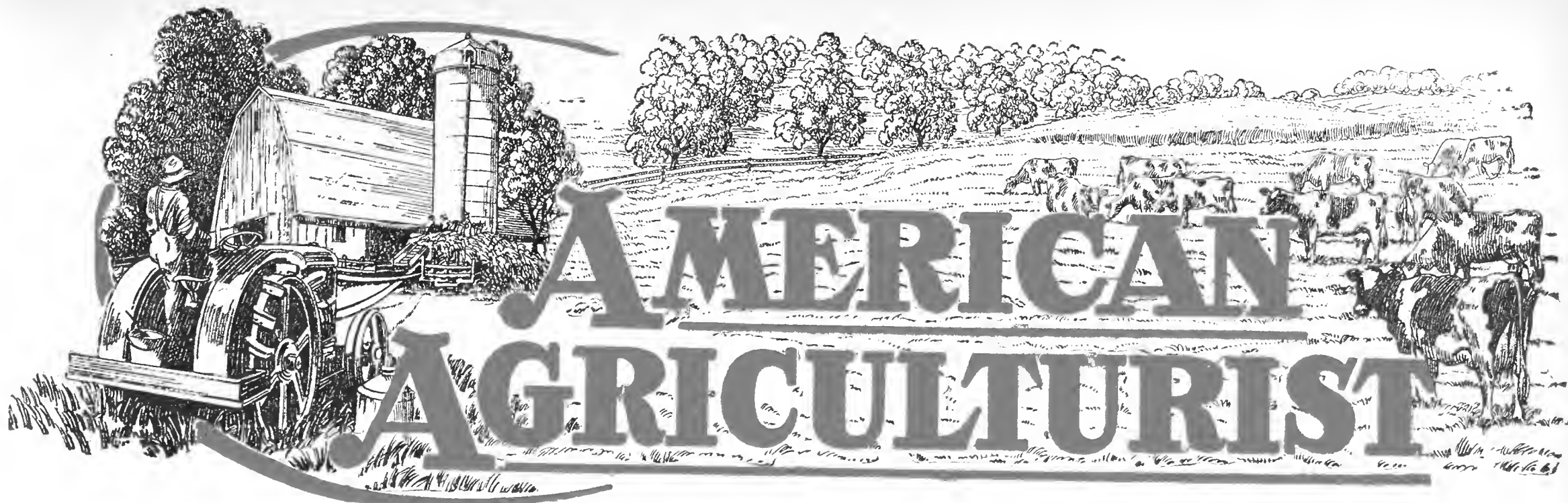
(right) At haying time, Mobilgrease will help keep every implement on the job from morning till night. It is built tough. It sticks to the job. It gives a smooth protecting film to every bearing and gear. Mobilgrease lasts twice as long as ordinary grease and you need use only half as much.

# Mobiloil stands up

Because it is Made — Not Found

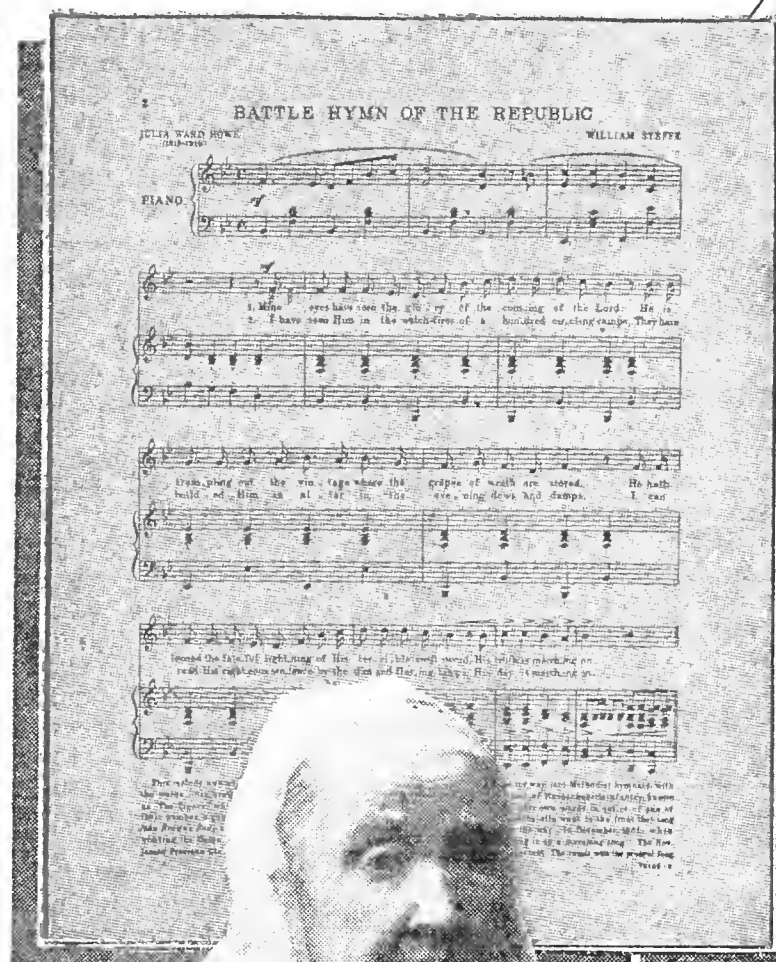
VACUUM OIL COMPANY





Published Weekly August 15, 1931

\$1.00 per yr.



## SONGS THAT MOTHER USED TO SING

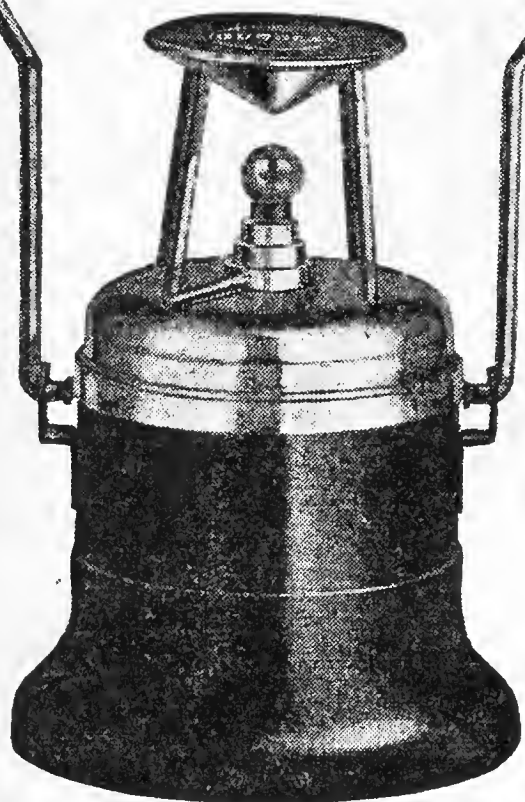
### Battle Hymn of the Republic

Julia Ward Howe, author of this famous war song, is recognized as one of the great women of America. Her activities in behalf of the Union, her efforts for prison reform, and later her work for woman suffrage won a place for her in the hearts of American people. Her home in Newport, Rhode Island, is pictured here together with her own photo. Story on page 5.



## JUST THE LANTERN You Have Been Looking for Only \$2.50

Gives a  
Better, Safer  
Light than a  
Kerosene Lantern



Made by the Burgess Battery Co.

THIS is the regular retail price without batteries. For a limited time AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will, without extra cost, include batteries with every lantern ordered so it will reach you complete and ready to operate.

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**ECONOMICAL**—No matches needed; just turn a switch. Can be hung on a nail with bulb at the bottom so it does not cast a shadow.

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## With the A. A. Farm Mechanic



### A Pumping Problem

"I am writing about a pump for pumping water with an engine from a brook to my barn for my cattle. I am now pumping by hand with a pitcher pump but it takes too much time. I will have to have a pump that I can let the water out of each night in the winter as I couldn't lay the pipe, deep enough on account of a ledge.

"I want to place my pump at the barn as there is a very steep bank down to the brook. There is a twenty foot lift from brook to the trough. I want to use a 1½ horse power engine. The pipe that is now laid is 1¼ inches."

If the horizontal distance is not too great you can suck the water through a height of 20 feet, although it is getting about the limit of suction and your pump leathers and valves will have to be kept in first class shape. This 20-foot of height for the suction is one reason why the water pumps so slow.

If there is any chance of your having electric power, the proper solution would be to make a small pit near the brook so the water could seep into it under the ice, then put the pump and the electric motor in the pit and force the water up through the 1-¼ inch pipe. A small petcock in the pipe near the pump would allow the pipe to drain in cold weather and would not seriously interfere with the pumping. The motor could be started and stopped from a switch in the barn or could be made automatic by a float in the trough.

However, you can put the pump and gas engine inside the barn where there will be some protection from freezing and where the engine can be started a little more easily. You can secure a pump with the valves on the plunger fixed so that when the handle is raised clear up the valve will be tripped and the pipe be allowed to drain back into the creek. Or if the pump can be protected enough to keep it from freezing, a petcock just below the pump can be opened and the pipe allowed to drain back. As this will probably be more or less of a permanent arrangement, I am not sure but what it would pay you to put in a few charges of dynamite and blow out the rock so you can put the pipe below frost. It might cost less than the extra parts necessary to make the pipe and pump so it will drain.—I. W. D.

wood in the furnace—the sixty gallon drum. Set the kettle in, touch match to it, and there you are—cooked vegetables for any use in a short time.—F. J.

### How to True Up Grindstone

I would like to know how to true up a grindstone that has become full of notches?

A GRINDSTONE that has become glazed or nicked or out of round can be trued up by holding the square end of a piece of gas pipe on a rest and square against the surface while the stone is turned. As the pipe is moved back and forth across the face, it will gradually round and square the stone. The pipe end will be cut away rapidly, but by rolling it back and forth the stone can be trued up nicely.—I. D.

### Adjusting Generator Cut-Out

A READER asks how he can adjust the cut-out on his battery charging generator so it will close with a smaller charging current. This can be made to close with a smaller amount of current by loosening the tension on the cut-out spring. You had better get a battery station man to adjust this for you.—I. D.

### Sand Best Outside Cistern Filter

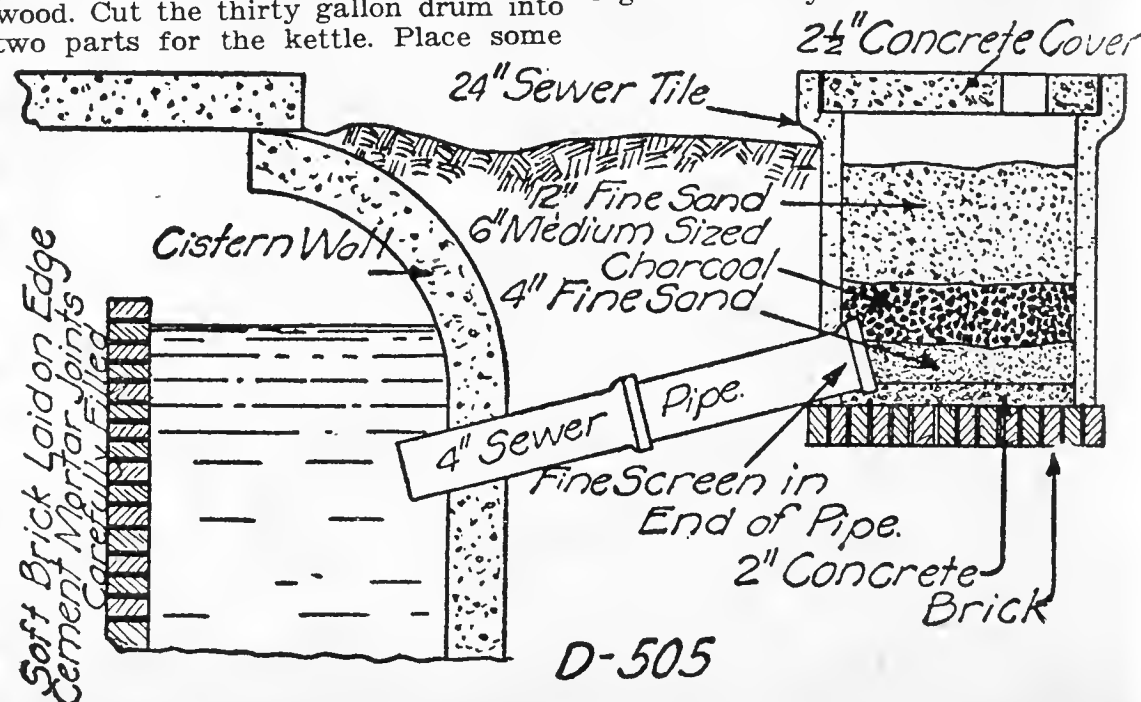
"I have an outside cistern filter made of stones with some charcoal which needs renewal. What should I use in it, coarse rocks, sand, or charcoal? If charcoal, what size is best? any suggestions will be welcomed."

CLEAN medium fine sand makes about the most dependable outside cistern filter, where the maximum cleaning is desired with a comparatively rapid flow of water. Centrifugal or other types of mechanical filters are often used on the downspout just ahead of the sand filter, but these remove only the coarsest and heaviest impurities. Rocks or coarse gravel should not be used except at the very top of the sand bed to keep leaves and trash from packing down and clogging the flow. There should be at least 18 inches of sand for satisfactory results.

A layer of about six inches of coarse granular charcoal is helpful in eliminating odors and tastes by absorption, but requires frequent renewal or else washing or exposing to sunlight or heat. Removal of color and fine materials in solution can best be effected by slow filtration through a wall across the cistern of soft brick laid in cement mortar. The brick wall filter built as a closed box or bell around the foot of the pump pipe is not advisable, as this does not allow of cleaning out any slime which might work through the filter. The diagram (D-505) shows a cistern filter I helped to build as a boy which is still giving satisfactory service.—I. W. D.

### A Home Made Cooker

WE needed a cooker to cook our pumpkins and other vegetables for pigs, chickens, etc. so made one and I am wondering if some of "our numerous family" would like to know about it. One old sixty gallon and one thirty gallon steel drum is all that is needed. Cut a hole in the end of the sixty gallon drum just large enough to admit the thirty gallon one into the first bulge. On one side of the sixty gallon drum cut a hole for pipe near the top as well as a hole in the bottom on opposite side for draft and a place for wood. Cut the thirty gallon drum into two parts for the kettle. Place some





# One Dozen Apples Please

## Advantages and Disadvantages of Selling in the Carton Unit

WHERE do you buy apples? What varieties do you prefer? How many apples do you ordinarily buy at a time? These are a few of the questions which every apple grower would like to ask the city consumer. Since the metropolitan area annually consumes fifteen thousand carloads of apples, it is to the producer's advantage to learn the reason for the city housewife's preference, shown in her selection of fruit for the family.

"Where do these apples go?" is the question proposed by Mr. Burke, an Ontario County fruit grower, as we watched barrel after barrel of apples being unloaded on the Pennsylvania pier one morning last spring.

"I wonder if it wouldn't be interesting to find out," I answered. "I have a friend on the street who may be able to give us a few pointers."

We walked across West Street which is the busiest part of downtown Manhattan about six o'clock in the morning, just as the first streaks of dawn were appearing behind the towering skyscrapers.

Arriving at the store of a wholesale receiver whom I knew, I introduced Mr. Burke and explained the purpose of our visit.

"What type of store handles the greatest quantity of apples?" was the first question asked.

Mr. Swartz, whose main business is selling directly to the retail agencies in the city answered, "Probably the fruit and vegetable stands located in the poorer sections sell the largest percentage of the apples consumed, even though they represent only a little over a quarter of the total number of the neighborhood stores. The fruit stands that are scattered throughout every section of the city are probably the second largest agency in the distribution of apples not only to the man in the street, but to the busy housewife who buys

her fruit at the nearest available point." Mr. Swartz continued, "Probably next in order of importance is the push cart, patronized chiefly by the classes with little money, but whose total sale is enormous. Most of these push carts operate in legalized municipal push cart markets which are located in congested neighborhoods throughout the city, or wander through the streets where they are not forbidden by ordinances. These are the main agencies, but we must not forget the chain groceries, the hucksters, the neighborhood stores, the delicatessens, and a small proportion of the better classes who buy directly from the grower in small quantities."

"Would it be possible to introduce a particular brand or variety of fruit through advertising?" asked Mr. Burke. "I have a large orchard and produce a quality product. I have always received top prices on the market for barreled stock."

"Well," said Mr. Swartz, "In New York we have a rather peculiar problem in the habits of the housewife. Very few people ask for apples by variety, and still fewer by brand. The most common classification is cooking apples or eating apples with no further specification named. Perhaps you would like to visit one of these smaller fruit stores and see just what the situation is."

We immediately agreed to the plan and Mr. Swartz, who had already completed his purchases for the day, left his store in charge of his son. Then, after having breakfast, we went across town to a small retail store which was already open and starting to do business. We soon had the opportunity to see just how the retailer handled the apples. A special price was marked in the window, "Eight Apples for a Quarter," and this seemed to be the usual unit in which the housewife bought. In fact, only one out of the

many customers that we watched, bought more than this number, while several asked for less. Another thing we noticed was that each housewife carefully examined the apples and discarded any that were not perfect. As Mr. Swartz, our host, had an early appointment, we had to return sooner than we wished, but not before we had had a chance to observe some of the facts that must be taken into consideration in dealing with the metropolitan housewife. As we neared the Pennsylvania Station, we saw some attractive cartoned apples which bore the familiar name of the Hitchings Orchard, South Onondaga.

"Will the cartons prove a satisfactory method of disposing of brand apples?" was the parting question asked Mr. Swartz by Mr. Burke.

"Any system of carton marketing which has already met with some success should take into consideration the purchasing habits of the ultimate consumer both in price and in quantity. Sales resistance and extra expenses will confront any deviation from the present practices. Probably cartons containing one dozen apples would fulfill the need of a large percentage of metropolitan housewives, although even the half dozen unit would conform to the established practice of many families in the poorer sections of the city," said Mr. Swartz, as we threaded our way through the throngs leaving the stations, headed for their daily tasks.

"Price is another factor which must be studied carefully in any system of carton selling," he continued. "No carton of apples would sell above forty or fifty cents and probably twenty-five cents would be a fair average. The combination of a uniform-sized carton and a familiar number and quality of apples would necessitate a variable selling price. The crux of the whole situation is

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## Silo Filling Time Is About Here

### The A. A. Handy Man Gives Some Hints on Getting Ready---Reducing Threshing Losses

SILLO filling days are almost here and it is high time for the silo and filling equipment to be put in first class condition, so that a severe drought or a premature frost may not catch the farmer unprepared. Wood stave silos should be straightened by putting chain or rope with block and tackle around the top and anchoring the other to a tree or a deadman and then have one or two men pull on the rope blocks while another one jars the silo with the end of a post or timber. In badly twisted cases it may be necessary to pull two ways on the top, with ropes fastened so as to give a turning effect. When the silo is straight, the hoops should be well tightened. If the nuts are rusted fast, they usually can be loosened by soaking well with kerosene, then holding a weight against the nut and striking the other side with a hammer.

Concrete silos which have softened and sloughed off on the inside due to the use of too little cement or to mistakes in mixing or handling the concrete can be repaired by chipping off the defective material with hammer and cold chisel, soaking the concrete thoroughly several times, brushing with a cream-like grouting of cement and water, then plastering with rich cement mortar. If the defective concrete extends clear through the silo walls, the entire wall can be replaced by cutting out a section at a time and replacing it with good material. When these have set thoroughly, the remaining parts can be replaced in the same way.

Leakage of air through silo walls is a common cause of moldy silage. Hollow tile, concrete block and concrete stave silos are often coated with a cement and water wash with the idea of stopping such air leaks; but this does little good, since any cracks will open up again as soon as the pressure comes on the walls. What is needed is a more elastic coating, which will stretch

slightly. Lead paints cannot be used because of the danger of lead poisoning and linseed oil softens and peels off in constant contact with moisture. Paraffin and asphalt are both effective, but they should be applied hot and the silo walls must be dry and warm. Coal tar and roofing cement are cheap and fairly effective but spoil considerable of the silage. The most satisfactory treatment is to apply two coats of a high grade water emulsified asphalt. This sets within an hour or two after it is applied, can be applied to a damp wall or at any temperature above 40 degrees, produces no smell or taste in the silage, and will last for several seasons. Some of the cheap grades will not stand up in constant contact with moisture and one should be sure to get material guaranteed in this respect. For stave silos with open joints, one should first force the trowel consistency asphalt into the joints and then coat the whole inside surface with the paint type of water emulsified asphalt.—I. W. D.

\* \* \*

### Reducing Losses at Threshing Time

WHAT farmer has not had cause at one time or another to bemoan the losses of grain through poor threshing methods? In recent years the efficiency of the threshing machine has been greatly improved, but there is no grain grower of many years experience who has not lost literally hundreds of bushels of grain because the threshing machine was either poor or poorly operated.

The University of Illinois recently made a study of grain losses in threshing and published its findings in a bulletin. According to this study a loss of .5 per cent of the grain is a very good operation; a loss of from .5 to 1 per cent is average; a loss of from 1 to 2 per cent is poor, but

a loss of 2 per cent or more is very poor. In 1924, 20 threshing machines were studied in Illinois and eight of these machines were losing more than 1 per cent. In 1925, 23 out of 53 machines studied were losing more than 1 per cent. One machine was found where there was a loss of 4.05 per cent in threshing wheat and 10.28 per cent in threshing oats. Imagine putting all of the time, labor, and expense into the growing of grain only to lose from 5 to 10 per cent of it because of poor threshing.

Every farmer has the right to insist that the man hired to do the threshing job provide efficient machinery and that frequent tests be made of the machine during the operation to make sure that it is doing a good job.

In the bulletin on reducing grain losses in threshing referred to above, some good suggestions for increasing the efficiency of the operation are given. These are a few of the suggestions. They are intended principally for the owner of the machine, but they will also give the farmer some guidance as to whether or not an efficient job is being done.

1. Provide sufficient power to take care of overloads with slight variation in speed.
2. Set the machine level both sidewise and lengthwise. Test with a spirit level.
3. Run the cylinder at the rated r.p.m. Test with a speed counter.
4. Use just enough concaves to get the grain out of the heads. It is better to have two rows of concaves clear up than four rows part way down.
5. Replace all badly worn cylinder or concave teeth, and straighten all bent teeth.
6. Keep the cylinder and concave teeth centered.
7. Use enough wind in the cleaning shoe to keep the chaff floating.

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# Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

## AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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### Too Many Three-Teated Cows

THERE are probably no statistics available to show how many cows there are with only three teats. But the number is large, much larger than it should be. In the first place, there are few cows with three teats that are worth keeping, especially in these times. Such cows should be sold forthwith. In the second place, we are convinced from our own experience that if a cow gets a caked udder the inflammation and swelling can be reduced and the quarter saved if the owner will work hard enough.

Most farmers, however, in the pressure of other work, will not take the infinite care and trouble that is necessary to save a caked udder. It can be done with almost no end of massaging, with the use of warm water and a good ointment. The most effective part of the cure is the rubbing. The udder should have attention three or four times a day and the quarter should be carefully and thoroughly massaged each time for at least fifteen minutes—the longer the better.

### High Taxes and Labor Costs Add to Costs of Farm Supplies

THE U. S. Bureau of Statistics recently made the following comparisons of commodity prices this spring as compared with those from 1910 to 1914.

Index of Commodity Prices, March 1931  
(1910-14 = 100)

Boots and shoes.....	174
Cutlery .....	206
Furniture .....	135
Sewing Machines.....	201
Stoves .....	174

This list could be extended almost indefinitely showing that nearly everything except what the farmer grows still sells for much more than it did before the war. The index of prices of what the farmer sells is now 114 for New York and only 82 in the United States as a whole. The high prices of supplies which the farmer purchases as compared with what he sells are what make times so hard on the farm.

In looking over some of these comparisons we were interested to note that we had the wrong idea about the price of farm machinery. There have been recent reductions in prices of most farm machines, which puts their price on a very favorable basis with nearly all other commodities which the farmer buys. Until we saw these prices we were of the belief that most farm machines sold for too high prices in comparison with other farm supplies.

Most people have the idea that automobiles are now reasonably priced, but tractors are in a still better position. For example, one company we

know now sells a tractor for half of what it sold for ten years ago, yet all tractors are much more efficient in recent years. In fact, all farm machinery has made great advances in efficiency without corresponding advances in price.

However, the farmer rightly asks why any commodity that he buys should cost so much more than they did in 1913 when the products which the farmer sells are down nearly to 1913 prices. The chief reason for this unfair situation cannot be blamed upon the manufacturer. High prices of farm supplies are chiefly due to high taxes and too high wages, neither of which have been reduced.

Take taxes, for example. There are few manufacturers in America who are not today paying more out in taxes than they are to stockholders in dividends. They pay these taxes whether they make a profit or a loss just the same as the farmer does. One company reports that during the last five years it paid out three times more taxes per dollar sales than it did during the five-year period preceding the war. Of course, these taxes are added to the sale price of the manufactured article. We say again that there is too much government service, too many government employees, and in this new economic period into which the world is entering, some way will be found to cut some of these government costs and reduce taxes. If the government agencies themselves do not find this way, then the people will and if we have to wait until the people are aroused, the remedy may be drastic.

Then there is the matter of wages, which enters into the price of farm implements and of every other thing that the farmer buys. Wages is the largest item of cost in the materials which go into almost any manufactured product. It is said that the accumulated labor costs in farm machinery, which includes the labor necessary to obtain transportation and to deliver the basic materials, and the actual labor also in the factory, amounts to approximately 80 per cent of the wholesale price.

Wages are now practically double what they were in 1913. We suggest no drastic reduction in wages, but it would seem rather plain that there can be no real economic adjustment resulting in better times until the wage earner takes a reasonable reduction in line with what practically all other classes are now taking.

### Which Is More Important?

COTTON may be the king in the South, but as one rides through almost all of the northern part of America he cannot help concluding that the real king among crops is corn, a crop typically and truly American, for it originated with the Indians.

In a recent visit with George Duff we made some mention of an excellent piece of corn which he had growing on his farm and asked him what variety it was.

"That," he said, "is 'King Philip,' and it is very likely that the corn from which that seed descended was handed by an Indian chief to the first farmers of the Massachusetts Bay Colony three centuries ago."

This remark set us to wondering again about that old argument, "which is more important, heredity or environment?" Professor R. A. Emerson of Cornell, writing recently about heredity said:

"I have a kind of corn which ordinarily has white ears, but if the husks are removed before the kernels have hardened, the ears become red. If the husks are stripped off from only one side of the ear, the kernels thus exposed to the light become red and those kept in darkness remain white. The heredity of the whole ear is the same and yet the kernels that ripen in one environment—sunlight—are red, while those in another environment—darkness—are white.

"I have another kind of corn that always produces red kernels whether exposed to the light or not. I have also a third kind that never has red kernels even when the developing ear is exposed. I suspect that all peculiarities of plants, animals, and man are in part a matter of environment and in part a matter of heredity."

The effects of heredity and environment are always hard to prove, but it seems reasonable to

suppose that if you keep a plant, animal, or human being in one kind of environment for enough generations, that environment itself will become in time that individual's heredity so that environment will bring about changes in heredity. Suppose, for example, that the people of a family for many generations give special attention to the study of music. Does it not follow that in time future generations of that family will have special musical talent? Or take just an average cow from your herd. Give her special care, that is, the right environment, take care of her descendants in the same way for four or five generations. In time, it would seem that future members of that cow's family should be some better than the first cow even though no special selections of offspring have been made.

As a matter of fact, however, these are only theories. Little is known about this great science of heredity. Some time, we believe more attention will be given to the study of environment and heredity influences as they affect the human race and then perhaps a better people will inhabit the world.

### Beef Cow Prices Will Be Lower

IN spite of the fact that dairymen have more need now to sell poor cows than before in twenty-five years, it is claimed that comparatively few cows are moving for beef purposes, the reason being that farmers are holding hoping for better prices for beef.

If this is the case farmers are just fooling themselves. Judging by all of the past depressions of which there are records, cow prices have not yet reached the bottom of the cycle and will not be at their lowest ebb for at least from two to three years yet. Therefore, it would seem that those who are holding cows which should go for beef are likely to lose in two ways; first and most important, because these poor producers are causing losses every day the farmer holds them, and second, because they will bring more now than they will for the next several years.

### State Farm Papers Aid Poultrymen

EARLY in April, John E. Pickett, editor of the *Pacific Rural Press*, a good state farm paper of California, called our attention to the need of increasing the tariff on imported dried eggs in order to protect American poultrymen from the flood of Chinese eggs which more than any other factor caused the break in the egg market during the past winter. Mr. Pickett wrote to the editors of state farm papers throughout the country and practically all of us brought the matter to the attention of our readers, urging farmers to write or telegraph to President Hoover asking for an increase in the tariff on imported eggs. Our own editorial appeared in *American Agriculturist* on April 4th.

As a result of this campaign, Mr. Pickett writes as follows:

"You, of course, know, that the tariff commission has put a fifty per cent increase on dried eggs. It was the state farm papers that circulated petitions to the President and the Tariff Commission, aroused farmers, and brought an avalanche of demand down on the Commission.

"I think the decision on dried eggs was the promptest yet made and the largest grant made to agriculture under the Emergency Clause of the Tariff Act of 1930. Poultrymen got all they asked for and all that could possibly be given them.

"Thus a billion dollar industry touching more than eighty per cent of all farms got a type of practical farm relief which ought to add at least a hundred million dollars to poultry income next year, and possibly much more than this."

Here is an outstanding example of the great national influence of state farm papers when they work together.

### Eastman's Chestnut

Now I am going to tell you the story of:

THE FOUR DROWNED SCOTCHMEN

Each man bet a quarter that he could stay under water longer than the other three—the winner take all!



# Songs That Mother Used to Sing

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic"

By DAVE THOMPSON

AMONG the groups of songs of the Civil War which are included in this series of "Songs That Mother Used to Sing," Julia Ward Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic" stands at the head. Among all the authors who have lived, there is perhaps none who occupied such a prominent place in the social, literary and political life of her time as this woman. Her ancestors were men and women of distinction in the early days of the Republic of the United States. Her husband, Dr. Howe, was a noted soldier, teacher and philanthropist, with whom her acquaintance began through their mutual interest in a school for teaching the blind to read.

Here was no writer who sang from an untutored mind or heart. Her religious, social and educational life had been carefully cultivated by a father who was himself a man of importance in the religious and financial life of the years before the Civil War.

## Early Training

Julia Ward was born May 27, 1819, in Marketfield Street, New York, near the Battery. She was given a thorough schooling. She was married in 1841 to Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, at that time prominent through his achievement in the case of Laura Bridgman, the first deaf mute who had ever been taught the use of language.

She has been closely associated with those men and women who were foremost in discussions of the slavery question in the years before the civil war.

In Boston, the home of the most radical of the abolitionists, Mrs. Howe had first-hand knowledge of all the moves and counter moves which preceded the war. At first conservative, she became firmly convinced that the cause of the Union was right and gave the best she had to promote the cause. Her first public address was a brief talk to a group of Union soldiers.

In her memoirs she speaks of the same event in 1861 which inspired James Ryder Randall to write "Maryland! My Maryland!". But her point of view of the attack upon the 6th Massachusetts Regiment in the city of Baltimore was that of a citizen of Massachusetts, and an ardent Northerner. She was present when the bodies of the soldiers who were killed had at the order of Governor Andrew of Massachusetts been returned for burial in King's Chapel burial ground. Her emotions were expressed in a poem beginning:

"Weave no more silks, ye Lyons looms,  
To deck our girls for gay delights;  
The crimson flower of battle blooms,  
And silent marches fill the nights."

There can be no more accurate information about how she came to write her most famous poem, "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," than that which she herself has given us. It was at a time late in 1861, when the Union forces had been suffering reverses, and when there was much criticism of President Lincoln for his conduct of the affairs of the Union.

Mrs. Howe was spending some time in Washington. One day she went to the Union camp on the opposite bank of the Potomac with some friends. Of this occasion she says: "I thought of the women of my acquaintance whose sons or husbands were fighting our great battle; the women themselves serving in the hospitals, or busying themselves with the work of the Sanitary Commission. While we were engaged in watching the manoeuvres, a sudden movement of the enemy necessitated immediate action. The review was discontinued and we saw a detachment of soldiers gallop to the assistance of a small body of our men who were in imminent danger of being surrounded and cut off from retreat. We returned to the city very slowly of necessity, for the troops nearly filled the road. To beguile the rather tedious drive, we sang from time to time snatches of the army songs so popular at that time, concluding with 'John Brown's body lies a-moldering in the ground; his soul is marching on.'"

"Reverend James Freeman Clarke, who was in the buggy with us, said: 'Mrs. Howe, why do you not write some

good words for that stirring tune?' I replied that I had often wished to do this, but had as yet not found in my mind any leading toward it. I awoke in the gray of the morning twilight; and as I lay waiting for the dawn, the long lines of the desired poem began to twine themselves in my mind. Having thought out all the stanzas, I said to myself: 'I must get up and write these verses down, lest I fall asleep again and forget them'. So, with sudden effort, I sprang out of bed and found in the dimness an old stump of pen which I remembered having used the day before. I scrawled the verses almost without looking at the paper."

As I quote this sentence I am inclined to believe this, for before me there is a facsimile of the first rough

draft of the poem, and it is indeed hard to decipher the words which are written in a wandering scrawl upon a sheet of paper bearing the heading of the Sanitary Commission, of which Dr. Howe was an officer, and dated Willard's Hotel, November, 1861.

The poem was soon after published in the "Atlantic Monthly." It soon found its way into the camps and was sung in chorus by the soldiers.

It really came to national notice following a lecture by Chaplain McCabe, who had been released from Libby Prison and gave a lecture in Washington. In this lecture he told of how the soldiers in the prison sang the song following every report of victory or defeat which came through to them. In this lecture he recited the words of the

poem so tellingly that it made a deep impression.

That this poem lends itself to recitation as well as to song, in a measure accounts for its favor with the public. In the years following the Civil War until her death, which occurred at Middletown, Rhode Island, in 1910, Mrs. Howe frequently was called upon during her many lectures to recite this immortal poem. Her daughter tells us of how impressive such recitation was, as her mother gave it without excess of emotion, but with deep fervor and intense, even expression.

(EDITOR'S NOTE—The words of most songs are not good poetry but this is not true of this Battle Hymn—Read the poem aloud to your family then gather around your piano and sing this famous song. It had a part in making history).

## School Changes I have Seen Fifteen Years of "Growing Pains" Bring Progress

By MRS. ELIZABETH GRUBB

Superintendent of Schools, Sixth District  
St. Lawrence County

tion which managed all the schools with the exception of the Union Free School Districts maintaining ten or more teachers.

Physical training which was introduced about fifteen years ago came in for its share of criticism. People said that country children got enough exercise and did not need physical training. The physical examination at the time of the war proved that the country children needed this type of work even more than the city children. After this law had been in effect for some time, I could see a difference—the children seemed more alive, posture and carriage were much improved, and the yearly field days helped the children overcome their shyness.

Rural schools, their needs and possibilities were coming before the public eye. During Farmer's Week at Cornell University in 1921 there was a heated discussion on the subject out of which grew the famous committee of "Twenty-one" which was to investigate the rural schools of the state. This committee was composed of three representatives each from the Grange, the Farm Bureau, the Home Bureau, the Dairymen's League, the State Teacher's Association, Cornell University, and the State Department of Education. They supposedly made a very thorough survey of the situation and held meetings in different parts of the

state where these recommendations were read and talked over. They tried to sponsor laws to enforce these recommendations but the members of the legislature hearing the cussing and discussing back home were stubborn.

## The Central School Act

Out of all this grew the Central Rural School bill which was amended and put into force in 1927. This bill provides that the district superintendent with a petition from fifteen representatives of the proposed district lays out the Central Rural District. It is voted on by all the people in the district. Already there are 107 Central schools in the state and more in view.

## Teachers Better Trained

Let us look over some of the changes during the past fifteen years in teacher qualifications, salaries, costs of maintenance and state aid.

In 1916 I had ten Normal School graduates in my 48 one teacher schools. This was a large number for the open country at that time owing to my proximity to the Potsdam Normal School. The salaries ranged from thirty-six to forty-four dollars per month and one wealthy district paid as high as fifty-six dollars. State aid averaged \$134.56 per school per year and the average cost of maintenance was \$423. The least was \$226 and the highest \$783.53.

In 1921 I had thirteen Normal School graduates. Salaries ranged from \$80 to \$100 per month and a few as high as \$120. State aid averaged \$431.82 and cost of maintenance \$951.23. Five years later in 1926, I had seventeen Normal graduates and cost of maintenance averaged \$1088. At the present time 1931, I have twenty-nine Normal School graduates and only three teachers receiving less than \$100 per month. The cost of maintenance will probably be about \$1500 per year if the districts avail themselves of the maximum amount of State aid.

In 1916 the one teacher districts raised an average tax of \$312, in 1921 \$511, in 1926 \$518, in 1930 \$520. New York State now gives each one teacher district \$1500, less a four mill tax on the true valuation, and by comparing the tax rates over the last ten years it can be seen that with all the improvements it has not been necessary to raise the tax rate.

## Country Folks Take Pride in Schools

These statistics show that it was not for lack of interest that the country people spent so little on education but for economic reasons. Now that sufficient funds are available we notice an increased pride in the rural communities.

In 1920 summer courses were started at the Potsdam Normal School  
(Continued on Page 14)

## Battle Hymn of the Republic

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord;  
He is tramping out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;  
He hath loosed the fateful lightning of his terrible quick sword:  
His truth is marching on.

### CHORUS:—

Glory, glory, hallelujah!  
Glory, glory, hallelujah!  
Glory, glory, hallelujah!  
His truth is marching on.

I have seen him in the watchfires of a hundred circling camps;  
They have builded Him an altar in the evening dews and damps;  
I have read his righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps;  
His day is marching on.

I have read a fiery gospel, writ in burnished rows of steel;  
"As ye deal with my contempters, so with you my grace shall deal;  
Let the Hero, born of woman, crush the serpent with his heel;  
Since God is marching on.

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat;  
He is sifting out the hearts of men before his judgment seat;  
O, be swift, my soul, to answer Him! be jubilant, my feet;  
Our God is marching on.

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,  
With a glory in His bosom that transfigures you and me;  
As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free,  
While God is marching on.



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## Feeding According to Production

THAT the common method of supplying one pound of grain for each 3 pounds of milk testing 5% or for each 4 pounds of milk testing 3.5% tends to overfeed the low producing cows and to under feed the high producers is shown from U. S. Bureau of Dairying investigations at Beltsville, Md. Feeding trials show that 3 pounds of silage per 100 pounds of body weight with unlimited amounts of alfalfa hay will sustain a daily milk flow of 10 pounds for Jerseys and 16 pounds for Holsteins. As a result of the investigations, the new recommendations are .6 of a pound of grain for Jerseys and .4 of a pound for Holsteins for each additional pound of 5% or 3.5% milk respectively. Cows averaging one pound of butterfat would require 6 pounds of grain for Jerseys (20 pounds of milk) or 5 pounds for Holsteins (28½ pounds of milk). Those averaging 2 pounds of fat daily would require 18 pounds of grain for Jerseys (40 pounds of milk) or 16.4 pounds of grain for Holsteins (57 pounds of milk).

cooling tank. The New York State College of Agriculture also prints bulletin number 200 on plans for a simple milk house. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has bulletin 976 on cooling milk and cream on the farm. In addition to this, the Portland Cement Association, 347 Madison Avenue, New York City, will be glad to give directions for building concrete milk house and cooling vat, and companies that manufacture electric milk coolers will be glad to answer any questions you may have about these machines. The editors of American Agriculturist will also be glad to answer to the best of their ability, any further questions you have about cooling milk or building milk houses.

## How Can Butterfat Content Be Increased?

Authorities generally agree that it is impossible to feed butterfat into the milk. Many dairymen are adding individuals of a breed that tests higher in butterfat to their herd. This gets immediate results but has its disadvantages. There is too much temptation to cross-breed which does not give good results. On a long time basis it is possible to breed up a herd that tests higher in butterfat than the average for the breed.

### Information About Tanks

Where can we get information about building milk houses and cooling tanks?

As already mentioned, the Engineering Department of the New York State College has stencil number 101 on how to build an insulated concrete milk



With the A. A.  
**Vegetable Grower**



## Vegetable Growers' Association Meets

By PAUL WORK

THE New York State Vegetable Growers' Association plans to hold its annual field meeting at the New York Experiment Station, Geneva, on Thursday, September 3rd. The Geneva Station always carries a wide range of



Paul Work

work which is of practical interest to commercial vegetable men. While many of the experiments are planned primarily from the canning standpoint, applications of these experiments to general vegetable production are no less striking. There are fertilizer experiments with eight different crops, and

these include a number of new methods of application. The variety collections are very extensive, with emphasis this year upon sweet corn, squash, and tomatoes.

Much attention has been attracted to the freezing of fruits and vegetables as a method of preservation. The General Seafoods Corporation of Gloucester, Mass. has installed a quick-freezing machine at Geneva, and is trying it out with a number of vegetables. This equipment and the product will be demonstrated.

Plans also include a visit to the farm of L. H. Gasper where the new 8 and 12 quart square woven baskets for tomatoes will be demonstrated, also the method of icing peas to maintain quality until they reach the consumer's hands. Mr. Gasper has a comparative trial of eighteen varieties of snap beans.

The vegetable Growers' Association of America will hold its annual meeting at Cincinnati, August 24 to 28. Cincinnati has long been the center of a highly developed outdoor and greenhouse vegetable industry, and it is the

home of many of the leaders in the industry.

President Henry Marquart of Orchard Park, N. Y., in preparing for the meeting, has received answers to questionnaires from practically every state in the union, and the results of this study are to serve as a guide in the policies and activities of the association for the coming year. Such matters as better methods of grading and handling, freight rates, inter-sectional competition, chain stores, research work, Federal Farm Board activities, and may other questions are covered.

E. Charles S. Wilson of Hall, N. Y., member of the Federal Farm Board, is to speak on Thursday afternoon, August 27, and growers will have opportunity to learn something of the policies and activities affecting our line of business. The Board is busily engaged in the development of the National Fruit and Vegetable Exchange.

New York has not, of recent years, been as well represented at these trips as it should be. If growers of the country as a whole are to come to mutual understanding on countless matters of making the business, it is necessary for them to be acquainted with each other, and this meeting of the Vegetable Growers' Association of America is the only opportunity for present conferences. Every local and every district in the state should be represented at Cincinnati.

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More Thickness, Inches . . . . .	.658	.605	.598	.561
More Non-Skid Depth, inches . .	.281	.250	.250	.234
More Plies Under Tread .	6	5	6	5
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Same Price . . .	\$6.65	\$6.65	\$4.85	\$4.85

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Ford.....	4.40-21	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$9.60	\$4.35	\$4.35	\$8.50	Buick-Mar. Oldsmobile.	5.25-18	\$7.90	\$7.90	\$15.30
Chevrolet.....	4.50-20	5.60	5.60	10.90	4.78	4.78	9.26	Auburn.....	5.50-18	8.75	8.75	17.00
Ford.....	4.50-21	5.69	5.69	11.10	4.85	4.85	9.40	Jordan.....	5.50-19	8.90	8.90	17.30
Ford.....	4.75-19	6.65	6.65	12.90	5.68	5.68	11.14	Gardner.....	6.00-18	11.20	11.20	21.70
Chevrolet.....	4.75-20	6.75	6.75	13.10	5.75	5.75	11.26	Marmon.....	6.00-19	11.40	11.40	22.10
Whippet.....	5.00-19	6.98	6.98	13.60	5.99	5.99	11.66	Oakland.....	6.00-20	11.50	11.50	22.30
Erskine.....	5.00-20	7.10	7.10	13.80	6.10	6.10	11.90	Peerless.....	6.00-21	11.65	11.65	22.60
Plymouth.....	5.00-21	7.35	7.35	14.30	6.35	6.35	12.40	Studebaker	6.50-20	13.10	13.10	25.40
Chandler.....	5.25-21	8.57	8.57	16.70	7.37	7.37	14.52	Chrysler.....	7.00-20	15.35	15.35	29.80
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Oldsmobile.								Lincoln.....				

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30x5 H.D.	\$17.95	\$17.95	\$34.90
32x6 H.D.	29.75	29.75	57.90
36x6 H.D.	32.95	32.95	63.70
6.00-20 H.D.	15.35	15.35	29.80

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# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

## August Milk Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk (Metropolitan area)	2.90	2.70
2 Fluid Cream		
2A Fluid Cream	1.66	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	1.91	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	1.25	1.10

4 Butter and American Cheese, Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.

The Class 1 League price for August 1930 was \$3.00 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$2.80 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

## New York Retail Prices

Prevailing prices on Tuesday, August 4, for eggs and butter at retail in the New York metropolitan district.

### Eggs

	Range
Best white, cartons	39 @ 43
Best brown, cartons	— @ 41
Best mixed, cartons	— @ 39

Best white, mediums, loose	33 @ 35
Large mixed, loose	29 @ 31

### Butter

	Range
Best in prints	31 @ 33
Best in tubs and rolls	29 @ 31

## Butter Makes Sharp Gain

CREAMERY SALTED	Aug. 8, 1931	Aug. 1, 1931	Aug. 9, 1930
Higher than extra	28 -28 1/2	25 3/4 -26 1/4	38 1/2 -39
Extra (92 se.)	27 1/2 -	25 1/4 -	-38
84-91 score	23 1/2 -27 1/4	21 1/4 -24 3/4	33 1/2 -37 1/2
Lower Grades	22 1/2 -23	19 -20 3/4	32 -33

The butter market made some sharp gains during the first week in August. For some time we have had an exceedingly strong statistical situation and sooner or later something was bound to happen. The trade has been following a very conservative course, but the consistently strong position of the market has built up a very optimistic undertone and as the week opened on August 3, the situation rapidly came to a head. The bulls took matters by the horns and pushed prices right along. In addition to the strong statistical condition production is shrinking in many of the large producing areas and now it is beginning to appear that the shortage in our reserve stocks is going to grow rather than diminish.

On Monday, August 3, the market opened steady with creamery extras at 25 1/4 c. Values were unchanged on Tuesday but the market was steadily gaining strength. On Wednesday, the price went to 26c, on Thursday to 26 3/4 and on Friday to 27 1/2 c. The market closed firm and strong at that level. However, in some quarters there was some anxiety, it being feared that the rise had

been too rapid for safety sake. However, all week long a half cent premium was called for where inspection was demanded.

On August 7, the ten cities making daily reports had in cold storage 63,021,000 pounds of butter, while last year's holdings totaled 82,135,000 pounds. From July 31 to August 7 the ten cities increased their holdings 338,000 pounds, whereas last year they increased their holdings 2,237,000 pounds. For some time we have voiced the strong opinion that this strong statistical position was bound to cause an upward trend. Were it not for the unsatisfactory industrial situation existing at the present time there is no telling where the market would go.

## Cheese Market Gains Strength

STATE FLATS	Aug. 8, 1931	Aug. 1, 1931	Aug. 9, 1930
Fresh Fancy	15 -16 1/2	14 1/2 -16	18 1/2 -19 1/2
Fresh Average	-14	-14	-
Held Fancy	21 -23	21 -23	24 -26
Held Average	-	-	23 -

Although cheese prices are the same as they were last week, primary markets are higher and asking prices on finest grades are on the upward trend. Distributing markets, particularly New York, are not as strong as producing areas and many bargains are being offered to attract trade. The situation in the producing areas indicates a shortening in the diversion of whole milk into cheese factories due to an increase in the call for fluid milk from consuming centers.

On August 7 the ten cities reported cold storage holdings totaling 13,716,000 pounds, while last year they reported 19,211,000 pounds on the same day. From July 31 to August 7, holdings in the ten cities increased 383,000 pounds, 101,000 pounds more than the input during the same period last year.

## Egg Supplies Heavy

NEARBY WHITE	Aug. 8, 1931	Aug. 1, 1931	Aug. 9, 1930
Hennery	27 -30 1/2	27 -30 1/2	36-40
Selected Extras	24 1/2 -26	24 1/2 -26	32-35
Average Extras	22 1/2 -24	22 1/2 -24	26-30
Extra Firsts	20 -22	20 -22	24-25
Firsts	18 -19	18 -19	22-23
Undergrades	21 -	21 -	27-28
Pullets	15 -17	15 -17	18-19

NEARBY BROWNS	Aug. 8, 1931	Aug. 1, 1931	Aug. 9, 1930
Hennery	26 -30	26 -30	33-39
Gathered	19 -25	19 -25 1/2	22-32

New York received too many eggs during the first week in August for the market to show any improvement. As a matter of fact, many classifications in the freight market showed a reduction. Nearbys have held steady, supplies running lighter with the market trending firmer and the outlook trending upward for the coming week. Just before the close of the market Chicago showed a differential of 2 1/2 c above the New York rates. This means that next week we are going to get less eggs in New York City, and the market may improve. Certainly, a 2 1/2 c differential cannot last long.

The hot weather during the first week in August continued to send a large number of the buyers to the cold storage boxes. The heavy holding of eggs is going to work against any material advance in egg prices. Just as soon as the price of fresh eggs starts upward the buyers go over to the freezers to fill their supply.

On August 7 the ten cities making daily reports had in cold storage 5,289,000 cases of eggs, whereas last year they held 5,957,000 cases. From July 3 to August 7 holdings in the ten cities decreased 24,000 cases whereas last year they decreased 35,000.

## Live Poultry Market On Quality Basis

FOWLS	Aug. 8, 1931	Aug. 1, 1931	Aug. 9, 1930
Colored	19-23	-25	20-23
Leghorn	17-19	-21	17-19
CHICKENS			
Colored			
Leghorn			
BROILERS			
Colored	20-31	22-33	22-34
Leghorn	20-25	23-25	22-27
Old Roosters	-13	-16	-16
CAPONS			
Turkeys	15-25	15-25	20-25
Ducks, Nearby	12-21	15-21	16-22
Geese	-12	-12	12-13

The live poultry market during the first week in August was strictly a quality proposition. The market opened at 24c for colored fowls but there was so few fancy birds in the arrivals that a genuine howl went up, the claim

being that the price was too high for the average lot of birds being offered. As a result of the demand for lower prices receivers came down 1c a pound. In a general way express fowls have seldom been good enough to exceed the freight market.

The broiler market had been quite a contrast to the fowl market. Broilers have sold well and have ruled generally firm. Rocks have sold slowly while Reds have been good sellers all week fighting off a strong attack by the bears to cut the price one cent. They closed at 27c. Fancy Leghorns have been meeting a land office business, selling like bargains on bargain day. They advanced from 23c to 25c during the heavy buying. Of course, as always, poor stock did not budge.

## Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	Aug. 8, 1931	Aug. 1, 1931	Aug. 9, 1930
(At Chicago)			
Wheat, (Sept.)	.487 1/2	.50 1/2	
Corn, (Sept.)	.497 1/2	.53 3/4	
Oats, (Sept.)	.21 1/2	.24	
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	.64 1/2	.64 1/2	1.09 3/4
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.70 1/4	.75 3/4	1.18 1/2
Oats, No. 2	.35	.36 1/4	.52
FEEDS			
(At Buffalo)			
Gr'd Oats	20.00	21.00	34.50
Sp'd Bran	12.50	13.00	27.50
H'd Bran	14.75	15.00	30.00
Standard Mids	12.50	13.00	28.00
Soft W. Mids	18.00	18.00	34.50
Flour Mids	17.50	18.50	31.50
Red Dog	20.50	22.50	33.50
Wh. Hominy	19.50	19.50	42.00
Yel. Hominy			41.00
Corn Meal	24.50	24.00	43.00
Gluten Feed	24.10	24.10	36.00
Gluten Meal	28.10	28.10	44.00
36% C. S. Meal	23.00	25.00	41.00
41% C. S. Meal	25.00	27.00	44.00
43% C. S. Meal	26.00	28.00	46.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	28.00	27.00	46.50

The above quotations taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

## Good Hay Steady

The hay market is just about steady on good hay, while lower grades become less steady as the grade goes down. Rail receipts were light during the first week in August but arrivals by boat were more than sufficient for the slow demand. At the same time most of the arrivals were of an inferior grade, with the result that the hot weather was not the only thing that worried the hay men. Straight timothy still brings from \$15 to \$23 while mixtures bring \$15 to \$21 and grass mixtures from \$12 to \$20; Sample hay \$11 to \$14; oat straw \$11; old rye \$21; new rye \$19. The Philadelphia market reports \$16 to \$21 for timothy hay and clover mixed. Philadelphia quotes \$15 to \$16 for rye straw and \$12 to \$13 for oat and wheat straw.

## Better Trend In Bean Market

A little sunshine has broken through the dark clouds hovering over the bean market for the past many moons. During the first week in August a somewhat better feeling developed in most of the more important varieties, and there have been a few slight price advances although the uphill fight is a hard one. Just as soon as a fractional advance is asked trade slackens. The market closed on August 8 with the following quotations: Jumbo Marrows \$4.50 to \$5.35; Average Marrows \$3.50 to \$4.25; Pea beans \$4.25 to \$4.75; Red Kidneys \$6 to \$6.75; White Kidneys \$5.25 to \$6.10; Regular Limas \$5.75 to \$6.25; Baby Limas \$4.75 to \$5.25; Round Cranberries \$5.75 to \$6.40.

## Trend of the Markets

(Special to American Agriculturist from Market News Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

Price movements of late July and early August were more favorable to feeders than to crop producers. Live-stock, dairy and poultry products showed gains, while grain and feed markets were declining. Cotton dropped well below the eight-cent level, but wool markets held firm under improved conditions of the woolen industry.

Midwestern potatoes were weaker in central markets but eastern stock held about steady in the large jobbing markets. Peach markets were weak and lower. Six-basket crates or bushel bas-

kets of best Georgia Elbertas were down to 50 cents on an f. o. b. basis.

Few sales of onions are being made at shipping points in the Connecticut Valley of Massachusetts, but the f. o. b. level held at \$1.10 per 100-pound sack or at 65 cents for the 50-pound bags. Markets for southeastern water-melons were somewhat stronger, as peak of the season passed. Eastern cantaloupes were mostly weaker in city markets but western melons held firm.

Bean markets ranged from steady to slightly firmer around the first of August. The stronger tendency is due more to lighter offerings than to any material increase in demand. Inquiry continued almost entirely for small lots for immediate delivery.

## Butter Buyers Confident

Increase in speculative buying of butter in early August had a tendency to increase confidence in the market at the present level of prices. Supplies of fair butter were scarce on practically all markets. Pasture conditions are exceptionally poor in some of the most important butter producing States where a year ago pastures were good to excellent. Some dairymen have begun feeding in order to maintain the milk flow.

Cheese markets at distributing points rule firm. Considerably less milk is now being diverted from the fluid milk markets into cheese in the eastern milk region largely because of the increased consumer demand and the reduced milk flow.

## Egg Supply Moderate

Receipts of eggs recently have failed to show the usual seasonal decrease, but are slightly in excess of the receipts for the corresponding week of last year. The major share of arrivals continued to show the effects of hot weather, although dealers reported very little complete loss.

## Cattle Market Active

An active demand for the relatively small proportion of strictly grain fed cattle sent prices up 25 to 50 cents on steers and yearlings near the first of August. Vealers advanced \$1 to \$1.50 at Chicago.

Hog prices at Chicago again reached a top of \$8.40, which was equal to the highest since last March and within 10 cents of the top for the year to date. A year ago, the market was at the threshold of a sharp advance which carried prices nearly \$2 higher in a two week's period, but such a sharp advance is not anticipated by trade interests this year.

Substantial price advances in the Chicago lamb market were partly lost by the first of the month, leaving fat lamb values steady to 25 cents higher than a week earlier, with sheep mostly 25 cents higher and feeding lambs strong.

Sentiment in the eastern wool markets was confident near the first of August. While price advances were moderate, and more or less scattered, a decidedly strong attitude was apparent on the part of some members of the trade.

## Grain Markets Lower

Grain markets weakened further as a result of slackening in demand during late July and early August. Wheat prices declined in domestic futures markets to the lowest point on record when wheat for July delivery sold at Chicago at 48 cents per bushel. Feed grains were mostly lower influenced by the decline in wheat and increased marketing of new crop oats and barley. Prices of contract grades of corn fluctuated widely at Chicago but number three and lower grades declined both at Chicago and most other markets. Rye held fairly steady with unfavorable prospects for the new crop in the United States and Canada the principal strengthening factors. Flax declined in spite of poor crop prospects, with crusher demand dull because of the weakness in oil and meal markets.

Wheat feed prices still tended downward in early August and at many markets touched new low levels, influenced by continued limited demand and the weakness in corn, oats and wheat. Cottonseed meal prices were lower with slow demand and prospects of a good-sized carryover.

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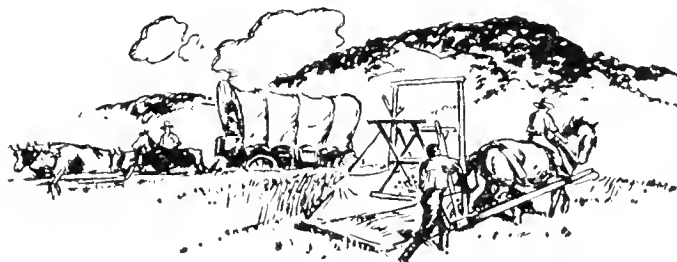
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International Harvester's entry into the field of automotive transport was a most logical step. Modern Agriculture, which had risen like a giant

out of the elemental day of the reaper, stood in urgent need of better, faster locomotion for its products, and here was new opportunity. As far back as 1899, International Harvester began its work as a pioneer of automotive development in this new field of need and promise. During the early years the Company began centering its efforts on the building of motor trucks—its concern, as always, was with the essential, basic needs of humanity. It survived the blind and uncertain beginnings that mark the genesis of any new industry. It is proud of the steady growth of International truck manufacture that has reached new heights of excellence in the International Trucks of 1931.

Today International Harvester ranks high among the leaders in the production of motor trucks, making a full range of models and capacities to meet all hauling requirements. Today its service to Transportation goes far beyond Agriculture. Three-fourths of its great annual output in trucks is absorbed by Commerce and Industry—a striking demonstration of universal acceptance, a demonstration of the merit in manufacture that grows out of generations of experience.

\* \* \*

*It is a hundred years since the McCormick reaper of 1831 stirred the New World into a dynamic awakening. International Harvester, celebrating the Centennial of that event, pledges its material resources, its matchless experience, and the spirit of its present generation to the making of a new Century of Progress.*

1831 • CENTENNIAL OF THE MCCORMICK REAPER • 1931

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY, CHICAGO, U. S. A.



# “Sail On!”



A young sailor declared that the world was not flat, but round, and he told his belief to all who would listen. Finally gaining support, he made a voyage which opened the gates of a new world.

A restless young blacksmith insisted that he could build a machine to harvest grain and save time and labor. After years of work he demonstrated the machine, but it took other years of telling and explaining—advertising—before the public bought his machine. It brought a new era in farm life.

Another young blacksmith believed he could make a plow that would scour. Many believed the touch of steel would poison the soil, and few had confidence in his project. But through years of labor and of telling and demonstrating, he gained recognition. It was important when he built the plow, but it was still more important when the public understood it and was ready to adopt it.

The advertiser who sells you something makes a profit on it, but you and others who buy make far more profit. Advertising through the years has carried to the public the news of improvements, and it has lifted

the level of living by telling people of better things. People live longer today than they used to, and they live larger lives. The grinding, killing drudgery that wore men and women out is done today by machines.

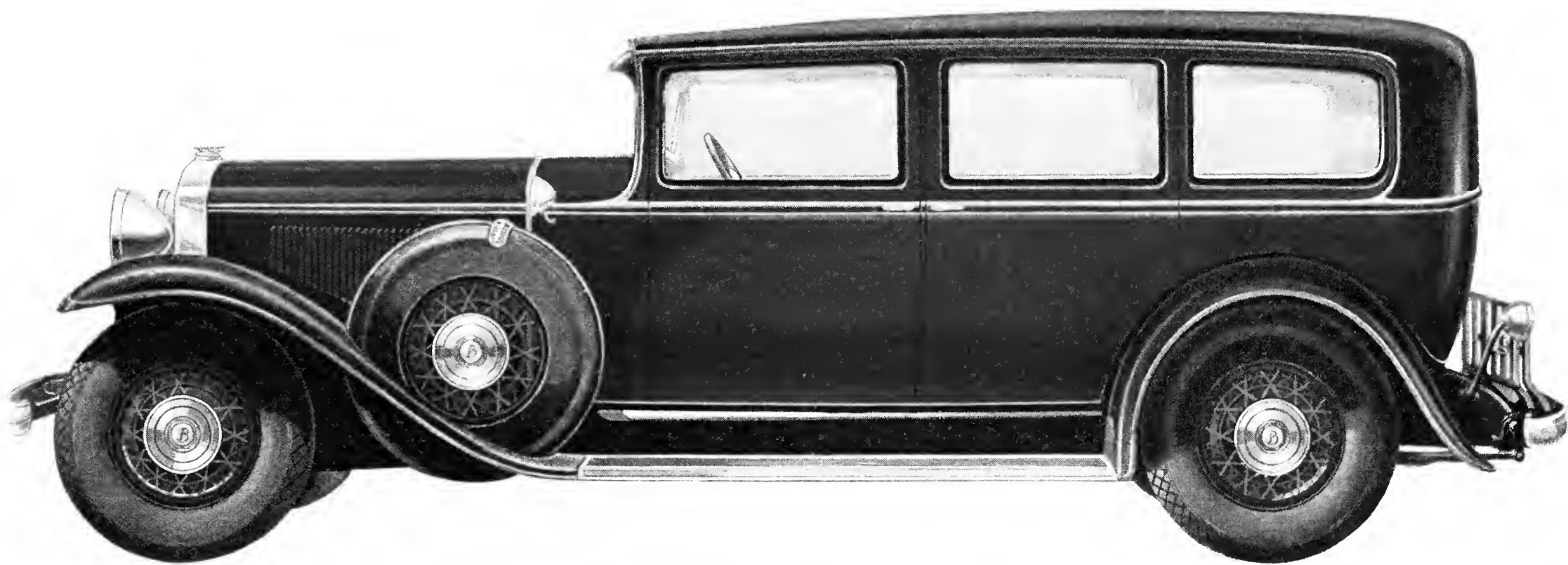
Women were old at forty a few generations ago—now they may be young at sixty. A hundred machines and manufactured products save their time and their strength, and lengthen their lives. They learned of these new things through advertising.

It was 600 years from the time iron horseshoes were introduced in England until they came into general use. There was no advertising then. It took only 20 years to put automobiles into common service, and through the mass production made possible by large use, to put the price within reach of the humble home.

Advertising blazons the way to progress, to better health, to longer life and a life more abundant. The advertiser is your friend. His only hope of success is in the service he is able to render through his product, because he knows advertising will not support a product without merit.

Advertisers who come to your home through the columns of this paper are bringing you today's messages of progress.





# Bodies by Fisher are everywhere recognized for style, comfort, strength, and durability

Bodies by Fisher for the Buick Eight are built to provide outstanding style, real comfort, complete security, and enduring value. They embody all those qualities which continually win pronounced preference for Fisher bodies among motorists everywhere.

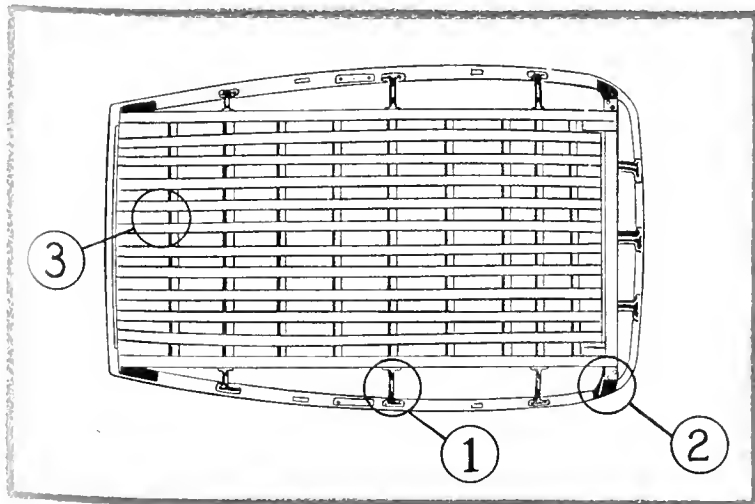
Fisher Bodies are beautifully appointed with long-wearing upholstery fabrics of the latest fashion. Thorough ventilation and added safety are provided by the Fisher non-glare vision-ventilating windshield. And scientific insulation not only protects against extreme temperatures but also makes the bodies exceptionally free from noise.



Furthermore, Fisher composite wood-and-steel construction, with a bow-and-slat type roof, gives these bodies exceptional strength and safety throughout their long life of usefulness.

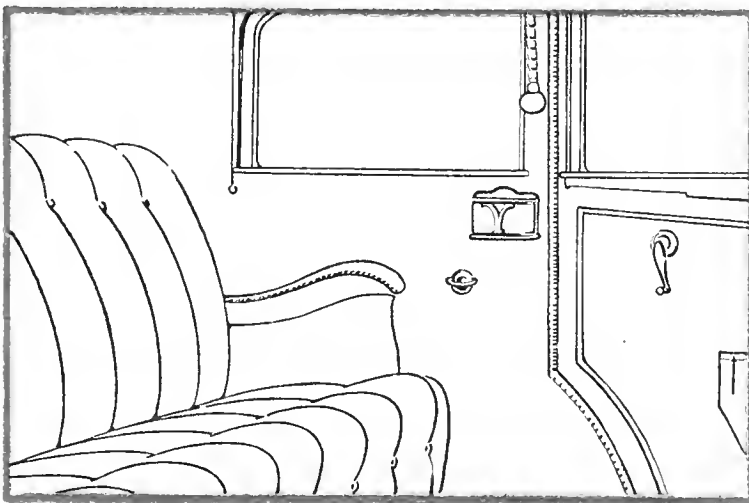
Examine Bodies by Fisher on the Eight as Buick Builds It. You will find many superior features in them. And their value becomes even more impressive when you consider that only Buick can supply this character of coachcraft in the Buick price field. Buick enjoys this distinct advantage because Buick is one of the General Motors cars—the only cars with Body by Fisher.

FISHER BODY CORPORATION, DETROIT, MICHIGAN  
*Division of General Motors*



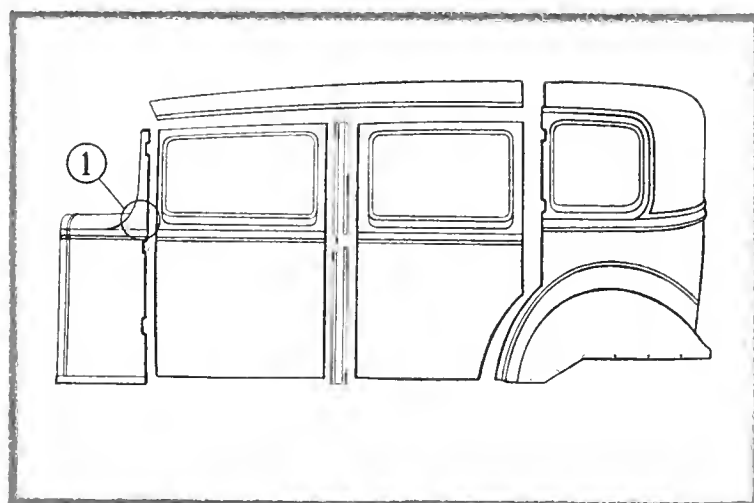
*Sturdy roof construction*

Rigid braces of heavy steel (1) secure the roof to the body frame of every Buick closed car. Strong steel corner braces (2) reinforce the entire body structure. And there is no other type of roof construction so safe and sturdy as the Fisher bow-and-slat type (3). Be sure to get strength, stability, and safety in the body of your car.



*Spacious and inviting interiors*

Inspect the interior thoroughly. In Buick Bodies by Fisher, you find generous roominess, luxurious comfort, elegance. High grade upholstery fabrics are used throughout—for side and head linings as well as for seat cushions. And note the restful comfort of these cushions—Fisher controls exclusively the new type springs which prevent sagging, and assure enduring comfort.



*Strong body panels*

Here are the body panels as Fisher makes them—in large, strong units with all mouldings and window reveals formed directly in the metal, not nailed on. Thus, the front pillar cover (1) is formed in a single piece. There are no mouldings to work loose, no exposed joints to open. Compare this construction on Buick with that of other cars in its price field.

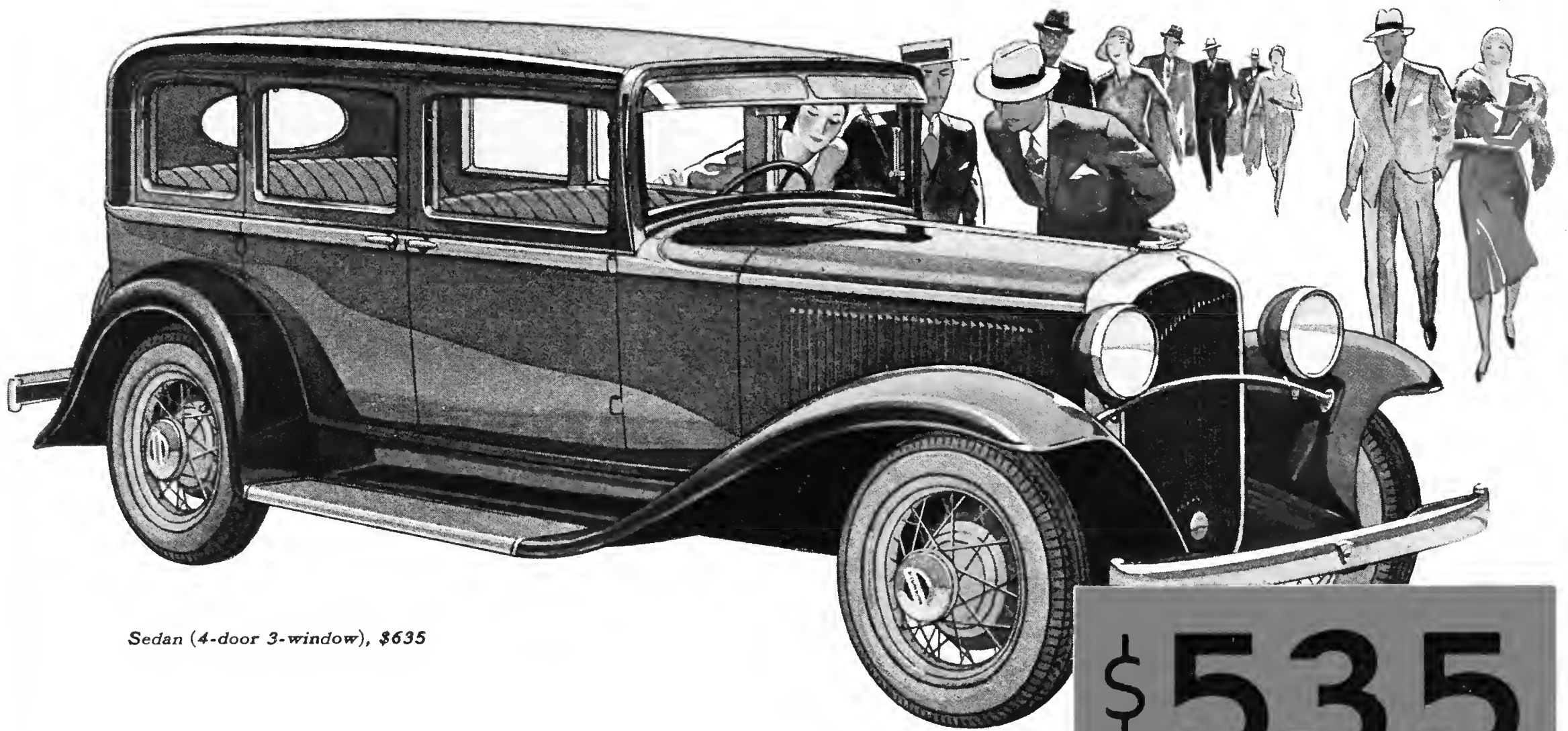


THE SMOOTHNESS OF AN EIGHT • THE ECONOMY OF A FOUR

# NEW PLYMOUTH

## FLOATING POWER

*and* FREE WHEELING



Sedan (4-door 3-window), \$635

**\$535**  
AND UP FOR FACTORY

# THERE MIGHT NEVER HAVE BEEN ANY SIXES AND EIGHTS

**H**AD some genius of twenty years ago discovered "Floating Power" even the high-priced cars of today might be Fours.

For Chrysler Motors engineers have now overcome the vibration inherent in old-fashioned Fours with a new kind of silken power—power as smooth as satin, as soft as velvet.

Sixes and Eights were created—and Chrysler Motors engineers design some of the world's finest for Dodge, Chrysler and DeSoto—because people objected to the constant tremor which four-cylinder engines send up through frame and body to driver and passengers.

Floating Power, exclusive to Plymouth, changes all that by eliminating vibration.

The new Plymouth retains all the simplicity, rugged strength, long life and economy of a Four with the smoothness of an Eight.

Just imagine buying in the field of lowest price a car with 56 brake-test horsepower, with actual stop watch speeds of 65 to 70 miles an hour, with pick-up from a standing start to 40 miles in 9.7 seconds—yet smooth and vibrationless as a fine Eight.

Plymouth challenges the world of lowest-priced cars with an exclusive engineering triumph you must try for yourself fully to appreciate.

Plymouth gives you Free Wheeling that brings to the field of lowest price the thrilling feature of high-priced cars which makes it possible literally to glide through heavy traffic. You can shift between all forward speeds without declutching—easily, quickly, smoothly.

Plymouth also gives a new easy-shift transmission. You can shift quickly from second to high and back again at speeds of 35 and 45 miles an hour without clashing or grinding of gears even with Free Wheeling locked out.

Chrysler Motors engineers have given the Plymouth a double-drop frame for lower center of gravity, greater safety and roadability, and finer style.

On its rugged chassis, Plymouth carries full-size Safety-Steel bodies, scientifically insulated to prevent body squeaks and vibration.

The New Plymouth is the only car in the lowest-price field that has self-equalizing internal

hydraulic brakes—simplest and unexcelled for safety and smoothness.

And Plymouth has an entirely new styling. From radiator to tail light it is a creation of eye-compelling beauty of line and color—comparable with far higher-priced cars.

We invite you to prove the superiority of the New Plymouth. See it. Ride in it. Drive it.

Remember, the New Plymouth challenges comparison with any car at or near its price—in performance, in safety, in size, in luxury, in quality, in value. Among cars of lowest price, we believe you will find nothing to equal the New Plymouth—the quality car for millions, with the Smoothness of an Eight and the Economy of a Four.

**NEW PLYMOUTH BODY STYLES**—Roadster \$535, Sport Roadster \$595, Sport Phaeton \$595, Coupe \$565, Coupe (with rumble seat) \$610, Convertible Coupe \$645, Sedan (2-door) \$575, Sedan (4-door 3-window) \$635. All prices f.o.b. factory. Wire wheels standard at no extra cost. Convenient time-payments may be arranged

**NEW PLYMOUTH IS SOLD BY ALL CHRYSLER, DODGE AND DE SOTO DEALERS**



# Farm News from New York

## Country Life Meet Will Be Broadcast --- The Fair Season Gets Under Way

**HIGHLIGHTS** of the American Country Life conference will be broadcast direct from Cornell University at Ithaca, N. Y., during the National Farm and Home Hour Thursday, August 20.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, governor of New York; Dr. C. J. Galpin, one of the country's foremost rural sociologists; and Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey, president of the American Country Life Association, have been chosen to speak in the broadcast.

Special musical features, including the famous Cornell chimes, will intersperse the speakers' messages. The entire Farm and Home Hour, 11:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m., central standard time, will be from the Cornell campus.

The purpose of the meeting—which will be non-partisan—is to consider the functions and status of rural government in all parts of the United States and the most promising means whereby the services of the local governments to the rural population may be improved. Special attention will be given to the reduction of taxes upon farm property.

The presidential address of Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey, who was also the Chairman of President Roosevelt's Commission on Country Life, will be given at the opening session, Monday evening, August 17. At the banquet, which will be the final session on the evening of August 20, the topic will be "Country Life Problems as Seen by Members of President Roosevelt's Commission on Country Life," and addresses will be made by Dr. Bailey, Governor Pinchot, Kenyon L. Butterfield of the International Missionary Council, and John M. Glenn, general director of the Russell Sage Foundation which made a financial grant to the Roosevelt Country Life Commission.

### Erie County Fair Has Diamond Jubilee

**ONE** of the finest expositions in the seventy-five years history of the Erie County Agricultural Society is planned for the week of September 1 to 5, at Hamburg, New York.

Beginning on Tuesday with Children's Day, when the children will be admitted free, the Fair will have other special days including Buffalo Day on Wednesday, Politician's Day on Thursday, and American Legion Day on Saturday.

The Fair will, as usual, be open day and evening. There will be a splendid horse show, with hundreds of entries; agricultural and livestock exhibits without limit; conservation exhibits; a really remarkable women's department, with a superb flower show; grange exhibits, and a fine motor show; a baseball tournament, harness and running races, band concerts, free vaudeville, a magnificent midway, fireworks, and numerous other special features.

On Saturday, the harness races will be eliminated in favor of a series of A. A. A. automobile races in which some of the country's most noted drivers are expected to participate. Following the races will be a program put on by drill teams, bands and fife and drum corps of the various legion posts in Erie County, continuing into the evening and followed by free vaudeville and fireworks.

### Fair Season Opens

**THE** Fair season is well on its way and programs and exhibits are being arranged in many sections. Dates of fairs to be held in the near future with the names of their secretaries to whom applications for premium lists and entry blanks should be sent are as follows:

New York State Fair, D. J. Ackerman, secretary, at Syracuse from Sept. 7-12; Rochester Exposition, C. L. Begnold, secretary, Rochester, Sept. 7-12; Orleans County Fair, C. W. Howard, secretary, Albion, Aug. 18-22; Angelica, L. L. Stillwell, secretary, Angelica, Sept. 2-4; Avon Horse Show, N. C. Shiverick, secretary, Sept. 3-4; Genesee County Fair, A. E. Martin, secretary, Batavia, Aug. 25-29; Steuben County Fair, J. M. Farr, secretary, Bath, Sept. 22-25.

Cortland, J. E. Greenman, secretary, Cortland, Aug. 10-14; Dundee, L. R. Hammer, secretary, Dundee, Sept. 29-30, Oct. 1; Dunkirk, A. R. Maytum, secretary, Fredonia, Sept. 7-11; Hamburg, J. C. Newton, secretary, Hamburg, Sept. 1-5; Hem-

lock, R. B. Short, secretary, Hemlock, Sept. 16-19; Little Valley, H. F. Lee, secretary, Little Valley, Aug. 25-29; Niagara County Fair, C. M. Coates, secretary, Lockport, Sept. 14-19; Naples, Leon Cornish, secretary, Naples, Sept. 9-11; Palmyra, W. R. Converse, secretary, Palmyra, Sept. 24-26; Yates County Fair, G. H. Spencer, secretary, Penn Yan, Aug. 25-28; Perry, C. E. Chase, secretary, Perry, Aug. 25-27; Trumansburg, Henry Williamson, secretary, Trumansburg, Aug. 25-28; Seneca County Fair, J. Willard Hull, secretary, Waterloo, Sept. 1-4.

### Experiment Station to Exhibit

**THE** State Experiment Station at Geneva will have an exhibit at the ninety-first annual State Fair showing how the experimenters and scientists solve the problems of New York farmers. This exhibit is close by the Farm and Home Bureau exhibits and is in the same building with the Grange exhibits, and members of these organizations and their friends are urged to use the Station exhibit space as a meeting place.

The central feature of the Experiment Station exhibit this year will be a demonstration of how the fruit breeders create new varieties of fruit. This operation will be worked out in detail even to the extent of having trees in blossom and in fruit. In addition, the Station fruit men will show a large number of varieties of several of the hardy fruits, and especially the new varieties originated at Geneva.

### The Jersey Cattle Club Holds Field Day

**MORE** than two hundred Jersey dairy-men and breeders who attended the annual Field Day of the Jersey Cattle Club held Thursday, July 30, at the farm of Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Savage, Savage Hill, Berlin, Connecticut, reported a wonderful time and an inspiring program.

Judging contests, speeches, picnic luncheon, and reports by experiment sta-

tion experts occupied the day, the program concluding with an auction under the charge of Robert G. Wetmore, of Winsted, Connecticut. President Case announced that the 1932 Field Day will be held at the Berger Farm, Old Litchfield, Turnpike, Woodbury.

### With the Grange Master

By FRED J. FREESTONE.

**I** HAD a very interesting meeting the other night with Cuyler Grange, Cortland County, when they celebrated their Golden Jubilee. There were two living charter members, seated on the stage with the living Past Masters surrounding them. At the appointed time in the program, four little girls advanced to the stage, carrying two golden crowns and two baskets of flowers. Then after a very pleasing little speech by one of the girls, a golden crown was placed on the heads of the two fifty year old members also each was given a beautiful basket of flowers. As a further surprise, the girls opened two envelopes and presented to these fine old brothers a life membership card. It seemed to me so very fitting that these two brothers who had served the Grange, the community and agriculture for half a century, were indeed entitled to a golden crown. No farm organization in the world but the Grange can honor a fifty year member.

I have so many delightful and heart touching meetings like the above only of course along different lines, that I wish it were possible to sit down and tell you about them.

Just the other day I was privileged to assist in laying the corner stone for a new Grange Home. The farmers donated all of the logs. A sawmill was set up on the Grange site and every foot of lumber came from the surrounding hills, with not one cent of cost to the Grange. It required 150 sacks of cement to lay the foundation walls. This is a new Grange, only organized four years, Chystal Valley by name in little Yates County. They had no money, the question arose, how were they to purchase the cement? The

### New York County Notes

**GENESEE COUNTY**—We have had plenty of rain for the past week. Too much to suit those harvesting and haying. Oats and barley are ready to cut, beans are in blossom, corn is growing fast and potatoes look good. Fattening calves are very cheap and there seems to be a great many heifers raised this year. Hay seems plentiful and good mixed is only bringing from seven to nine dollars.

At a farm management meeting recently it was found that only thirty-five members out of sixty-eight made a profit last year and the average profit was \$13 for the year.

Leslie Lamb, Genesee County 4-H club member has been chosen a delegate to go to Camp Vail. He is leader of a boys' club and won the state plowing and milking contests at Ithaca this year.

—MRS. R. E. G.

**SULLIVAN COUNTY**—The TB test has been very nearly all done and but very few cows reacted. At the beginning of the test the Grange selected the tester and then the Supervisors thought it was their duty to select, so the Grange man was removed and the Supervisor's tester was put in. Many are selling their old or poorest cows as milk prices keep so low a poor producer can not earn the board. Hens are keeping up fairly well on their line of business. Eggs sell for 32 to 35 cents a dozen. Gardens are reported as very good, providing the many insects can be kept from potatoes, cucumbers, beans, cabbage, carrots and most every vegetable that grows has some worm or bug to destroy them. Huckleberries are plentiful, blackberries are a fair crop if nothing prevents them, apples are not very good. Sullivan has never taken to spraying trees, but will if they wish apples.

—MRS. P. E. R.

**STEUBEN COUNTY**—Haying not finished. Oat harvest commenced. Millers are paying fifty cents for wheat and sell same at seventy-five. Oats are thirty cents and no sale now. Some wheat has been threshed. There is not much work

around here. Potatoes eighty-five to one dollar. Several nice rains. There are plenty of bugs.—D. C. F.

### Western New York Notes

**MEMBERS** of 4-H clubs in Allegany and Steuben Counties exhibited Ayrshire calves at the annual meeting of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association held at Alfred recently. First prize in the senior group was awarded to Betty Bartlett of Avoca. First in junior group was awarded to William Hamilton, Avoca. The prize for the best fitted calf went to Elizabeth Bartlett, Avoca, and the cup for the best showmanship to Roland Newman, Avoca.

C. T. Conklin, secretary of the National Ayrshire Breeders' Association was the principal speaker.

Wyoming County Pioneers held their sixtieth annual picnic at Silver Lake on August 6.

The inauguration of Springville's new water system was marked July 30 by a civic parade. A program of speeches, and a demonstration of the water pressure followed.

The Western New York poultry tour planned by the Farm Bureau committees of Niagara, Orleans, and Genesee Counties came off August 5. The trip covered sixty-one miles starting at the Lockport city line and ending at the Western New York egg laying contest farm at Stafford, one of the most modern plants of its kind in the world. Experts from the State College of Agriculture participated in the tour and at Stafford a group of poultrymen from Chautauqua, Erie, and Cattaraugus Counties joined the company.

At the Diamond Jubilee, the Orleans County Fair, the main attraction will be the world's largest cake. It will be made at the Fair and will weigh three and one-half tons.

### WGY Features

**TUESDAY—September 1**  
12:20—"The Man Who Trusted in the Soil," Jared van Wagenen, Jr.  
12:30—"Bloodtesting Dairy Cattle," H. L. Hoyt, Manager, Fulton County Farm Bureau.  
12:40—American Agriculturist Farm News Briefs.  
**WEDNESDAY—September 2**  
12:20—"The Importance of Healthy Animals in Milk Producing Herds," Dr. H. G. Hodges, Borden's Farm Products Company.  
12:30—"Housing the Pullets," Walter Mason, Albany County Assistant Agricultural Agent.  
**THURSDAY—September 3**  
12:30—"The Vegetable Crop Outlook," Ray Huey, Assistant to Statistician, N. Y. State Dept. of Agriculture and Markets.  
12:40—Editor Ed Looks at Life.  
**FRIDAY—September 4**  
3:40—N. Y. City Produce Market Report.  
8:30—WGY Farm Forum:  
"The Needs of Our Dairy Industry," Dr. O. E. Reed, Chief, Bureau of Dairy Industry, U. S. D. A.  
"Extension Work in Farm Electrification," Professor B. A. Jennings, of Agricultural Engineering, N. Y. State College of Agriculture.  
"Farm Question Box," E. W. Mitchell, Farm Advisor.

sisters came to the front, as usual, and volunteered to earn the money for the cement, which they did. One brother said his wife took the money out of his pocket during the night. I remarked that if it were true, she doubtless earned it.

### Pennsylvania Notes

**CRAWFORD COUNTY**—Springers forty to forty-five cents a pound. Yearlings thirty to thirty-five cents. Eggs are nineteen to twenty cents. Calves \$5 to \$7. Milk prices are discouraging. Many raising heifers because of low milk price and hard to sell calves.

Much rain is delaying haying. Oats fair to good and soon ready to cut. Corn outlook is good.

Bee inspector finding and burning some foul brood in apiaries.

Electric line to follow Sheakleyville road to Greenwood line this fall.—Mrs. C.B.L.

**CUMBERLAND COUNTY**—Having extreme warm weather and it has been long continued. We have had frequent torrential rains accompanied by hail doing much damage. In one end of the county a cyclone blew down buildings and caused much trouble in getting the harvest away. Not much oats out yet. Not much wheat is threshed yet, and a lot is spoiled and not fit for market. Hay was heavy. Potatoes, fruit and corn are very promising. Prices for everything very low, taxes on the increase.—J. B. K.

### Bits O' News

The sixty-fifth gas well has been brought in at the Wayne-Dundee field by E. D. Crandall and Son, drilling for George Chase of Horseheads and a group of Buffalo men on the Henry Madden property.

Weather this year has been very nearly ideal for the production of fruit and farm crops in Niagara County, and indications point towards bumper yields. Although a light cherry crop has just been harvested, apple and peach yields promise to be fully as good as last year.

John De Wispelaere is the master cherry picker of Western New York according to all reports. Five hundred and seventy-three pounds of cherries in five hundred and seventy minutes on one day and five hundred and ninety-six pounds in five hundred and forty minutes the next, is Mr. De Wispelaere's record according to the report. The cherries were picked with no assistance whatever, Mr. DeWispelaere moving his own ladder and carrying his own boxes to the scales.

Two barns at the Steuben County Fair Grounds were destroyed by fire believed to be of incendiary origin, on August 2. Four horses also perished in the blaze, which destroyed harnesses, robes, and other equipment. Officers of the Agricultural Society plan to immediately replace the barns for use at the County Fair late in September.



# BIG FARM WASHINGS COST LESS with the MAYTAG



The sturdily-built Maytag is particularly desirable for big farm washings. It gives you more washings per dollar....a lifetime of service. Scores of Maytag Aluminum Washers in use in farm homes and large county institutions have each done an average of 5,000 to 6,000 washings and are still giving faithful service. This is equal to a hundred years of ordinary farm service.

The Maytag gives you greater speed, carefulness, convenience and washing ability. The roomy, one-piece, cast-aluminum tub, the roller water remover, and many other features originated by Maytag, have made it the choice of over half a million farm homes.

**MAYTAG NOW  
MAKES A MULTI-  
MOTOR WASHER  
MODEL "G" (NOT  
ILLUSTRATED)  
THAT SELLS FOR  
LESS THAN \$130**

## FOR HOMES WITHOUT ELECTRICITY

The Maytag is available with in-built gasoline Multi-Motor, a simple, modern, in-built engine that a woman can operate. It has but four moving parts—interchangeable with an electric motor by removing only four bolts.

## LET A TRIAL WASHING CONVINCE YOU

Write or phone the nearest Maytag dealer. Test the Maytag in your own home. If the Maytag doesn't sell itself, don't keep it. Divided payments you'll never miss.

## THE MAYTAG COMPANY

NEWTON Founded 1893 IOWA  
PERMANENT PHILADELPHIA FACTORY BRANCH,  
Maytag Building, 851-3 North Broad Street,  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

TUNE IN—Enjoy the Maytag Radio Hour over N. B. C.  
Coast to Coast Blue Network—Every Monday, Daylight  
Saving Time, 9:00 P. M., E. T.—8:00 C. T.—7:00 M. T.  
—6:00 P. C. T. Standard time is one hour earlier.

F-8-31

**Maytag**

WASHER • TABLE IRON

## Post Your Farm

### And Keep Trespassers Off

WE unreservedly advise farmers to post their land. The signs we have prepared are worded to comply with Conservation Law.

Per Dozen ..... \$ 1.00  
Per Fifty ..... 3.50  
Per Hundred ..... 6.50  
Per Thousand ..... 60.00

Specially worded signs will be made up at slight additional cost. Names and addresses will be imprinted at \$2.00 for the first one hundred and \$1.00 for each additional one hundred.

These signs are made up of extra heavy cloth material that will withstand the severities of the weather.

To avoid loss of cash in mail, send check or money order with order.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



Good and  
Good for You.

If There is Anything That You Wish  
To Buy, Sell or Trade  
Advertise in the  
Classified Columns  
OF THE  
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

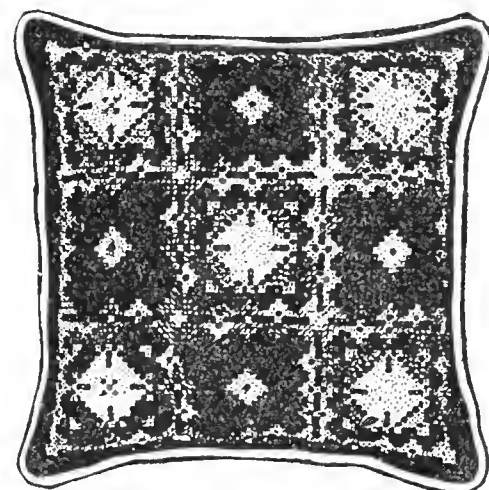
## School Changes I Have Seen

(Continued from Page 5)

which have been well attended by our rural teachers and I have noticed a constant improvement on the part of teachers. I remember going into a school in the fall after one of my weaker teachers had spent a summer at Potsdam Normal. She was thoroughly alive and looked and talked like a different person. I remarked, "Summer school did you good" and she replied, "It gives one a different spirit."

The time is fast approaching when no rural teacher will have less than two years of professional training. A teacher trained for the rural work will have no difficulty in going from a rural school where she has several grades to one where she will have but one grade. It will be much more difficult to step into a school with a number of grades without special training.

While marked changes have been made during the last fifteen years, I feel that rural education is still in its infancy and the next fifteen years will



SATIN PILLOW NUMBER B 5656 comes stamped for the popular "peasant" cross-stitch on lustrous black rayon satin for colorful embroidery. Floss and instructions included in the package. Price \$1.25. Order from the Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

see still greater improvement. I expect to see music taught in all the schools because it adds to the joy of living. Also I hope to see qualified nurses looking after the physical welfare of our boys and girls. Every school building will be properly lighted with no cross lights to injure the children's eyes. Each school should have a good teacher's desk and comfortable individual desks for the pupils, equipment for noon lunches, musical instruments, a good library, free textbooks including plenty of supplementary readers and also playground equipment.

This may sound visionary but why should not our boys and girls of the open country, who have always been the backbone of our nation, have equally as good opportunities in early life as our city children, who have all the above mentioned advantages and many more with much closer supervision of the teaching process.

## Do You Know That—

Tucking a handkerchief in the pocket of each school dress as it is ironed saves time for both mother and daughter.

Raglan sleeves and wide hems greatly lengthen the life of a small girl's dresses by allowing for growth.

Dry bread may be easily and neatly crumbed by crushing in a deep bowl with a wooden vegetable masher.

A whisk broom is a good clothes sprinkler; it gives a fine spray, sprinkles evenly, and is quicker than hand sprinkling.

In washing silk stockings do not wring them to remove the water; squeeze them and pat them between towels.

If it is possible, children should sleep in a different room from the one in which they play.



# Meet the Maids of Japan

## Here's a Clever Party for the Porch Season

Come meet the maids of far Japan,  
The kind portrayed on screen and fan,  
And surely you'll contrive with ease,  
Some dainty costume Japanese!

IT'S an ideal party for summertime, especially if the hostess is the fortunate possessor of a porch upon which to entertain her guests. Very charming decorations can be contrived by cutting circles of paper, twisting, and gluing on branches, thus giving the effect of cherry blossoms, so inseparably associated with Japan. The hostess and guests, of course, wear Japanese costume, and the guests in greeting should be very complimentary, while the hostess disparages everything in accordance with Japanese custom.

### Compliments

Is a good game for a Japanese party, as the Japanese are fond of using complimentary language. One player sits in the centre, and the others form a circle. The leader goes round the circle, each player whispering in her ear some pretty compliment for the one in the centre. The leader then repeats these one by one, the centre player trying to guess the author of each compliment. Whosever compliment she guesses must then take the centre place.

### Recovering Rice

Any bean contests may be played, using puffed rice grains instead of beans. Give each player a handful of the puffed rice, a small bowl or cup, and instead of chopsticks, a pair of lead pencils. Then try to place as many of the rice grains in the cups as possible, using the pencils as chopsticks. A prize may reward the one who returns the most grains in a given time.

### Japanese Fortunes

Give each guest a sheet of paper and have her print her full name down the left side of the paper, but backwards,

—as  
S  
E  
N  
O  
J  
N  
N  
A  
Y  
R  
A  
M

She then passes the paper to her

left hand neighbor. Each one must write a list of the qualifications she thinks her neighbor expects of her future husband, all words beginning with the letters marked on the line, as

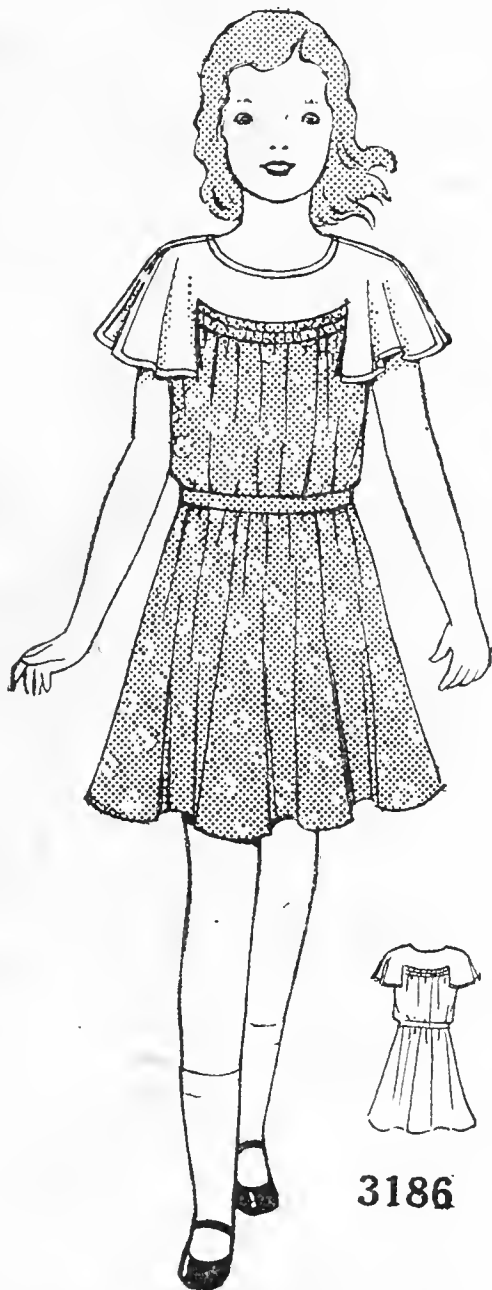
S Sociable  
E Educated  
N Neat  
O Obliging  
J Jolly  
  
N Noble  
N Nifty  
A Accurate  
  
Y Young  
R Rich  
A Active  
M Musical

The papers are then collected and read aloud.

### Japanese Rhymes

Is another good contest for the Japanese party. Give a pencil and paper,

### Useful and Attractive



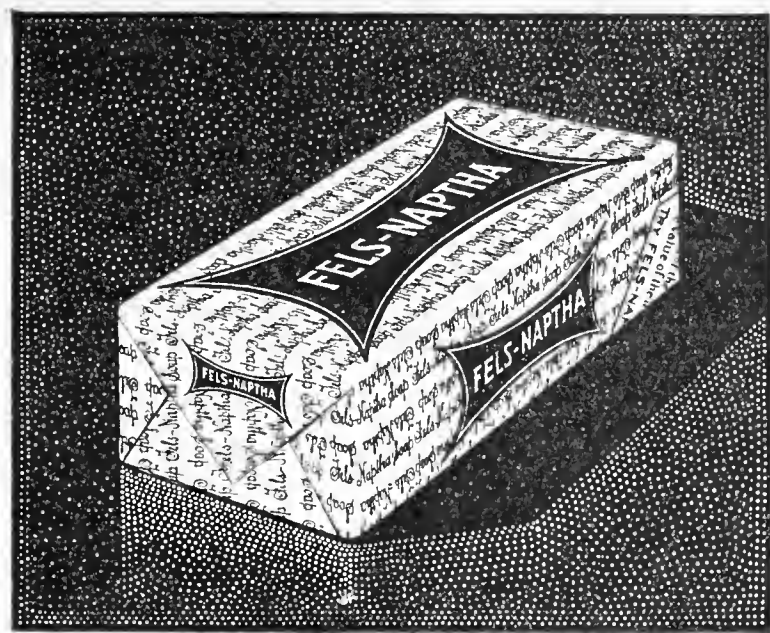
3186

GIRL'S DRESS PATTERN NUMBER 3186 is shown in the original model of yellow yoke which terminates in flared yellow and white dimity print, with plain sleeves. A soft cocoa shade bias organdie finishes the neck and edges of the sleeves. Pale blue linen, with plain white for trimming, or one of the pretty flowered voiles, eyelet batiste, organdie, or percale would furnish a very attractive frock for the young miss of 8, 10, 12, and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1 3/4 yards of 35-inch material with 1/2 yard of 35-inch contrasting. Price, 15c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern, sizes and numbers correctly and clearly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps. Add 12c for one of the new Summer Catalogs, and address to Pattern Department, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

and in one minute by the watch, the guests must write as many words as possible rhyming with Japan. Other words may be used, as fish, rice, cake.

For refreshments tea, rice cookies and candied ginger may be served. Or if the day is cool, little bowls of fish chowder would be suitable. To be strictly Japanese, the guests should be served while seated on the floor, but



## You can prove it's a bargain with your eyes shut

Close your eyes tight and smell a Fels-Naptha bar. Instantly your nose will tell you that there's plenty of naptha in Fels-Naptha.

There, at a sniff, is your proof. Naptha is a great grease-dissolver. Fels-Naptha brings you plenty of naptha combined with unusually good golden soap. It brings to your wash two active cleaners instead of one. And that's a bargain in washing value that can't be beat.

Next washday, try Fels-Naptha. Try it any way you choose. In tub or machine; in hot, lukewarm or cool water; for soaking or boiling. See how sweetly clean and fresh it gets your clothes. Notice, too, how gentle Fels-Naptha is to your hands. That's because it loosens dirt so quickly that

your hands are out of water sooner. And every big Fels-Naptha bar contains soothing glycerine—which, as you know, is an ingredient used in many skin lotions. Get Fels-Naptha at your grocer's. Try the convenient 10-bar carton.

**Special Offer**—We'll be glad to send every user of laundry soap a sample bar of Fels-Naptha and a Fels-Naptha Chipper. Many women who chip Fels-Naptha into their washing machines, tubs or basins find this chipper handier than a knife. Use the chipper and Fels-Naptha to make fresh, golden soap chips (that contain plenty of naptha!) just as you need them. Send only 4 cents in stamps to help cover postage, and we'll mail you the chipper and sample bar without further cost. Write today. Fels & Company, Phila., Pa. Dept. 1-8-15.

THE GOLDEN BAR WITH THE CLEAN NAPTHA ODOR

perhaps accuracy may be sacrificed to comfort, and refreshments set forth on a prettily trimmed table.—E. D. Y.

broken nut meats and one fourth cupful mayonnaise. Toss together and serve in a nest of lettuce leaves, or on lettuce leaves on individual plates.

—L. M. T.

### Tested Recipes

#### Rice With Cheese

Cook one cupful of rice in salted water and put in bottom of casserole. Dot with butter and cover with one pound of grated cheese. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and add a layer of buttered crumbs. Bake in a quick oven until cheese melts.—L.M.T.

#### Emergency Apple Pie

Line a pie pan with well buttered crumbs. Slice any quick cooking apple very thin and fill pan with slices. Sprinkle liberally with sugar and nutmeg, dot with butter and dust with flour. Sprinkle half cupful of water over top and bake in moderate oven on top grate.—L. M. T.

Cover for a little while if necessary. It makes a better mixture if the pie plate is buttered or greased and the layer of crumbs is quite thick. By reversing the process of having the crumbs on top you may have a very delicious apple pudding.

#### Savory Rice

Shred one half cupful bacon and crisp. To the fat in pan add two small onions, sliced, one small can of tomatoes, two cupfuls juice from large can of tomatoes and two cupfuls of water. Heat, stir in one cupful of head rice and drop in the bacon. Cook about thirty minutes on an asbestos mat, season with pepper and a bit of tabasco sauce and serve.—L. M. T.

Add water as needed to cook the rice soft.

#### Carrot Salad

Pare and core apples to make one cupful, pare same amount of carrots. Chop carrots and apples, add one cupful seedless raisins, one half cupful

Some of the best playthings for the young child are lock blocks made of smooth wood cut in the form of engines and cars and so shaped that they lock into each other and may be pulled around the floor.

### FALL FASHION WORLD



Our new Fall Fashion Catalog is ready and the woman who sews will want a copy at once. It shows the best styles of the coming season besides being very economical in material requirements. Have two frocks for the price of one by using the new patterns which are displayed in our new Fall Fashion Catalog. Send 12c in stamps to the Fashion Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

### Modish Blouse



3167

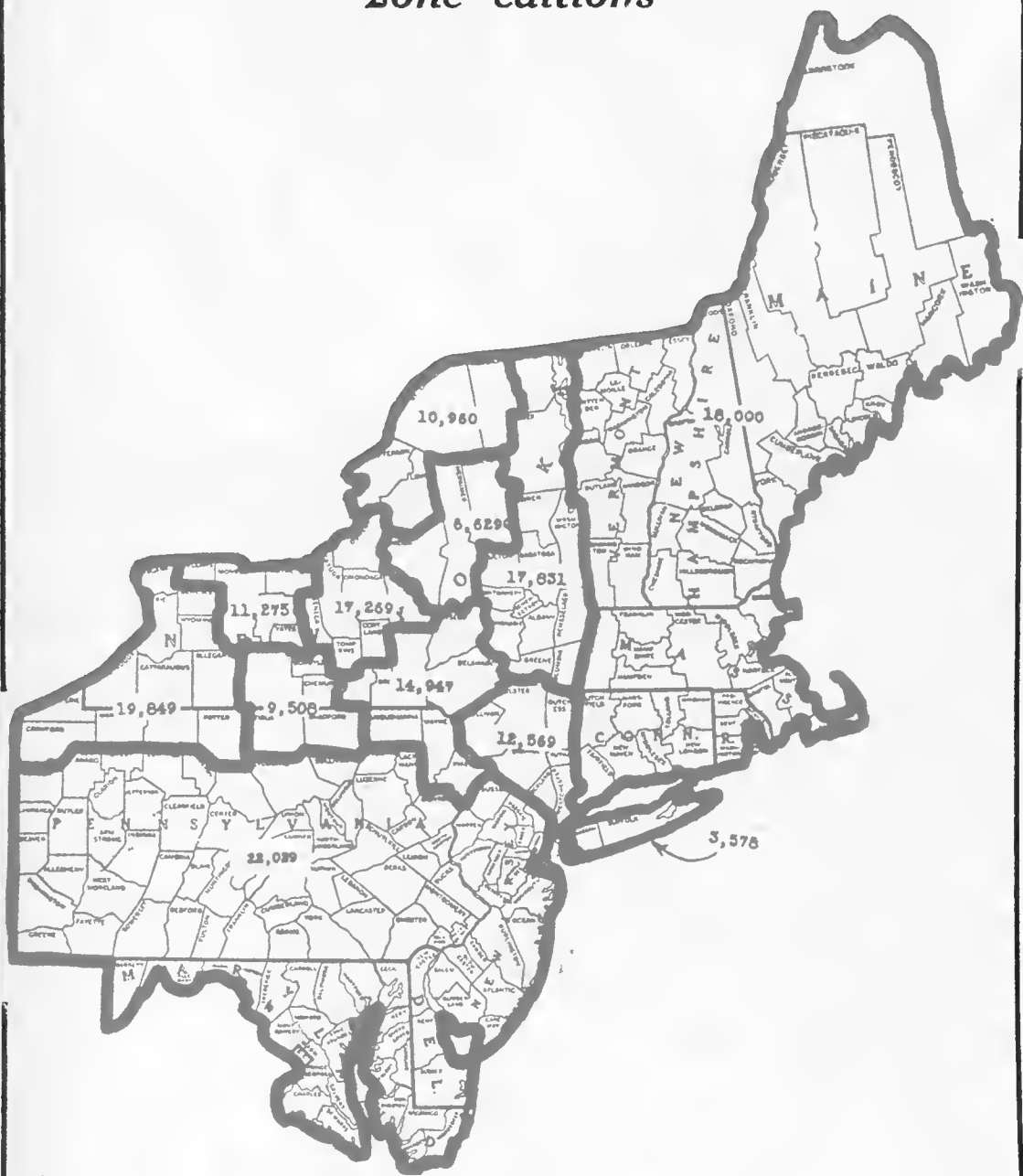
Blouse pattern number 3167 can be used as the most convenient article in the summer wardrobe. It is modeled from one of the new Vionnet blouses, and makes up beautifully in yellow eyelet batiste to be worn with a skirt of a matching yellow crepe silk, or in white crepe satin which may be worn with a black crepe silk skirt. Linen, printed batiste, printed voile, or tub silk would be equally charming. Pattern is designed for sizes number 16, and 18 years, 36, 38, 40, and 42-inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 3/4 yards of 39-inch material. Price, 15c.



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American Agriculturist is now publishing editions for twelve separate zones as designated by the map above. Advertising space may be purchased at an attractive rate for one or more of these zones. This plan offers a new opportunity to merchants, manufacturers, and others whose trading area is confined to one or more zones and who could not use the entire circulation of American Agriculturist. American Agriculturist circulation reaches farm homes in the territory as designated once each week throughout the year, and because of its prestige as a farm magazine over a long period of years, is sure to gain for an advertiser an excellent acceptance for his goods or services.

### CIRCULATION AND ADVERTISING RATES

Zone	Circulation	Page	1/2 Page	1/4 Page
Long Island .....	3,578	\$ 21.84	\$ 10.92	None
Po'keepsie-Newburgh .....	12,569	80.08	40.04	\$ 20.02
Albany .....	17,831	109.20	54.60	27.30
Utica .....	6,629	43.68	21.84	10.92
Watertown .....	10,960	65.52	32.76	16.38
Syracuse .....	17,269	109.20	54.60	27.30
Binghamton .....	14,947	94.64	47.32	23.66
Elmira .....	9,508	58.24	29.12	14.56
Rochester .....	11,275	72.80	36.40	18.20
Buffalo .....	19,849	123.76	61.88	30.94
Total New York State				
Zones Circulation .....	124,415			
New England States .....	18,166	109.20	54.60	27.30
Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md. ....	22,029	138.32	69.16	34.58

Minimum Space 1/8 Page

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT, 461 FOURTH AVE., N.Y.C.

# Defends Old Times

A.A. Reader Recalls Other Depressed Times

THE address broadcast recently by Mr. Van Wagenen was very interesting, but I feel impelled to state that when he refers to the period from the close of the Civil War to the year 1900 as being an extremely bad one for the farmer I must disagree with him.

I am now seventy years old, and my memory dates back to 1865, or about the time the soldiers returned home. I was born and grew to manhood in central Iowa, so my recollection from 1865 to 1900 refers mostly to conditions there at that time. Money was reasonably plentiful up to about 1867 and 1868 but it was the paper money issued by our government with which to carry on the war. Had this money contained the provisions fought for by many of our senators, those being that the money was legal tender in all cases, times would have been much better, but the exception was inserted that it was not legal tender "as interest on the public debt and duties on imports".

This soon put a premium on gold, it running to the extent that \$1.00 in gold was worth \$2.85 in paper money. All prices were quoted on a gold basis, and when we hear or read that at that time, 1865 to 1868, wheat went to \$3.00 per bushel, we should understand that meant in paper money, or a trifle over \$1.00 per bushel in gold.

### Money Was Scarce

Besides this, our country was preparing to go on to the gold standard basis, and was therefore retiring this paper money as fast as possible, and money was getting scarcer every day. My father was a carpenter, and while he had steady work, I have heard him say that from the first day of January 1869 to the first day of January 1873 he did not receive \$100.00 in money for his work.

But we never got down to the present "American standard of living", the free soup bowl. We never heard any calls for charity or appropriations from our public treasury to provide for the idle. We did see times when our coffee was made of parched wheat, when the most of our bread was made from corn meal, when our electric light was a piece of cloth in a dish filled with tallow, when our automobiles were lumber wagons drawn by oxen. But they were all paid for; they were not bought on the installment plan.

Our President was not appointing commissions to find out why some of our citizens did not like the fifteenth amendment to our Constitution and why it was not enforced. He was not asking for appropriations of \$500,000 to pay men at the rate of \$50,000 per year to serve on such commissions.

In fact, we had not then reached the commission form of government. Far-

mers had bought their land at from \$1.25 to \$5.00 per acre; all it was worth then, all it is worth today, when measured by its productive value. The farmer had not gone machine crazy, and consequently our country was not overrun with factories to lure our boys from the farm and so cause our farms to become deserted. Banks had not become gambling houses, coaxing the farmer to trust them with every dollar he had, that they might gamble with it on Wall Street.

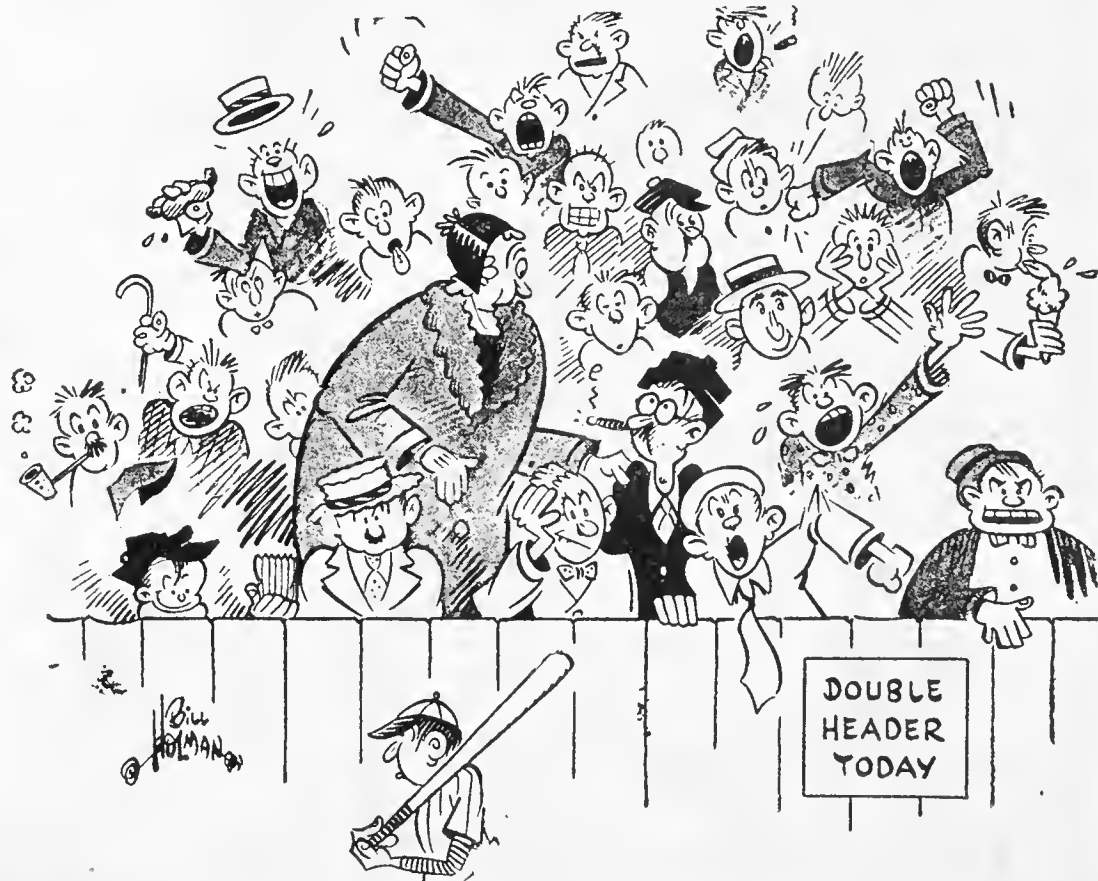
We did have close times up to 1880 caused by a shortage of money. In 1878 the Bland-Allison coinage bill was passed, and money came into circulation. From 1880 to 1890 the farmer made money, but not enough to encourage any great speculation in farm lands, but the cities began to boom. Factories started up, cities spread out, and speculation got busy. The silver coinage bill was repealed; money disappeared.

In 1893 the crash came, but it had little effect on the farmer. The prices on farm products went to the bottom, but it affected the farmer but little. There had been no boom in farm values, and no speculation, but it hit the cities hard. One political party cried for a high tariff, but the fact was we had been working under a high tariff for some time, which was one of the causes of city speculation; consequently the crash.

Hundreds of banks and business houses failed, and factories shut up. A Republican president was elected in 1896 and great prosperity promised, but it did not come. Nothing was done to increase the supply of money until 1898 and 1899. Then Alaska and South Africa began to produce gold, and conditions were better. But, during all that time the farmer kept moving on, not fast, but steadily. Farms were paid for and improved.

From 1865 to 1900 was a period for the farmer of the United States to remember with satisfaction. We had periods of close times, but none of the crazy speculation, followed by a collapse, such as we are experiencing now. We were not ground down by debt. We were not threatened by a gang of swill drinkers, a mob of anarchists, socialists and communists. We had not gotten to the point where senators and judges purchased their seats with impunity. We were not electing men to our highest offices who had grown up like mushrooms, with no executive ability whatever, but depended on men who had had some experience in public affairs and had shown some ability.

The year 1900 found all classes of our people in a normally prosperous condition, continued up to about the year 1920. Since that time we have gone from prosperity to collapse. But that is another story.—R. F. O., N. Y.



WIFE (second inning of second game):  
Let's go, John. This is where we came in!—LIFE.





# UNDER FROZEN STARS

By  
George Marsh

## The Story Thus Far

Jim Stuart rescues Aurore LeBlond, daughter of the head of the rival fur trading post and then falls in love with her. Paradis, who works for Aurore's father, is bitterly jealous. Jim and Aurore arrange to leave their letters on an island where Paradis intercepts one of them and is given a ducking by Jim.

Jim, planning to go North, meets Aurore on the island where they confess their love for each other. Arriving in the Pipestone Country, Jim and his companions, Omar and Esau, are warned against Jingwak, a big medicine man in league with Paradis, and are advised to leave the country.

After several unsuccessful attempts on the lives of Jim and his companions during which Smoke disappears, Esau leaves the party on some mysterious private mission with "Jingwak."

Jim and Omar befriend an Indian of the Pipestone. That night they are again attacked and Omar believes that they have been tricked. However, on their return to the Indian's tent, nothing seems amiss.

Alone Esau goes on ahead and meets Paradis and his followers. He escapes capture by shooting the terrible Windigo rapids, a feat previously unaccomplished. This feat inspires the Indians with superstitious awe.

\* \* \*

As he worked over the rock-scarred craft, the wrinkled face of the old man lit with smiles of satisfaction. He had beaten Paradis and lived through white-water that no canoe had passed, to start on its way the story of his charmed life and miraculous powers, which would travel swiftly from tipi to tipi up and down the lake. The Indians he had met would lose no time in spreading the news of the coming of a great shaman from the west. For a time he would hide while his mysterious appearance swayed the talk around the supper fires. For he knew his people. Then he would strike.

\* \* \*

## CHAPTER XXII

FOR three days Jim and Omar camped near Jinaw while the infection in the arm of the old squaw rapidly cleared under Stuart's care. Then when she could travel, the grateful Indian started down the great lake to endeavor to learn the fate of Esau. Until he had talked to the widely scattered fishing camps and picked up the gossip of the movements of Paradis and Jingwak, he urged his friends to keep

under cover. So, two nights later, the canoe from Sunset House waited at the rendezvous the Rattle-Snake had set in a deep cove near the foot of the lake.

Restless from days of doubt and forced inaction, in which the absent Esau might have so sorely needed their aid, Jim and Omar sat beside their hidden canoe, listening for the paddle of Jinaw.

"How we get back up dat riviere," asked Omar, "wid men watchin' for us?"

"Looks as if we were trapped unless we can shoot our way home. He knows if we get away he'll be hunted for years. If the Indians stand by him, he'll never let us get out."

"Dere ees Jinaw," announced Omar, as a black shadow slid in toward the shore.

"Esau is here, on the lake," began the old man, who spoke no English.

"Esau! Alive!" The hands of Jim and Omar gripped, as they voiced their relief. "Good old Esau! Bless his soul, he got past them!" cried Jim in his delight. Then he turned to the Indian.

"What did they tell you?"

"I have talked to the hunters at many camps. A strange story has passed down the lake."

"What is it? How do you know Esau is here? Have they seen him?" demanded Jim with impatience.

"Seven sleeps ago an Indian and his woman saw a canoe pass out of The Rapids of the Windigo. In it was a great shaman who told them his name was Otchig and he sought the sorcerer, Jingwak."

"He ran those rapids!" Jim peered triumphantly into Omar's startled face.

"By gar!" grunted the surprised half-breed. "How he do dat?"

"No canoe has ever before passed the Rapids of the Windigo," added Jinaw. "The woman who saw it says the boat had wings, and never rode the water. They talk of nothing else around the supper fires."

"How did he do it?" cried Jim, elated with the good news. "Now where are Paradis and Jingwak?"

"Paradis returned and the families of four of those who went with him are asking for their sons. But he will not speak."

"But Jingwak, what does he say? Is he afraid of this medicine man who ran the rapids to reach him?"

"There are many stories," answered

Jinaw. "Some have asked him, if his is the stronger medicine, why he has never run the Rapids of the Windigo. Others have demanded that the two meet at the Great Medicine Stone and show their power."

"What does he say?"

"He tells them that his magic will destroy the stranger."

"Do the Ojibwas believe that?"

"They are of many minds."

"Did you see your son?"

"Yes. He said that Paradis and two others saw this shaman drive two men with their canoe into the rapids, but Paradis has closed their lips. Two more, who hunted for the white trader on the lake, have not returned."

"Umh!" Omar grunted. "He weel wait long tam for dem."

## The Situation Improves

Far into the night the three discussed the situation. Omar wished to go in search of Esau at once, but Jinaw objected. Above all things, he insisted that they must not run the risk of a fight on the lake.

"There is now fear in the camp of Paradis. The young men are worried about this strange shaman from the west. I told many hunters I had seen his magic canoe pass, high above the lake. Let me go again to the fishing camps and talk to the people. The time is not yet right for you to show yourselves to the Ojibwas."

"But we must find Esau. He may need us," urged Jim.

"I will find him and return in two sleeps to this place," said the old man, as he stepped into his canoe.

Chafing under the lack of action imposed upon them by the old Indian, Jim and Omar spent two more days in hiding. With Paradis and his men on the lake, to show themselves at a camp, as Jinaw warned, might not only mean trouble with some of the Indians, but interfere with the plans of Esau. For the shrewd old man must have learned of the excitement over his appearance. But where was he, and what was he going to do?

On the second night Jinaw returned, and the news he brought quickened the sluggish blood in the veins of the two who listened. An old man had stopped at the camp of Jinaw and talked to his wife. He told her he came from the Winisk country and was travelling far south to winter with his son on the Pipestone. But when she showed him the healed wound in her hand and told him of the white trader from the south who had befriended her, the surprised Indian had left this message for Stuart: "The medicine of Otchig is strong. His fame grows among the people as the young ice thickens in the freezing moon."

Then Jinaw told them that some of the older Indians had demanded that Jingwak prove his superiority over the stranger whose magic canoe had been seen on the lake. And so, word had gone out to the people of the Sturgeon Lakes

that the shaman, Jingwak, would erect his medicine lodge at the Great Medicine Stone, and prove his magic stronger than that of the sorcerer who had come among them only to hide.

"Esau's smoked him out! Good old Esau! Here's his chance!" cried Jim. "But what under heaven is he going to do, Omar?"

"We go and see," grunted the half-breed.

\* \* \*

## CHAPTER XXIII

FOR two days canoes from the four winds had passed the hiding place of Jim and Omar, on their way to the medicine making on the island where, from time immemorial, the conjurers of the Ojibwas had pitched their lodges beside the mammoth boulder, known as the Great Medicine Stone, and invoked the spirits.

As he sat watching the moving canoes through his binoculars, Jim wondered how, in the face of the odds which confronted him, the little old man hoped to outwit the sorcerer. Thanks to Jinaw and the people who had seen him come through the rapids, Esau had acquired overnight a reputation as a magician—a worker of miracles. But how was he to live up to it? What could he contrive before these gaping red men to make the fakir, Jingwak, a laughing stock in the eyes of his own people? To this Jim had no answer. And when Jingwak called on Esau to prove him a false shaman, what tricks could he offer against the medicine drum and rattle of the Wabeno—what necromancy, with which he could overcome, in the eyes of the benighted Indians, the howlings of the spirit voices in the tent of Jingwak?

And in Omar Jim found no comfort.

"Eef Esau ees dere an' Jingwak and Parades bodder heem, dere weel be wan dead Wabeno on dis lak' to-night."

"But that'll mean we'll all be wiped out."

"Ah-hah! Eef Esau do not mak' de beeg medicine, we nevaire see home."

Further than that Omar would not go. "What is he holding so closely behind those stiff lips of his?" Jim ruminated. "He certainly has some idea about what Esau will do."

## The Test

When the twilight died and the lake lay muffled in shadow, Jim and Omar slipped their canoe into the water and started for the island. A few hours, now, would tell the tale. Already, across miles of quiet water, the huge fire, kindled at the Great Medicine Stone, glowed like a beacon through the dusk. As his paddle silently dipped and swung, and the nose of the boat thrust aside a low ripple, Jim wondered if this was the end. In the mad hope of saving Sunset House, he had put aside his love for the girl who had begged him to stay. And now, on the desperate chance of Esau winning over the Indians by some sleight of hand, some

(Continued on Page 19)

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**THEN** brush them with strong vinegar, lemon juice, or a weak solution of hydrochloric acid (1 tablespoon of acid to 1 teacup of water)

## By Ray Inman

**FINALLY** scrub thoroughly with good cleaning powder and steel wool. -and see them **SHINE** I.W.D.







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S. C. Reds.....\$8.00 per 100  
Heavy Mixed.....\$7.00 per 100  
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By L. E. WEAVER  
A. A. Poultry Editor

IT has been conclusively demonstrated that it is better to feed the grain mixture to the laying pullets in open feeders or troughs rather than in the litter. In addition to the very important fact that this is a far more sanitary method, it has been found that the birds eat more. Apparently, they do not require the stimulation of exercise.



L. E. Weaver

Sometimes, the feeders are left open all the time. There are more times, however, when it is best to give access to the grain only in the afternoon or part of the afternoon. It is, therefore, quite necessary that the hoppers be such that they can be closed. Several types are in common use. Which one is most desirable is largely a matter of personal choice, or which can be most cheaply or easily constructed.

The "V" shaped dry-mash feeder with the roller at the top can very easily be converted into a grain feeder by hinging a two or three inch strip to each side lip of the feeder. These can then be folded back against the lip to open the feeder.

The dorie-deck feeder devised by the Cornell Poultry Department has the advantage of taking up no more floor space than the regular dry-mash feeder. Plans for this may be obtained by writing to Cornell.

Still another plan is to feed the grain in circular metal feeders which may be obtained from the poultry supply houses. These are like a rather tall, slender and bottomless pail which is set partway into a large basin-shaped container. When the pail is filled with grain, it feeds down gradually into the lower part and the hens can eat from all sides, as it hangs suspended from the rafters and just above the floor. The simple expedient of raising the feeder up and hooking it to the ceiling at the same time shuts off further feeding and gets the feeders out of the way.

## Better Quality for New York Eggs

PRODUCE clean eggs by keeping clean wood shavings in the nests, keeping plenty of clean litter on the floors, and screening the perches with poultry wire to prevent the birds from walking on the dropping boards.

Produce infertile market eggs. They are the only kind the market desires.

Gather eggs several times each day, especially on very hot days to prevent interior spoilage, and on very cold days to prevent freezing.

Place them in a clean, cool place after gathered.

Candle and grade for size and uniformity, removing blood spots, meat spots, and misshapen, cracked, bloody and very small eggs.

Pack in strong, clean cases with new fillers and cup flats.

Market frequently, at least once a week. Do not hold for rising prices.

Circular 394 on "Egg grades and standards" may be obtained from the New York State Department of Agriculture and markets at Albany, N. Y.

## One Dozen Apples Please

(Continued from Page 3)

in the type of consumer that buys the greater bulk of medium quality apples. Perishable products as a general thing are not bought on the basis of trade marks. The average middle class, metropolitan housewife insists on handling and close inspection before purchasing her fruits and vegetables. Probably the only satisfactory way of meeting this difficulty is in the construction of a carton with a transparent covering which would enable the buyer to see the contents of the package and still retain the feature of a trade mark to build up good will for future sales," stated Mr. Swartz as he said good-by.

As I saw Mr. Burke to the train, and we talked over the events of the morning, we arrived at the conclusion, that any grower or distributor marketing program which contemplates a system of carton marketing will do well to make sure just what it is to accomplish. The present situation would indicate that sales to the more educated groups who are accustomed to rely on packaged products and standard brands as the criterion of quality would be the logical place to introduce the cartoned apple.

## It Is Time to Get the Silo Ready

(Continued from Page 3)

8. Keep the belts clean and tight.
9. Lubricate the machine properly.
10. Adjust the self-feeder to suit the rate of threshing and the condition of the grain.
11. Insist that the pitchers put the bundles on to the feeder heads first, keeping the feeder well filled at all times.
12. Remember that no machine can be expected to do its best work unless the grain is in good threshing condition.
13. Finish the job by cleaning up around the machine, but turn the blower away from the stack. A good job of threshing may be given a bad appearance by a green straw stack caused by the grain that is sure to go over when cleaning up.

## A New Book

Under the title "How To Judge A House", the National Committee on Wood Utilization of the Department of Commerce has just issued an 84-page book for the prospective home buyer which outlines the more important considerations in the structural features of the average house and its planning and design. The prospective home buyer is taken on a tour of inspection throughout the house—from basement to the attic, and every important feature of construction and design is treated. How to make short cuts to economy are shown without sacrificing good construction.

This little booklet may be secured from the Superintendent of Documents at Washington, D. C. for the nominal sum of 10 cents a copy.

# 30th Earlville Sale

## WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1931

### EARLVILLE SALE PAVILION, EARLVILLE, N. Y.

## 75 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

These animals will sell at bargain prices—Come and buy them.

Send for your catalog today to  
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Sales Manager, Mexico, N. Y.



# LIVESTOCK BREEDERS

## SHEEP

Registered Shropshire and Dorset Rams \$20 each. Shipped on approval. Will exchange for wool at 20 cents per lb. J. S. MORSE, LEVANNA, N. Y.

**DORSET AND HAMPSHIRE SHEEP**  
Offering choice Rams (Lambs & Yearlings) suitable Flock headers or cross-breeding. Ewes, pure-bred and grades, at prices that will make you money. All stock on approval.

**TRANQUILLITY & ALLAMUCHY FARMS**  
Arthur Danks, Mgr. ALLAMUCHY, N. J.

20 REG. Ewes \$6 each. RAMS LAMBS \$10. each.  
RAMBOUILLET H. P. SHERMAN, Alfred Station, Allegany Co., N. Y.

## GOATS

### MILK GOATS

PEDIGREED REGISTERED BUCK worth \$100 FOR \$50. Doe soon fresh. Goldsborough's Goatery, Mohnton, Pa.

## RABBITS

**RABBITS & SUPPLIES.** Complete Literature. ALBERT FACEY, JR., INC., 115-AA, Valley Stream, N.Y.

## DOGS AND PET STOCK

SHEPHERD PUPPIES, cow driving parents. Males \$5. Females \$3. MAURICE BRADLEY, Summit, New York

## SWINE

## PIGS FOR SALE!

### C.O.D. ON APPROVAL

Express prepaid on 2 or more—We can supply choice Chester and Yorkshire crossed, Berkshire and O.I.C. Duroc and Berkshire crossed. Two months old at \$4.00 each. We pay the express. Give us a trial and you can have confidence in us to make a selection that will please you. All orders promptly filled and properly crated with pigs that are all ready to go right ahead and do well. On orders of 12 pigs or more price \$3.85 each. Order from THE BEDFORD STOCK FARM, Bedford, Mass. P. O. Box 362 and get the best.

## RELIABLE PIGS FOR SALE

We are prepared to supply you with choice stock of good quality and guarantee to satisfy old and new customers. Chester and Berkshire crossed, also Chester and Yorkshire crossed.

**6-7 wks. old, \$3.25. 8-9 wks. old, \$3.50**  
Choice Chester pigs, \$4.50. Will ship C. O. D. on approval or send check or Money Order. Crates free.

**A. M. LUX**  
206 Washington St. Woburn, Mass.  
Tel. Wob. 1415

## PIGS FOR SALE

### DAILEY STOCK FARM

LEXINGTON, MASS. TEL. 1085

Husky young porkers that will bring home the bacon and fill the pork barrel. Let us make a selection for you and in return we will give you assurance of complete satisfaction. Chester and Yorkshire, Berkshire and O.I.C. Duroc and Berkshire crossed.

**6-8 WEEKS OLD \$3.25 EACH**  
**9-10 WEEKS OLD \$3.75 EACH**  
**11-12 WEEKS EXTRAS \$4.50 EACH**

Ship any number C.O.D. on approval. Crates free. Our Guarantee—A square deal at all times.

# PIGS PIGS PIGS

Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog. Large Yorkshire and Chester White cross, color white; Berkshire and Chester White cross, color black and white.

**6 TO 8 WEEKS @ \$3.50 EACH**  
**8 TO 10 WEEKS @ \$4.00 EACH**

They are all good blocky pigs, the kind that make large hogs. Will crate and ship in lots of two or more C.O.D. F.O.B. Woburn to your approval No charge for crating.

**JOHN J. SCANNELL, Russell St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0230 P. S.—There are cheaper pigs, but none better. Quality**

## Large Type Spring Pigs for Sale

**RYDER'S STOCK FARM INC., LEXINGTON, MASS.**  
Chester White and Poland China cross. Chester White and Duroc cross. 6 to 8 weeks \$4.50. Some a little younger and smaller \$4.00. On Conn. and Vermont orders, add 35c for vaccination. ALSO—50 Young thoroughbred Poland China Sows weighing 110 to 140 lbs. at \$25 each Call John Lamont, Lexington 0351 or write to Box 42.

## FEEDING PIGS \$4.50 Each

Prepaid \$5.00. Select, crated, C.O.D. Grain fed. Mostly Poland Chinas. Few other breeds. SHOATS around 40 lbs. \$6.25. These shoats started on garbage, vaccinated, castrated. \$7. C. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Delaware

## FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE!

Chester and Yorkshire; and Chester and Berkshire  
**8 WEEKS OLD \$3.25 EACH;**  
**9 TO 10 WEEKS OLD \$3.50 EACH**  
None better sold.

**MICHAEL LUX, BOX 149, WOBURN, MASS.**





## Correspondence Course Agents Active

ABOUT a year ago we ran a short item on the Service Bureau page regarding the Oxford Institute of Chicago, Ill., which sells two home study courses and whose agents concentrate their efforts on recent high school graduates. A letter from one of our readers illustrates the method employed by one of the agents of this school in an attempt to obtain his enrollment:

"I have been reading your warnings against agents who want to give you a chance of a life time for what they call a small sum. A couple of days ago a fellow came to see me saying I had been recommended to him as a very upright and determined young man who had just finished high school and wanted to go ahead with my education.

His proposition was what he called a year and a half business course. You had to promise to study from three to five hours a week and your folks had to promise to back you and give you good home influence. Third, you had to promise to keep your books in order and when your course was complete to write a testimonial telling how it had helped you. He was just seeing a few of the high school graduates who were very much interested. My father was away at work in the afternoon when he came, so he asked to come back at night and see him. He ran over the list of what it consisted of, then if you signed up he would explain further. He would then show the books and diploma.

The least you could pay down was \$15 and the rest of \$49 when the books arrived in about two weeks. His whole scheme sounded fishy to me so I decided not to take it and to get the name of the college and his name and write to you. The name of the college he gave as Oxford Institute, Chicago. He had been to everyone in my class that I have seen since. When I told him I had changed my mind when he returned at night he was real peeved. He called me a liar and soon left. I asked him if there were no chance to get into this college later on and was told that this would be the last opportunity unless I wrote into the college next year when the men came around again and had the man see me when he came to see the next class."

### Selling Linoleum? Maybe!

YOU no doubt recall reading about the linoleum racket from time to time in Service Bureau columns. Those who use this method of swindling money from subscribers are almost impossible to locate. We, therefore, publish such letters as the following in the hope that they will save our readers from being taken in:

"Last week one day a black Ford truck with box like a meat truck came through here. The truck at one time had had a barber's supply sign on but was painted over black but the sign was visible by looking across the side.

They stopped and asked a neighbor lady and me if we wished to buy some linoleum, they had some wonderful buys. We could cover our whole house cheaper than with paper, etc. My friend asked them some questions concerning the price for a room, etc., and I stepped around back of the truck and took the license number. One of the men stepped around and asked what I wanted with it and I said simply, because you are fakers, you can't play your game here as the police would like to see you. He told me he'd have me arrested if I didn't give him the number or let him destroy it, so he took his finger and spit on it and tore the cover of my purse and supposed he destroyed the number, but its plainer than ever as I used indelible pencil and the number is 257-939. One of the men was an Italian. One wore light brown trousers and a tan shirt, soft gray hat; other dark brown sweater, light shirt and navy blue trousers, both black oxfords; about 21 or 25 years old.

They told me I had better go pound my head and get some brains and lots more smart talk. I told them I knew they would be through as our paper told us to look out for you and they got in the truck and left our neighborhood as fast as they could go. Do you suppose it was the same as you warned us about a few weeks ago? Many thanks for your wonderful tip."

The State Police have been notified of the activities of these men and have promised their every cooperation in bringing them to justice. Experiences

such as the above should be reported at once so that they can be followed through.

### Auctioning Real Estate

"We received the enclosed letter in response to an advertisement of ours which appeared in one of the New York papers. It struck us that this is a case for the Service Bureau. Doubtless some farm owners who are doing their own advertising might be led to send in the ten dollars. We are wondering just what would happen if an unsuspecting farm owner with money in his pocket did appear at Suite X X of the X X Hotel."

THE above letter is from a well known real estate agency in Northern New York. The letter mentioned is as follows:

"This is my last letter to you. You seem not to realize that I am trying to turn your real estate into cash.

I have sold more real estate alone, than all others combined.

I have told you that I am not a broker-can help you in two ways:—either you come to New York and your property will be sold, a week from today, or else if you do not want to come to save expenses, you can send me ten dollars and I will offer your property, at the Auction Room, where people come from all parts of the country to buy.

This fast method of selling is a sure fire, because I have done this work since 1899.

I enclose a self-addressed envelope, which you can use to send me ten dollars, which cover all expenses, or else if you wish to be present at the sale, you can come at the Hotel Suite, New York."

It would appear to us that this is just another scheme to relieve the unsuspecting farmer anxious to sell of a little hard earned money. If you do receive such a communication as the above we advise you to write us before sending any money.

### Satisfied

"The little matter with .....has been satisfactorily adjusted.

I want to thank the members of our Service Bureau for their kindness in aiding me. My correspondence had been ignored up until the time the Service Bureau stepped in so of course I cannot help but feel that X X would have continued paying no attention to my complaint had you not come to my assistance.

We farmers need you, "A friend in need is a friend indeed"—that is just what AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has proved to be in my experience and I trust you will always find me loyal."

\* \* \*

I would like to take time to thank you for your trouble in locating the ..... and also to thank the Better Business Bureau for their help.

We received the goods and although they are not worth much they are better than nothing.

There was supposed to be \$180. worth but when we had them valued they were only worth \$55, but we were thankful to get anything at all and know that without your help we would not have gotten anything.

I will surely recommend the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to anyone wishing an insurance policy and also am taking a policy with the North American Accident Insurance Company.

### Under Frozen Stars

(Continued from Page 17)

artifice of the conjurer, learned from his father, they were giving Paradis odds of ten to one in a knife fight in the dark. As he paddled through the dusk, Aurore LeBlond travelled at his side, while Jim Stuart said his farewell.

At last, off the shore where the expectant Ojibwas were gathered before the fire, the Peterboro drifted in the murk. Above the snapping of the birch logs floated the low hum of voices. A short distance from the fire, dimly outlined in the shadows at the foot of the

Medicine Stone, stood a small cylindrical tipi of caribou hide, ornamented with the grotesque shapes of serpents and animals. It was the medicine lodge of Jingwak.

"We wait for heem to mak' de beeg howl, den we go ashore below here," whispered Omar.

"Can you make out Paradis?" replied Jim, searching the rows of silhouetted backs, and the line of grave faces of those who sat where their lit features were visible to the canoeman.

"Paradees keep een de dark until he see how de magic of Jingwak work. Eef eet work, we have to fight for Esau."

Presently, the rattle of shells, mingled with the beat of the medicine drum, drifted from the tent. The low hum of the squatted audience died. The sorcerer had begun his invocation of the spirits.

After a time a droning sing-song joined the rhythm of drum and shells, increasing in volume until, at last, it burst into maniacal cries and caterwauling, then rose to the crescendo of a long wail which quavered through the black forest. For an interval, the voice in the tent was still while from the eyes of the credulous hunters looked a nameless fear. Then the unearthly cries rose anew to taint the silence, and climaxed in a piercing scream.

(Continued next week)

THIS is the powerful, long lived belt lacing used by farmers everywhere. Recommended by agricultural schools and makers of belting and farm implements. Easy to put on and "stays put." Keeps belt ends from opening up. Sold by hardware and implement stores. Look for the Alligator stamped on the lacing.

**Post Your Farm AGAINST TRESPASSERS**  
Write the  
**SERVICE BUREAU OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,**  
461 Fourth Ave., New York City

## CLASSIFIED ADS

### AVIATION

LEARN TO FLY, where Lindbergh learned, at this Flying School with highest government approval. Airplane Mechanics' School connected with aircraft factory. Big opportunity. Write today for complete information. LINCOLN Flying School, 1031 Aircraft Bldg., Lincoln, Nebr.

### WANTED TO BUY

WOOL WANTED: I specialize in Wool and Sheep Pelts. Write for prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.

WANTED—Empty feed bags. HOFFMAN BROS. BAG CO., 39 Gorman St., Rochester, N. Y.

\$5 to \$500 EACH Paid For Old Coins—Keep all old money. Many very valuable. Get posted. Send 10 cents for Illustrated Coin Value Book. 4x6. Guaranteed Prices. COIN EXCHANGE, Box 24, Le Roy, N. Y.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER—Watches, Gold Teeth, Crowns, Rings, Coins. Anything made from Gold or Silver. Satisfaction Guaranteed. No charge to examine. 26 years business. Ship to CLARKE'S, Dept. 4, Le Roy, N. Y.

### BEEES AND HONEY

HONEY—OUR FINEST White Clover 60 lb. can \$5.25; 120 lbs. \$10. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

### BUILDING MATERIALS

SILOS: 12x24 Spruce Stave Silo \$187.00, complete with roof. Other sizes at corresponding prices. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WHITE PINE BEVEL siding: 1/2x4—\$20.00 per M; 1/2x6—\$25.00 per M. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

RAFTERS FOR GOTHIC roof barns. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

FIRST QUALITY ROOFING paper. Prepaid. 1 ply. \$1.15; 2 ply. \$1.30; 3 ply. \$1.45. Nails and cement. 15c per roll extra. WINIKER BROS., Millis, Mass.

### FARMS FOR SALE

147-ACRE DAIRY FARM, Chautauqua County, N. Y. 8 1/2 miles to Jamestown. 1 mile to state road, milk truck, mail and telephone service. 4 1/2 miles from community with all advantages. 50 acres fertile machine worked tillage, balance creek-watered pasture and woods. Excellent 9-room home. Dairy barn with concrete stable for 22 head, silo, storage barn, hen house. Recently repaired and painted. \$4,000. Inquire about this and other farms sold under easy-payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

\$1350 SECURES 175 ACRES, machinery worked tillage, good buildings, big crops, valuable woods, orchard, 15 cows, 2 heifers, bull, team, extensive equipment, good markets, high school advantages. Full price \$4500. FRED HUNT, Unadilla, N. Y.

\$2500 BUYS 200 ACRE Dairy Farm, \$600 down. Write MR. DOUGLAS, Herkimer, N. Y., free list.

### OUR HELP COLUMN

ALERT WOMAN—MAKE MONEY! Sell Priscilla Dress Fabrics, Lingerie, Hosiery, Aprons, Men's Shirts. Specialties. Part, full time. Samples furnished. D. FITZCHARLES COMPANY, Trenton, N. J.

WOMEN WANTED to run Towel Clubs. Towels free. CLINTON TOWEL CO., Clinton, Mass.

### PATENTS

PATENTS—AVOID DELAYS in applying for patents. Send sketch or model immediately, or write for free information on how to proceed. L. EDWARD FLAHERTY, Registered Patent Lawyer, 79 International Bldg., Washington, D. C.

AGENTS—Time counts in applying for patents; send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form; no charge for information on how to proceed. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, registered patent attorney, 731 Security Savings and Commercial Bank Building (directly opposite U. S. Patent Office), Washington, D. C.

### PRINTING—STATIONERY

75 GOOD BUSINESS ENVELOPES printed postpaid 25 cents. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cohocton, N. Y.

### TOBACCO

GUARANTEED CHEWING OR SMOKING—Five lbs. \$1.00; Ten \$1.50; pay when received. KENTUCKY FARMERS, West Paducah, Ky.

SMOKERS—Save real money by ordering direct from factory. Good mild 5c cigars \$2.48 per 100 prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. COSMOPOLITE CIGAR CO., Dept. A, Dallastown, Pa.

LEAF SMOKING TOBACCO, 10 lbs. \$1.20. Pipe free. ANGIE FORD, Sedalia, Ky.

HOMES'UN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 lbs. \$1.00; Smoking, 5 lbs. 65c; 10, \$1.20. FARMERS UNION, 368-H, Mayfield, Ky.

GOLD LEAF—GUARANTEED Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. \$1.00; ten \$1.50. Pipe free. Pay postmaster. COOPERATIVE FARMERS B3, Sedalia, Ky.

### WOMEN'S WANTS

WE ARE PREPARED to make your wool into yarn. Write for prices. Also yarn for sale. H. A. BARTLETT, Hamony, Maine.

PATCHWORK—Beautiful assortment Percales 7 pounds, \$1.00; Silks 5 pounds, \$1.00. Pay Postman Plus Postage. NATIONAL TEXTILE CO., Cambridge, Mass.

### WOOL—HIDES—FURS

S. H. LIVINGSTON, Lancaster, Pa., wants your name if you have sheep or wool.

### MISCELLANEOUS

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer. 300 sterilized 6 inch discs \$1.15; 6 1/2 inch \$1.35; gauzefaced, 6 inch \$1.35, 6 1/2 inch \$1.50. Postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Canton, Maine, Dept. D.

INCUBATOR BARGAINS—Greatly reduced prices on entire stock of used incubators. Sold on most liberal terms ever given. All leading makes, Buckeyes, Peters, Blue Hens, Newtowns, etc. Many nearly new, 2,000 to 30,000 capacity, all guaranteed. Write or wire for description and prices before buying any incubator. Our reputation protects you. SMITH INCUBATOR CO., 3166-A West 121st St., Cleveland, Ohio.

KODAK FILMS. Special Trial Offer. Developing any size roll 5c, prints 3c each. Beautiful 8x10 mounted enlargement 40c. Send us your films. YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE, 409 Bertha St., Albany, N. Y.

FILM DEVELOPED and 7 prints 20c. Prints from negatives 3c each. PILGRIM PHOTO SERVICE, Dept. V, Kingston, Mass.

When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to Mention American Agriculturist



# The G.L.F.

COOPERATIVE  
GRANGE LEAGUE FEDERATION EXCHANGE, INC.  
ITHACA, N. Y.

August 12, 1931.

## TO POULTRYMEN OF THE NEW YORK MILK SHED:

Pullets are maturing and going into winter quarters. They seem to be a good bet for a little clear money this winter.

Naturally, you're thinking about what to feed them. Roughly speaking, you have three sources of mashes from which to choose: 1- G.L.F. MASHES. 2- The branded mashes of long established concerns which usually run uniform in quality and give good results but which, because of sales expense principally, are high priced. 3- Mixtures made up locally in imitation of G.L.F. Mashes.

### STANDARDS OF QUALITY

There would be no imitators of G.L.F. Mashes were not these feeds the accepted standards of quality. The best the imitators do is try to cut the price. None claim to improve the formula or the quality of the ingredients. Why, then, take a chance with imitations?

Not one of you would think of changing the mash you feed to your pullets when once you have started them on it. Yet, are you sure that the man who mixes it won't change it.— (1) by leaving out an ingredient, (2) by using a lower quality substitute, (3) by cutting down or increasing the percentage of certain ingredients.

I am writing this letter because I know that just these things are being done every day by imitators of G.L.F. Formulas due to physical limitations of their plants, failure of ingredients to arrive, and the lack of laboratory facilities for testing incoming ingredients and the finished mash.

The G.L.F. is your own organization. It was set up to provide you with the kind and quality of poultry mashes your own Experiment Stations agree upon. You have them in G.L.F. SUPER LAYING MASH and G.L.F. SUPER LAYING MASH WITH ALFALFA MEAL. Start your pullets on the G.L.F. Mash you prefer. You can get the formula from your agent buyer and rest assured that the uniform quality will always be there and the price right.

Very sincerely yours,

*H. E. Babcock*

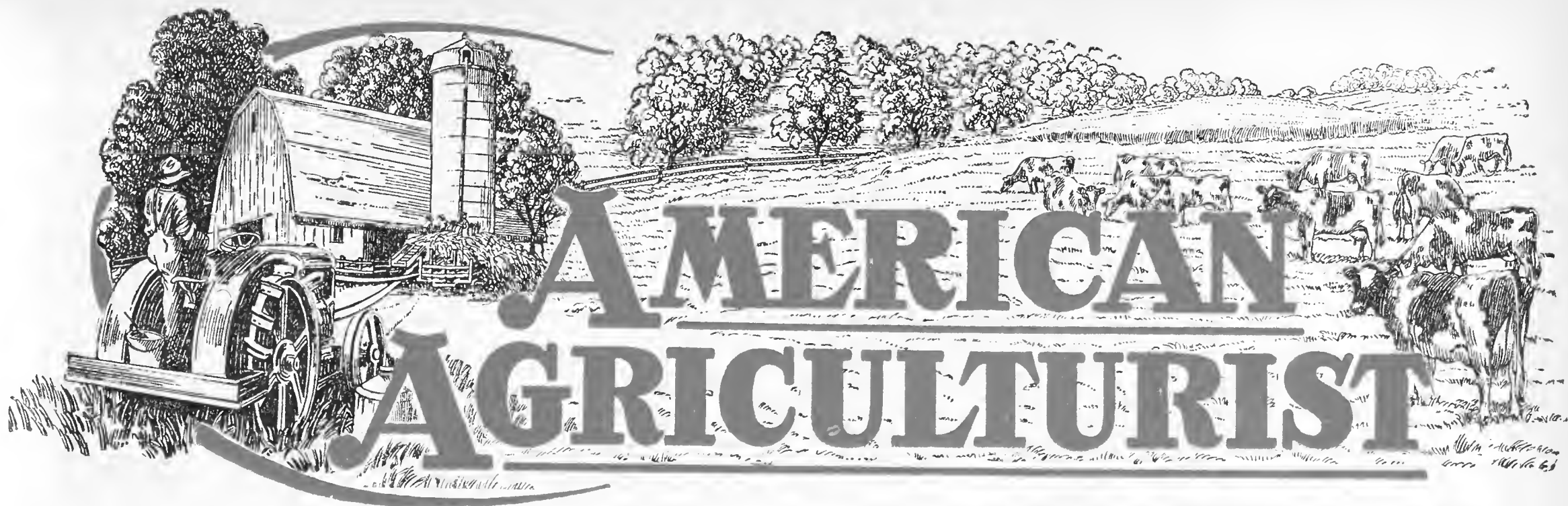
GENERAL MANAGER

P.S. Your G.L.F. Agent Buyer can quote you weekly on the two above mashes, cash off the car, in bulk or in bags. As the volume of your purchases increase, the costs go down.

The G.L.F.

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.  
ITHACA, N. Y.





Published Weekly

August 22, 1931

\$1.00 per yr.

GRANDFATHER'S CLOCK

Arranged by A. La Mota

Moderato

PIANO

Words and Music by HENRY CLAY WORK

1. My grand - fa - ther's clock was too large for the shelf - So it  
 2. In watch - ing its pen - du - lum swing to and fro. Mas - y  
 4. My grand - fa - ther said that of these he could hire. Not a  
 4. It rang an a - farm in the dead of the night - An a

stood nine-ty years on the floor. It was tall - er by half than the  
 hours had he spent while a boy. And in child - hood and man - hood thy  
 er - want so faith - ful he found. For it was - ed no time, and had  
 farm that for years had been dumb. And we knew that his spir - it was

(Tuck, tuck, tuck, tuck)



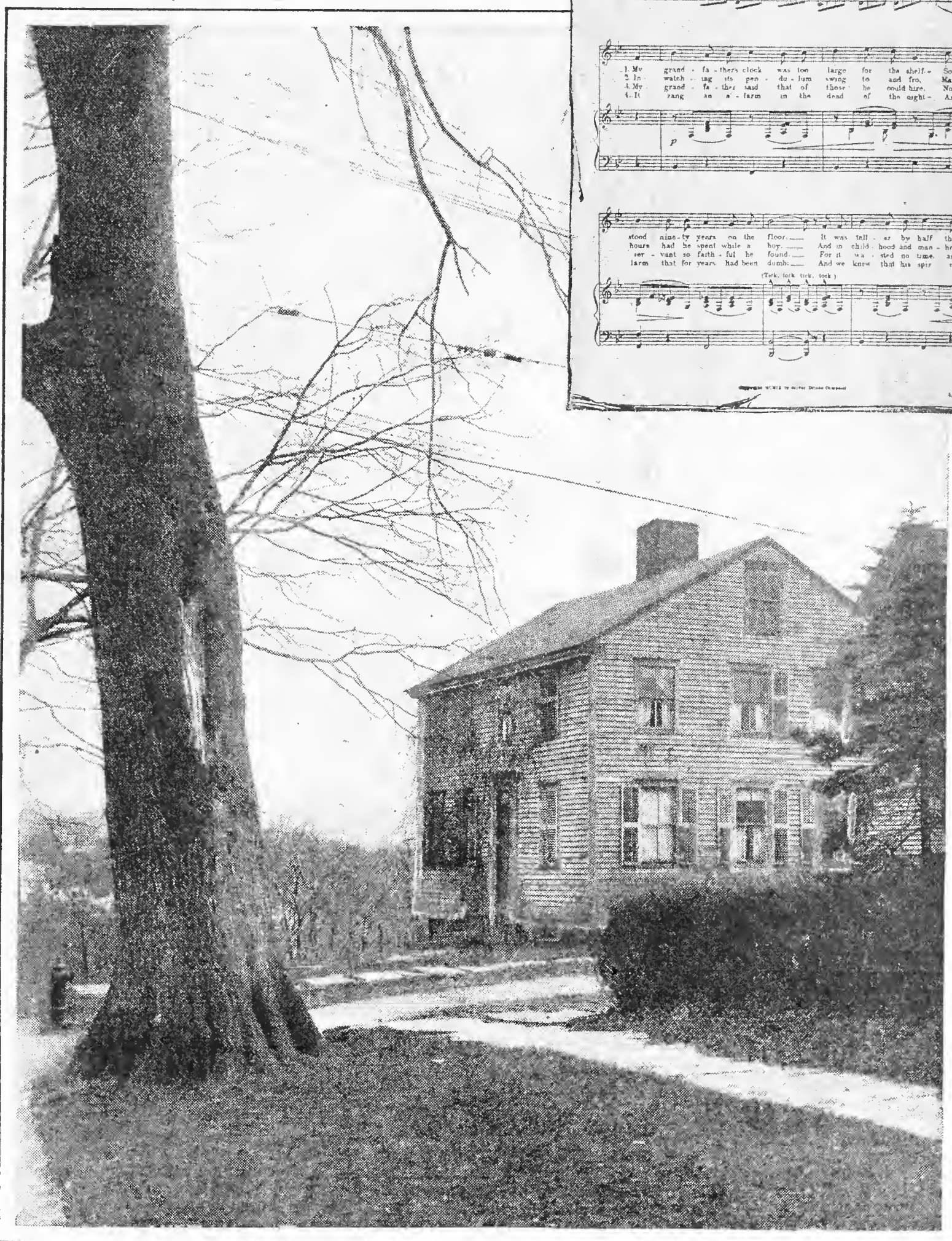
## SONGS... THAT MOTHER USED TO SING

### Grandfather's Clock

This song gained such popularity that in 1879 it was generally accepted as the favorite of the day.

That was at the time our mothers

were young. Just recently it has been brought forth again and popularized as a radio tune. The author, Henry Clay Work, and his birthplace at Middletown, Connecticut, are pictured here. He wrote a lot of other popular and war-time tunes, including Marching Through Georgia. Read about them on page 3.





# More Sewing Hints

*"Follow Your Mood" Whenever Possible*

I HAVE been very much interested in the articles on sewing because I, too, have much sewing to do and must plan to get it in with other work. Perhaps some things I have learned will help others, so I pass the ideas along.

I always "follow my mood" whenever possible. I do not mean by this that when I have a desire to sew that I drop everything else and sew. But I do mean if I feel like "cutting up" (cloth) that I cut out perhaps several garments—everything even to the pieces for facing and roll all the pieces of one garment together. There are

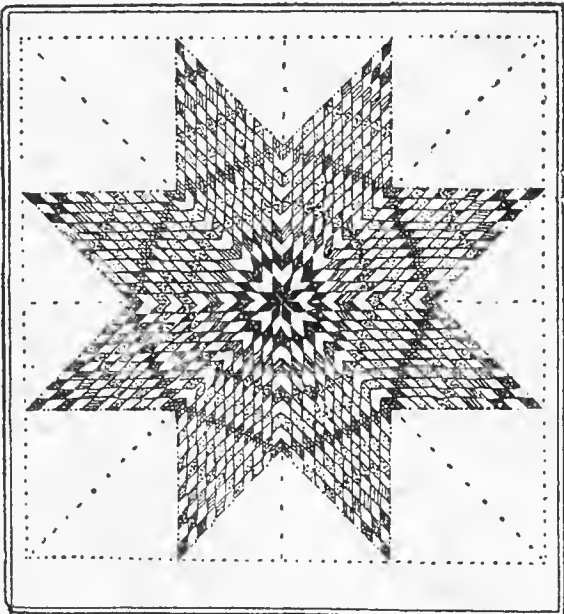
desire to do the work you had planned on doing, really wanted to do? Perhaps you have had to postpone a whole day, even longer, starting a garment because you found upon looking that you were out of thread. There are no seasonal thread bargains and no good reason for not keeping a supply on hand.

I find I can accomplish more by making two or more garments together. I'll do all the first machine stitching, then lay them up. Next time I'll baste ready for the next (usually the last) machine stitching. At another sitting I will complete up to the final hand sewing—hem, fancy stitches, overcasting, snaps, and felling down. I make it a point to lay the garments by at this stage to be quickly and easily picked up when I go to a neighbor's and take my work, when I have company and sit down to visit, or in the early evening when for an hour I want to put my whole attention upon the radio's program. I know by experience that a great deal may be accomplished by having something "ready to pick up."

When I sew on snaps I sew the "hump" on first. By pressing this down firmly I can see where the other half should be. This saves measuring and marking.

Another way I get sewing jobs done is to have a list of "extras" to be done during the week, or day if you prefer. There are always little odd sewing jobs, like sewing on buttons, putting on a patch, letting down a dress or making sofa pillow covers—many more. By making a list you can choose which one you can best do in the time you have to spare just then. Besides, making the list brings these jobs to mind and keeps them in your mind. And often with me these extras are a case of out of sight, out of mind. So

This comes in a glorious rainbow assortment which starts with red for the center star, then orange, peach, yellow, green and blue for the largest circle of color, blending back again through the same hues and ending with red tips on all of the star points. Every alternate row is white. The large white triangles which complete the quilt center are determined by the size of your large pieced diamonds, which will be ample for a full-sized quilt. Borders



may be added in the proportion shown, to make this quilt longer than wide. All of the small diamonds in white and the six colors named come ready-cut, together with material enough for the white triangles and borders. This quilt may be ordered as number M299M.

If you do not wish the ready-cut material for the Lone Star quilt, we can supply this pattern together with eleven other authentic patchwork patterns in a book number M631D. We also have seven other books of patchwork patterns each containing twelve exact cutting patterns of various designs. We can supply one group of four books under the special number M631X, and the other group of four books as number M631W.

M299M Ready-cut Diamonds and Material for Corners and Border for Lone Star Quilt .....\$4.50

M631D Pattern Book containing Lone Star Design and 11 others. .... .15

M631X. Four Quilt Books, 12 Patterns each ..... .50

M631W. Four Quilt Books, 12 Patterns each ..... .50

Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

## To Remove Stains

INK, grease, iron, or iodine stains can be removed easily if one knows how to do it. Fountain pen ink stains should be washed out with water while fresh. If left to dry, the nature of the chemical in the ink changes so that it is not soluble in water and therefore would require chemicals to remove it. Hydrogen peroxide can be used for this purpose or oxalic acid. However, since both act as bleachers, it will also take out the color if the material is colored. The material should be washed thoroughly after the stain is removed in order to remove all traces of the agent.

Alcohol, either of the wood or denatured variety, is useful in removing grass stains, while rust may be removed with a weak solution of hydrochloric acid which should be washed out completely after the spot has disappeared. The water used for this washing should contain a trace of household ammonia. First test a sample of the cloth with the hydrochloric acid to see if it will affect the color.

An iodine spot is very difficult to remove, but if dampened with water and left in a warm place, such as over a radiator, the iodine will gradually evaporate. This process may have to be repeated several times before the stain disappears.

It is handy to have a small kit containing equipment for removing stains. The kit should contain a small bowl over which the stained portion of the cloth may be stretched, rubber bands or small pinch clothespins to hold it in place, and a medicine dropper or

small glass rod to apply the stain remover. Soft old towels, cheese cloth, or some other absorbent fabric will be needed for putting underneath garments from which grease stains are being removed. Carbon tetrachloride, Fullers' earth for absorbing grease spots, a bottle of bleach, potassium permanganate and peroxide, chloroform, glycerine, and acetic acid, soap flakes, iron rust soap, and soap-tree bark would take care of most of the common stains. The United States Department of Agriculture supplies a bulletin called "Stain Removal" which any housewife may have for the asking.

## Tested Recipe

### Melt-In-Mouth-Cookies

5 cups flour  
1½ teaspoons soda  
3 teaspoons cream of tartar  
1 teaspoon salt  
¼ teaspoon nutmeg  
2 cups brown sugar  
¾ cup melted lard  
1 cup milk

Sift 3 cups of the flour with other dry ingredients and mix well. Then add the sugar, shortening and milk. Stir until smooth then add remainder of flour. Chill, then roll out, sprinkle with sugar and bake.—L. A. C.

## A Telegram Cake

FATHER declared he would need altogether too many candles for a birthday cake, so it was decided to vary the usual round cake with its flowers and lights. This time the birthday cake was baked in an oblong pan,

## Charming Frock



3254

CHILD'S FROCK NUMBER 3254 is one of those darling little French styles with quaint charm and simplicity. The original pictured here is of French blue dimity with white pin dots and a pleated collar of white organdie. Voile, organdie, or lawn would be equally suitable for this delightful style. The pattern comes in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 1½ yards of 35-inch material with ¾ yard of 35-inch contrasting. Price, 15c

and iced with yellow icing. Using melted chocolate, the words "Western Union" were painted along the top, with the date in the upper right hand corner.

"Many happy returns of the day" was written across the "cake telegram," with the signature, "Family."—E. D. Y.

## Smart and Wearable



3219

DRESS PATTERN NUMBER 3219 looks forward to the new Fall styles, because of its smart semi-tailored appearance. A dark ground crepe silk print, or plain silk or one of the new light weight wools set off by contrasting vestee and cuffs would be excellent for general wear and especially interesting to girls returning to school. It cuts in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, and 40-inches bust measure. Size 16 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yard of 39-inch contrasting. Price, 15c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps. Add 12 cents for one of the new Fall catalogs and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York. ...

days when I should dislike dreadfully to cut out, but am in a good mood for putting together. By being prepared to catch myself in my mood I can accomplish much more. Anyone works more easily and efficiently when doing just what they want to be doing.

It helps a lot to have all sewing equipment where it can be found. Haven't you become so exasperated sometimes because a suitable needle couldn't be located, that you lost all



Yarn picture No. B5686 comes tinted for embroidery on canvas in actual colors to be used while embroidering. The prettily colored yarns are also included in the package. Size, approximately 15 by 19 inches. Frame and mat not included. Price \$1.25. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

a list helps in more ways than one, you see.

Make out a list of "extras" (they need not necessarily be sewing ones), cross them out as you get them done, and see what a jolly game it is. The results will surprise you, too.—S. M. B.

## Lone Star Quilt

LONE STAR is one of the most ambitious projects in quilt making, and yet the result is so effective that many have completed coverlets of this design. In making any quilt, one should think of the top as a whole, in making a Lone Star it is imperative.

Cutting the hundreds of tiny diamonds is almost as much work as is sewing them together, especially when the sewing is all straight seams. The eleven strips of each large diamond can be run on the machine, placing the corner points carefully when joining them together later.

All of the 968 little diamonds are cut exact size and true with the weave.



# Songs That Mother Used to Sing

## Henry Clay Work's "Grandfather's Clock"

By DAVE THOMPSON

ONE hundred years ago a man by the name of Alanson Work, living in Middletown, Connecticut, became the father of a boy baby October 1, 1832. It was during the heat of the election campaign in 1832 that the new baby boy came to the home of Alanson Work. And that is how it came about that this baby boy who later became one of the foremost of American song writers, especially of songs of the Civil War, was named Henry Clay.

Henry Clay Work was the name given the new baby. When the child was about two years of age, Alanson Work moved his family to a farm near Quincy, Illinois. His anti-slavery activities were such that he was one of three men who were condemned to 12 years of hard labor in the Missouri State Penitentiary for aiding fugitive slaves across the Mississippi. Meanwhile the family carried on as best it could, young Henry Clay getting what little education he could. He was musically inclined, and loved to sing in a loud voice. He learned to read notes, and he wished to sing in church but he was told that his ideas of harmony were such that he was satisfied only when his voice drowned out all others, and that, moreover, he had no voice. That caused him to be diffident about singing in public, but when he was going down to the pasture to get the cows, he would get the impulse to sing full freedom, and the woods and pastures rang with his singing. He received some schooling in the Mission Institute, near Quincy, Illinois.

### Didn't Like Tailoring

Upon his father's release from the penitentiary, the family moved back to Connecticut, where the boy, Henry Clay, was apprenticed to a tailor, but that did not suit him at all, and so he was released from that, apprenticed to a print-

er. This he enjoyed very much, and not only learned printing, but gave much attention to learning to write. Some of his poems were printed in the papers, and he found enjoyment in seeing them in print.

And then the Civil War broke out. It was just

### Grandfather's Clock

*My grandfather's clock was too large for the shelf, —  
So it stood ninety years on the floor;  
It was taller by half than the old man himself,  
Though it weighed not a pennyweight more.  
It was born on the morn of the day he was born  
And was always his treasure and pride.  
But it stopped short—never to go again—  
When the old man died.*

*Ninety years without slumbering,  
Tick, tock, tick, tock,  
His life-seconds numbering.  
Tick, tock, tick, tock,  
But it stopped short—never to go again—  
When the old man died.*

*In watching its pendulum swing to and fro  
Many hours had he spent while a boy;  
And in childhood and manhood the clock seemed to  
know  
And to share both his grief and his joy,  
For it struck twenty-four when he entered the door  
With a blooming and beautiful bride;  
But it stopped short—never to go again—  
When the old man died.*

*My grandfather said of those he could hire,  
Not a servant so faithful he found,  
For it wasted no time and had but one desire—  
At the close of each week to be wound.  
And it kept in its place—not a frown upon its face,  
And its hands never hung by its side;  
But it stopped short—never to go again—  
When the old man died.*

*It rang an alarm in the dead of the night—  
An alarm that for years had been dumb.  
And we knew that his spirit was pluming for flight,  
That his hour for departure had come.  
Still the clock kept the time with a soft and muffled  
chime  
As we silently stood by his side;  
But it stopped short—never to go again—  
When the old man died.*

about this time that Henry Clay Work came to Chicago, and he submitted the first of his Civil War songs to the firm of Root and Cady. These publishers entered upon a five year contract with Mr. Work for the exclusive publication of all his productions. So it is that all the Civil War songs of this writer of songs were published by one Chicago firm. This list includes, "Brave Boys Are They," "Kingdom Coming," "Grafted into the Army," "Babylon is Fallen," "Song of a Thousand Years," "God Save the Nation," and "Marching Through Georgia."

These were prosperous days for Henry Clay Work. His songs enjoyed large sales. Then two things happened in the way of disasters. Work bought a fruit farm in New Jersey and lost all his money and his publishers were ruined in the great Chicago fire started by Mrs. O'Leary's cow. Years later Work and the publishers got together again, this time in New York. That was in 1876 and Work went to work right away. He soon had three songs ready. You may not have heard of or remembered if you have heard, "The Mystic Veil," or "Sweet Echo, Dell," but you have heard and do remember the third—"Grandfather's Clock."

Writing of this song in 1879, George Bridgese stated, "Today 'Grandfather's Clock' is without doubt the most popular song in the country, much to the surprise of the composer, who according to the time and labor expended upon it had the expectation of no more than a moderate success. His royalty has to date exceeded \$4,000, which with the possible exception of Stephen C. Foster's 'Old Folks at Home' is a record for song writers in America."

"Grandfather's Clock" was an immediate hit, and was on the program of every minstrel show for many years. (Continued on Page 7)

## New Ways of Selling Potatoes

### Personal Experiences and Observations That May Help You

By DANIEL DEAN

EDITOR'S NOTE—There are few men in the potato growing business who are better able to speak from experience on growing and marketing problems than our friend, Dan Dean. Not only is he a large grower of potatoes himself, but each year he travels many thousands of miles throughout the country to study potato markets and to get the latest and best information about this important branch of farming.

WHAT will be the potato marketing system of the future in New York State? Will the old system of selling carloads to distant markets through the agency of local shippers disappear as it has done in formerly important shipping sections such as that around the automobile manufacturing cities of southern Michigan? Will a new system grow up, based on truck transportation, and if so, how will it be organized?

I cannot answer these questions. In the past few years I have traveled to many other states to talk on potato growing and marketing for college farmers' weeks, state potato associations, and vegetable growers' associations. I will try to bring out some of the things I have seen and heard about in the hope that New York State growers may benefit.

Buying at the city end has been revolutionized in the past fifteen years. Many families in cities and villages used to lay in stocks of 10 to 20 bushels or even more every fall. The grower within wagon hauling distance could build up a trade at a premium price.

That consumer trade is practically gone. The change from the old coal or wood stoves on the first floor of

the house to the furnace in the cellar made potatoes keep poorly. Still more important, city consumers have become accustomed in the last few years to buying everything in small quantities, and the peck package of 15 pounds of potatoes is so popular that a single bag company sold over 5,000,000 small cloth sacks last season. City groceries used to buy heavily for winter storage, often several hundred bushels at a time. Now we see small neighborhood groceries in nearly every block, each buying only a few bushels at a time. Even the wholesalers carry much smaller stocks.

A new system of marketing potatoes from Aroostook, Idaho, and other surplus sections has grown up by which it is possible for city wholesalers to be sure of getting carloads of potatoes

in a very few days from the nearest diversion in transit point on the railroads.

The city potato dealer, whether wholesaler, chain store or independent grocery wants to carry small inventories of potatoes and to be able to be sure of getting more whenever he wants them. The old commission business in potatoes has largely died out because of the need for more certain and regular supplies.

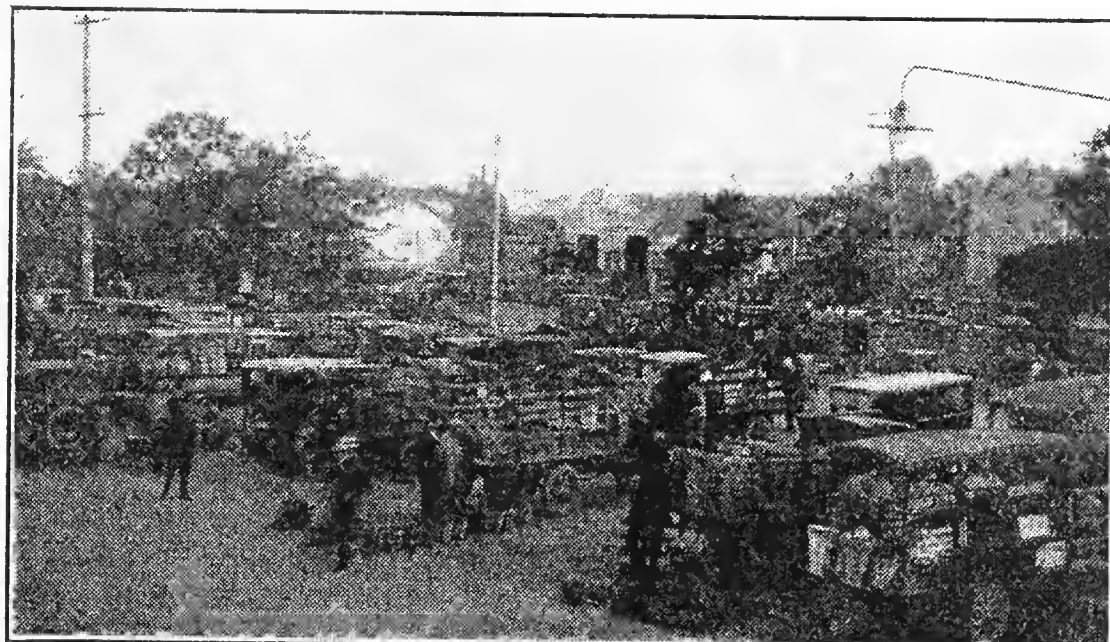
### Marketing Difficulties

The small farmer has several serious difficulties when he attempts to truck potatoes to a city 50 to 150 miles away. In the old days of team hauling he might personally know a large number of customers. Now he finds that hard. Few farmers own trucks large enough for really profitable transportation. For any real distance we find truckmen hauling at least 100 bushels, and I have been in a number of other states where big trucks haul loads of 250 bushels regularly.

A New Jersey friend finds he can hire trucks to haul 60 miles to Philadelphia for 15 cents per 100 lbs., or 9 cents a bushel, cheaper than he can haul with his farm truck. I visited one Pennsylvania grower, who sold a crop of nearly 24,000 bushels, delivering with a big truck having double rear axles and six wheels. On the other hand, I visited two Ohio brothers who found it cheaper to ship their 60,000 bushel crop by rail to Canton, 30 miles away rather than haul by truck.

In one city an association of small grocers pools their orders for each week. On Monday evening they re-

(Continued on Page 8)



Unless you visit the market regularly it is hard to realize the increasingly important part trucks are taking in the shipment of produce. Read what Mr. Dean says about trucking potatoes to market in this article.



## Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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### For More Home-Baked Bread

"I am taking the time to write you a letter on a matter on which I think our Government ought to act so as to make it a very severe penalty for all profiteers to make fifty per cent or more profit on food-stuffs or on anything else in such times as these.

"For example: why should we not buy bread for five or six cents a loaf, when wheat is selling for twenty-five cents a bushel in the West to farmers?"

—Mrs. C. H. P.

THIS farm woman is right, of course. At the present prices for wheat, there is no excuse for the retail prices asked for bread. But the trouble is not only in profiteering. Consumers are asking too much in the way of service these days and service costs money.

Probably no one person who handles this bread makes any large amount of profit, but it has to be handled so many times, and the wages of all of those who handle it are still so high, that by the time the bread reaches the consumer, the price is far out of proportion to the original cost of the flour or wheat.

The same situation exists for many other commodities sold at retail.

One trouble is that farmers have become nearly as great consumers as city people, and, as stated above, we are asking the other fellow to do too much for us. Government is doing much now that should be done by individuals. We are buying finished products on the farm, some of which we might finish ourselves, as, for example, bread.

We must return, temporarily, at least, to more dependence upon ourselves, to more of the ways of our fathers. This means raising more home-grown commodities and preparing them for winter use; it means better-stocked farm cellars; it means a beef or two killed this fall. And, getting back to the question raised in the above letter, it means more bread baked at home.

### Spray Residue Problem Bothers Growers

ADDED to the low prices and other problems of fruit growers, now comes the particularly disagreeable job of washing or wiping the spray residue off from apples before they can be marketed.

This year the second brood of codling moth made necessary a larger use of arsenate of lead and more spraying. Both the national and State pure-food laws are severe against any form of food adulteration, and spray residue on apples, containing arsenic beyond a certain toleration, is considered an infringement of the pure-food laws. The result of shipping fruit either in the State or to another State containing spray residue

beyond the toleration, may mean the confiscation of the fruit, and even a fine of the grower.

Some growers maintain that the scare over spray residue is all "bosh," that their families have eaten sprayed apples for years with no ill-effects. The effects of arsenic, however, are cumulative, and the doctors and chemists say that while the system may tolerate a little of it, yet there is grave danger in continuing to accumulate it in the human system.

However this may be, the law is the law, and the officials have no alternative except to enforce it. More than this, those who buy apples for export have insisted that there be no spray residue because it is impossible to sell such apples abroad. Dealers for the home trade are also beginning to demand residue-free apples.

In an effort to be of service to apple growers the State Department of Agriculture and Markets and the New York State College of Agriculture are cooperating to help apple growers to tell whether or not their fruit should be washed. About September 1st, somewhere in western New York, the State Department of Agriculture and Markets will establish a station with a chemist and inspection service which will be free to growers. The State College of Agriculture will also place a chemist at Geneva to aid growers with this problem.

### A Result of Organization

AN interesting example of the power and results of farm organization is furnished by the recent Endicott-Johnson controversy over the sale of milk by that Company at Endicott, New York. With the mistaken idea that this Company could render a real service to consumers, it cut the retail price of milk recently far below prevailing prices.

Although the Company itself sold very little milk in its stores, this action forced all the other stores and dealers to reduce their prices, which reduction, of course, would be immediately reflected back to the prices paid to farmers.

The Dairymen's League Cooperative Association called attention to this act of the great shoe company in an article published in the Dairymen's League News. Immediately, officials of the Company were flooded with letters from dairymen protesting this cut in milk prices, some of them even going so far as to state that they would no longer buy Endicott-Johnson shoes. The Dairymen's League officials also brought the problem to the attention of the Company.

The Endicott-Johnson people were quick to see that they had unintentionally wrought a hardship upon farmers, and immediately issued a statement expressing regret that they had had any part in upsetting the milk market or in making conditions harder for dairymen and further stated that they would not continue the practice objected to.

Examples of this kind are constantly recurring, whereby injustices are quickly corrected through the power of farmer organization—injustices with which the farmers in the old days before organization had no way to contend.

### What a Market for Farm Products!

IF you have visited the terminal markets of New York City you have been impressed, we are sure, with the tremendous volume of food that comes into this great city every day. You wonder where in the world there are enough people to eat so much every twenty-four hours.

The New York City Board of Health has just completed a survey of food establishments in New York City, and found that there were 26,613 retail places selling food and 2,662 wholesale food establishments. The inspection was to see if sanitation and cleanliness regulations of the Department were being carried out in the handling of the city's food supply.

You have often wondered when eating in a restaurant how clean the place was where the food was prepared. Probably some food would not be eaten if one could visit the kitchen where it was cooked, but on the whole the Health De-

partment investigation showed that most of the food shops and stores and restaurants were clean and that great progress had been made in recent years in handling and preparing foods in a sanitary manner.

### Tomato Juice Consumption Is Growing

THOSE of you who read our New Jersey edition must have been especially interested in our New Jersey editor's comment recently upon the rapid growth in the use of tomato juice in recent years. He mentioned the fact that tomato juice has caused the citrus industry a loss of one and one-half million dollars in sales in the last few months. Its popularity is increasing and rightly so.

Substituting tomato juice for orange juice illustrates again the fact that to increase the consumption of one farm product must necessarily decrease the use of some other farm product. "If you eat more wheat then you will eat less meat." One of the troubles with the wheat and meat industries in recent years is the tremendous increase in the consumption of fruit and vegetables.

Fortunately, most of these changes in the American diet have benefited Eastern farmers. In New Jersey, for instance, two thousand acres of tomatoes will be used for making tomato juice, which is mostly substituted for orange juice, produced in Florida and California.

### How To Keep Horses Cheaply

ONE of the troubles of the horse as a source of farm power is the fact that they "eat their heads off" not only when they are working but when they are standing in the stables. Another trouble is that it takes a large amount of work to take care of them, and labor on farms becomes more and more valuable.

Dr. George F. Warren, economist of Cornell, who is himself a successful and practical farmer, has some common sense notions on how to keep horse expenses down. "Turn the horses loose," says Dr. Warren, "in the late fall around a hay stack. Let them get under a shed for shelter in bad weather. They will grow long hair to protect themselves against the cold, under which you can find them in the spring if you look hard enough. Farm horses should seldom be shod, and why waste time and labor in currying them?"

Such advice is enough to make a good farmer of other days almost turn over in his grave. He would have called such lack of care of horses just plain shiftlessness, but times have changed and Dr. Warren's advice for conditions as they are today is excellent.

### Eastman's Chestnut

YOU have heard the old gag about Finnegan, the Irish section boss who was reprimanded by his chief for writing such long reports every time anything happened on his section. "Boil it down, Finnegan," said his chief. "Boil it down." Finnegan did. Shortly afterwards a wreck occurred on his section, and this was Finnegan's report:

"Off again—on again—gone again—Finnegan."

Well, that chestnut is so worm-eaten that it is positively "chewed" to pieces, but I was reminded of it by another one that someone was telling me the other day. You know, the whole tendency in modern journalism is to shorten everything up. One of our great problems here in the American Agriculturist office is to get our contributors to cut what they have to say right in half. People nowadays like their reading short and concentrated.

A budding young journalist was given this advice and told never to use two words where one would do. Shortly afterwards, he reported a fatal accident as follows:

"John Jones struck a match to see if there was any gasoline in his tank. There was. Age, sixty-five."



# With the A.A. Boys and Girls

## Young Farmer's Speaking Contest at State Fair

ON Monday afternoon, September 7, in the new Boys' and Girls' Building on the State Fair Grounds, the final speaking contest for young farmers will be held. Thirteen young men, the winners of regional contests throughout the State, will take part for the honor of state representative. The winners of the regional contest and the subjects of these talks are as follows:

Emery Waterman, Forestville, "Our F. F. A. Fights for Agriculture"; Kenneth Nixon, LeRoy, "The Chain Stores are Wrong"; Carleton Jorgenson, Geneva, "The Grange, the Greatest Possibility in Agricultural Cooperation"; William Stewart, Fulton, "General Agriculture as a Career"; Wilbur Halstead, Prattsburg, "Reforestation Abandoned Land"; Merton C. Dean, Bergen, "The Successful Dairyman"; Barney Eastman, Owego, "The Future Farmers Association"; James Chapman, Newfane, "The Old Order Changeth"; Burwood Loder, Eaton, "The Work of the Agricultural Department"; Calrence Rea, Salem, "The Federal Farm Board"; Alanson Church, Moravia, "After High School"; Harry Kitts, Gouverneur, "Cooperation"; Chris Anderson, Sherburne, "Equalization of Taxes as a Measure of Farm Relief".

From among the sectional winners one will be selected by a committee of judges as the representative of the New York Association at the Eastern Regional contest at Springfield in October from which again the winner will be selected to represent the eastern States at the national meeting at Kansas City in November.

In each of these contests substantial awards have been provided which make the contests well worth the best efforts of those taking part.

Prizes in the State Fair finals are as follows: First, \$60; second, \$25; third, \$20; fourth, \$15, with other prizes of \$10 each.

Prizes at the Eastern States Exposition will consist of a trophy award for the winner and other additional money awards.

Prizes at the National F. F. A. contest will be: First, \$400; second, \$300; third, \$200; fourth, \$100, and full expenses of each contestant paid.

## 4-H News

SINCE attendance at the State Club Congress was this year limited to 18 from Wyoming County, a 4-H club camp has been planned. The camp is being conducted by the Genesee County Y. M. C. A. and is to be located at Angelica, on the Genesee River. Both Wyoming and Allegany County 4-H club members will share the camp facilities.

The 4-H spirit is rapidly growing in Wyoming County, six hundred and seventy-four boys and girls now being officially enrolled in 4-H clubs throughout the county. Of this number four hundred and nineteen are in agriculture, and two hundred and fifty-five in home economics. There are thirty-three homemaking clubs, fifteen agricultural clubs, and two mixed clubs altogether conducting seven hundred and fifty-one projects.

This year, the Tioga Empire Feed Mills of Waverly, New York, will present a loving cup to the boy or girl showing the best pair of young birds at the Wyoming County Fair. Two med-

als will also be presented to those having second best cockerels and second best pullets.—Anthony Sloan.

## The 4-A Award

OUR A. A. boys and girls will be interested in the progress which has been made toward choosing those who will receive the 4-A Award at the Master Farmer banquet next winter. You will remember that last year six New York State young folks won this medal which had never been presented before. Two were Boy Scouts living on farms, two were members of 4-H Clubs, and two were high school vocational students of agriculture.

This year we have received over twenty applications from 4-H Club members. The record books have been gone over carefully and during the summer some of those who submitted records will receive personal visits by a member of the Editorial Staff. There have also been quite a number of applications from the Boy Scouts, although for some reason applications received up to date have been mostly all from Boy Scouts of western New York. We believe there are Scouts in other parts of the State who should be considered for this award. Perhaps you know some of them.

Applications from high school students of vocational agriculture come a little later than the others. These will be due shortly, and it is planned that visits will also be made to some of them before the summer is over.

## Why Not Plant Nuts This Year?

A FIVE year nut tree planting program has been undertaken, sponsored by the United States Department of Agriculture, American Forestry Association, Northern Nut Growers' Association, and the Walnut Manufacturers' Association so that Boy Scouts of America will be able to perpetuate Black Walnut trees from historic ground throughout the nation. This is a real opportunity for every live Boy Scout to show his community spirit. This is how you can do it:

Help locate historic ground within Council territory and find out whether nut trees grow upon this ground and if so what kind of nut trees; then chart their relative location to the shrine or historic spot, get and report the historical facts connected with the place and report same to O. H. Benson, BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA, 2 Park Avenue, New York City.

Make arrangements with the author-

ities in charge of this historic ground for securing the nut seed, part or all for distribution to Scouts and Scout Leaders.

Gather these nuts, mark them and give historic background and ship all these nuts to O. H. Benson, c/o Nut Tree Planting Committee, American Forestry Assn., 1727 K. St., N. W. Washington, D. C. the gathering and shipment of these nuts should be promptly attended to so that there will be plenty of time to redistribute them to various parts of the United States in time for planting before the ground freezes.

You may request seeds from historic ground by writing to Rural Scouting Service, 2 Park Avenue, New York City, and suggest that you will participate, also state where and how you wish to plant the seed or seedlings when you receive them.

Nut seed from historic ground and the homes of noted Americans will be used in order that historic and memorial sentiment may accompany the project. Scouts and Scouters are urged to get the nuts from good seed trees and plant them in groves, parks, camp sites, and on the farm so that our native Black Walnut which has been sadly depleted may return for the use of future generations.

## Letter Box

I would like very much to have my letter and pony's picture on the A. A. boys and girls page. My pony's name is Jerry and I have two rabbits, two dogs, one police dog and one bull dog. My pony is six years old and I have had him ever since he was three years. I am ten years old and would like to have any girl write to me of my age. I live on a farm of 200 acres.—MARY ARIS CREEDON R. 1, Holcomb, N. Y.

I live on a farm and haven't anybody to talk to. I am asking if you can get somebody to correspond with me on my hobby, horseback riding. A girl or boy about 14.—OTTO SCHWEER, R.F.D. 3, Newton, N. J.

Dear Friend:—

Would you please print our names on the A. A. Boys and Girls page in the next issue? We live on quite a large farm three miles from Shoreham village. We are both fond of sports. We are anxious to exchange letters with other boys and girls.—ANNETTE and LAURA QUENNEVILLE, Shoreham, Vt.

I have been reading Our page regularly and would like to have my letter put in the "letter box." I would like very much to have some boys and girls around my age correspond with me.

I am 18 years old. My hobbies are varied. I am very interested in stamp collecting and in drawing. I like to read and am an active member of the Girl Scouts. One of my failings is a keen desire to write letters so I'm inviting everyone to write. I'll try to answer all letters.

Sincerely  
ORPHA W. HASTINGS,  
Feeding Hills, Mass.

Would you please print my name in the letter box in the next issue. I am fourteen years old and am fond of all summer and winter sports. And am anxious to communicate with other boys and girls.—MARJORIE SEVERANCE, Woodstock, Vermont.

My name is Jeannette Brown. I am 9 years old. I am sending you a little history of a rose that is growing on my grandpa's farm.

### The Old Red Rose

This rose first belonged to Peter Smith in 1808 when the world was young. They lived in a log house on this farm. Peter Smith took down the old log house and built a plank house and barn. He had nine children. In 1864 Cortland Smith a son, my grandpa's father came in possession of this farm. Cortland Smith had three children. In 1888 my grandpa, Ph'lo Smith, came in possession of this farm. It was called The Old Place. Philo Smith had

five children. In 1922 the house caught a fire in the chimney and burned up. Now the barn is still standing. They still store hay in the old barn and now



Introducing Mary Aris Creedon of Holcomb, New York, and her six-year-old pony. See letter.

my grandpa and grandma Smith still own The Old Place. They live in the town of Ulysses and they have the old red rose in the back yard. The Smiths have owned The Old Place for 123 years.

Sincerely yours,  
JEANNETTE BROWN,  
R. D. 3, Ithaca, N. Y.

## Why I Chose An Ayrshire Calf for My Project

I considered the proposition a long time before deciding on the breed I would choose for my project. The prevailing breed in our country is the Holstein. I believe it is a tendency of the Holstein breed to produce milk of a low butter-fat content. At least that has been my experience. The few Ayrshire grades in our community do better in producing butter-fat, since the milk companies have recently raised the standard for butter-fat in milk, we had to do something at home or take a cut in price on our milk. I am testing our herd regularly at school where we have a Babcock tester. I know some of our cows are low fat producers.

To be sure, many Holsteins do produce milk that will test and pass the new regulations for fat, but it seems much harder to get them than to get Ayrshires that will meet the requirements. Every point or pound we can

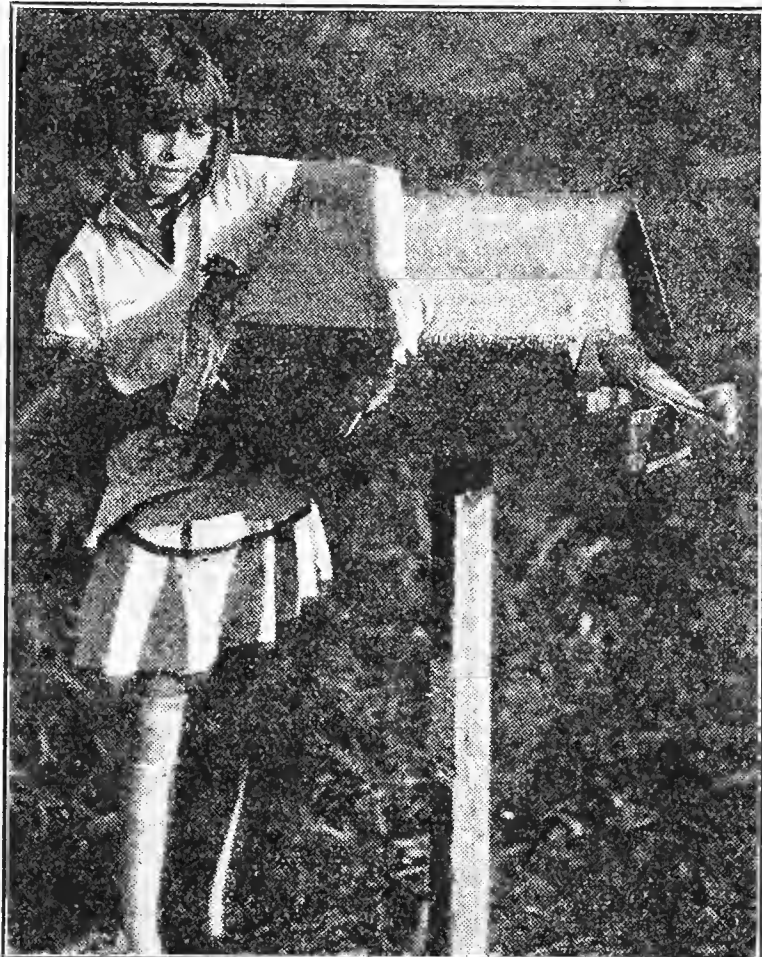
Our pastures are hilly and rough. The grass is not very strong. The Ayrshire is a native of the hills of Scotland, is very active, not so heavy and does better on hilly pastures than does the Holstein, which are native of the Netherlands. This country is more nearly level and has richer and better pastures.

These are the reasons that I have chosen an Ayrshire heifer-calf for my Vocational Agriculture Long-time Supervised Project work. I am going to have a herd of cows some day that will produce milk above the standard required.—Raymond A. Miller, Constableville, N. Y.

## "Scrambled" Cows

TO some people all cows look alike. However, the good dairyman insists on purebreds. The printer made a bad mistake and got all the letters in the wrong place so that the eight purebred cows were turned into grades. Let's see if you can make them right again. If you want to be sure, turn to page 6

Hairyser  
Tolinseh-Serifain  
Norwb-Sisws  
Yesjer  
Cudth-Hewit-Dehlet  
Reynesug  
Honrosth  
Fererodh  
Dereenab-Gasun



This is a buffet lunch for our feathered friends. One of these can be placed in your garden.



## GET 4% INTEREST

Compounded Quarterly



BANK by mail, safely, conveniently. This 61 year old Savings Bank, under rigid New York State supervision, assures generous interest with absolute safety. Interesting, illustrated booklet tells how compounding makes money grow. Explains simple banking by mail plan. Send coupon for FREE copy.

HOME SAVINGS BANK, Albany, N.Y.

Without obligation please send me new Banking by Mail booklet.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

FOR 50 YEARS  
**MILLER-BEAN HARVESTERS**  
HAVE LED ALL IMITATORS.  
Write Le Roy Plow Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

## DIBBLE'S SEED WHEAT \$1.00 Per Bushel

DIBBLE'S HONOR WHEAT. The best White Wheat. Yielding from 40 to over 50 bushels per acre on our own farms. DIBBLE'S RUSSIAN ROSEN RYE—\$1.00 per bushel. COMMON RYE. For cover crop—75c per bushel. D. B. NEW CROP TIMOTHY SEED above 99.50% pure—\$3.00 per bushel. ALFALFA, CLOVERS, GRASS SEEDS, VETCH, ETC. Everything for the Farm. Circular Price List and Samples—FREE. Address: **EDWARD F. DIBBLE Seedgrower** HONEOYE FALLS, N. Y., BOX C.



**Trees, Vines and Plants** of every description for fall planting. Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum and Peach trees in fine assortment; Evergreens, Shade trees, Flowering shrubbery; growing season is fine and our stock excellent. Write for special fall price list; it is free.

BOUNTIFUL RIDGE NURSERIES, Princess Anne, Md.

# Hall's Chicks

Leghorns - Reds - Rocks - Wyandottes

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

A Sensation for Broiler Raisers! We've been doing a lot of experimenting on CROSS BRED CHICKS. We wanted a new chick, solely to make more broiler money than any chick ever before offered. We have it now!

## HALLCROSS BROILER CHICKS

will bring the highest market prices, with a rapid and uniform growth hitherto unknown. Write for details and prices. Regular breed chicks also.

HALL BROS. Poplar Hill Farm Box 59 Wallingford, Conn.

## GUARANTEED TO LIVE BABY CHICKS



BIG HATCHES AUGUST 12-19-26. SEPTEMBER 1-8-15-22-29. EXTRA FULL COUNT. ELECTRIC HATCHED HEALTHY; VIGOROUS. CAN SHIP C.O.D. 1st 50 100 500 1000 Large Barron Eng. S. C. Wh. Leghorns (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each). \$3.60 \$ 6.70 \$33 \$ 63 White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks 4.00 7.70 37 72 12 weeks old pullets, English S. C. White Leghorns, 85c each. Sent parent post prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order. Free catalog. SHERIDAN POULTRY FARMS, BOX A, SHERIDAN, PA.

## QUALITY BABY CHICKS

Delivered when wanted. 50 100 500 Tancored Strain S.C.W. Leghorns \$3.50 \$6.00 \$32.50 S. C. Barred Rocks & R. I. Reds 4.50 8.00 37.50 Light Mixed \$5.50-100. Heavy Mixed \$7.00-100 100% live delivery, post paid, order from this ad or write for free circular. EDGAR C. LEISTER, R.D.2, McAlisterville, Pa.

## SEASON'S LOWEST PRICES

WILL SHIP C.O.D. 25 50 100 500 1000 Barred Plymouth Rocks 2.25 4.25 7.75 38.00 75 Heavy Mixed 2.00 3.75 7.00 34.50 68 Postage paid and full delivered count guaranteed now

For Greater Profit **ULSH POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY** Hatchery Chicks. Box A Port Trevorton, Penna.



## 10,000 Chicks Weekly

Barred Rocks.....\$7.00-100 (Penna. State College Strain) Black Giants (N. J.).....\$12.00-100 Mixed 6c each. Prompt del. C.O.D. Guar'd. S. W. KLINE, Box 40, Middlecreek, Pa.

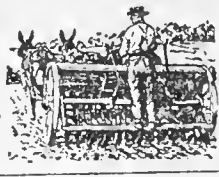
**CHICKS** Barred Rocks, 7c; 100% guaranteed. circular free. Order from adv., C.O.D. or cash. Heavy Mixed 7c. **TWIN HATCHERY, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.**

**PULLETS**—200 beautiful Giant Black Minorca and 125 Aneona, March and April pullets, \$1.35 up. **ULSTER POULTRY FARMS, Wallkill, N. Y.**

**Pullets** 6 weeks old, Wh. Leghorn pullets, extra good stock and size. **L. HAMBLIN, Wilson, N. Y.**



## With the A. A. Fruit Grower



## Find a Market First

**HARRY RANDOLPH**, a fruit grower of my county told me recently that the best time to sell fruit is before it ripens. He referred to his present method of engaging apples, peaches and cherries in advance to a select list of town customers.

"I formerly held to the usual custom of letting the fruit ripen before finding a definite market," Randolph explained. "But, by the time my advertisements were printed much of the early stuff was wasted and I was forced to sell the crop in a hurry to the first buyers I could get. Several years ago I determined to find my market in advance, and this was accomplished by writing a little advertisement for the local newspaper in this manner:

Cherries are coloring up out on **FAIRVIEW FARM**, and there are six varieties to select from.

Of course, you want cherries and now is the time to let me know it. An order placed now will save going home with empty baskets later on. No money in advance; just send me your name and address.—**H. L. Randolph.**

"As the names came in, they were filed away in order, and when the first fruit was ready I notified the first customers. If they failed to come at the time specified, or failed to give a reason—I went on down the list of names until the product was sold. I had a large list to select from and before the season was far advanced I could tell pretty accurately how the supply compared with the demand. If there seem-

ed to be a surplus, I still had the local home trade to fall back to. I kept my advertisement running only long enough to assure me a sufficient list of names, and the total cost was only \$1.78.

By the plan nothing went to waste, and the system was continued until late autumn, when the apples were sold.

The idea can easily be carried out in selling many farm crops. The main thing is to estimate what you are going to have; then build your market before the harvest comes and have the buyer ready to receive it."

## Advices Fall Setting of Strawberry Plants

It is a well known fact that four-fifths of the strawberry fields in the leading strawberry growing sections of New York State and in the Middle States are set in the spring, and if the land is in good condition and moist weather follows the planting without a question this season for the general planter is best. But after some forty years experience I believe fall setting of plants pays best.

My plan is to put the land in suitable condition in the late summer and in October set the plants preferably when the soil is moist, cultivate at intervals. After planting, run a narrow shovel plow, mark between the rows to insure drainage. As soon as the ground is sufficiently firm to bear up a wagon cover the rows with light clean manure. In the spring when all danger of frost is over rake off the covering that is on the plants and cultivate when dry enough. Rarely have I seen anything less than 95% of a stand of plants. Growth begins at once and often before spring set plants are on the ground. If the plot is needed for plant raising the blossoms are removed (although this is not necessary). A fair crop of fruit can be harvested if the blossom is not disturbed and this of excellent quality. July growth of the fall set plants are found fully 300% in advance of spring set plants.

When plants are set in October the planter runs no risk of the plants drying out as the case with spring set. I have known some years that a month of dry weather following the setting and when 75% of the plants died. I would rather pay \$10.00 per 1000 for plants set in October than pay \$5.00 in the spring.—**E. H. B., New York.**

## Local Market for Surplus Berries

By L. H. COBB

WHILE the local market may not be good for apples and other large fruits there is hardly a neighborhood where berries will not sell to a good advantage. There is a reason. Berries cannot be shipped in from other places and compete with those locally grown. The loss in shipping and in the hands of the merchants is too great. Express charges are high also. A fruit growing locality must have splendid organization and low costs of production and marketing to be able to sell in other places at a price that would be very attractive to the local grower, especially if he was marketing a surplus. The demand for berries will grow in any neighborhood if the supply is provided to fill it as it grows. There is money in any kind of berries but for the farmer who wants profit with low picking and production cost blackberries will serve best.

Answers to "Scrambled Cows"  
(See Page 5 for Puzzle)

Ayrshire, Holstein-Friesian, Brown Swiss, Jersey, Dutch White Belted, Guernsey, Shorthorn, Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus.



Only 20 Miles from Niagara Falls

3 MINUTES FROM THE NEW PEACE BRIDGE TO CANADA

## RATES

Single Rooms	Double Rooms
\$2 to \$4	\$3 to \$6
Family suites 2 or 3 rooms \$7 up	

OWNER MANAGEMENT  
**CLARENCE A. MINEA, President**



## CATTLE

CANADIAN COWS are good producers and high testers. Sept. and Oct. calves. Registered and accredited \$110. No duty. Ayrshires or Holsteins. **MURDIE A. McLENNAN, Lancaster, Ont.**

## SHEEP

20 REG. Ewes \$6 each. RAMS LAMBS \$10 each. **RAMBOUILLET, H. P. SHERMAN, Alfred Station, Allegany Co., N. Y.**

Registered Shropshire and Dorset Rams \$20 each. Shipped on approval. Will exchange for wool at 20 cents per lb. **J. S. MORSE, LEVANA, N. Y.**

**DORSET AND HAMPSHIRE SHEEP** Offering choice Rams (Lambs & Yearlings) suitable Flock leaders or cross-breeding. Ewes, pure-bred and grades, at prices that will make you money. All stock on approval. **TRANQUILLITY & ALLAMUCHY FARMS, Arthur Danks, Mgr. ALLAMUCHY, N. J.**

## SWINE

## PIGS FOR SALE! C.O.D. ON APPROVAL

Express prepaid on 2 or more—We can supply choice Chester and Yorkshire crossed, Berkshire and O.I.C., Duroc and Berkshire crossed. Two months old at \$4.00 each. We pay the express. Give us a trial and you can have confidence in us to make a selection that will please you. All orders promptly filled and properly crated with pigs that are all ready to go right ahead and do well. On orders of 12 pigs or more price \$3.85 each. Order from **THE BEDFORD STOCK FARM, Bedford, Mass. P. O. Box 362** and get the best.

## RELIABLE PIGS FOR SALE

We are prepared to supply you with choice stock of good quality and guarantee to satisfy old and new customers. Chester and Berkshire crossed, also Chester and Yorkshire crossed.

6-7 wks. old, \$3.25. 8-9 wks. old, \$3.50. Choice Chester pigs, \$4.50. Will ship C. O. D. on approval or send check or Money Order. Crates free. **A. M. LUX, Woburn, Mass. 206 Washington St. Tel. Wob. 1415**

## PIGS FOR SALE DAILEY STOCK FARM

Husky young porkers that will bring home the bacon and fill the pork barrel. Let us make a selection for you and in return we will give you assurance of complete satisfaction. Chester and Yorkshire, Berkshire and O.I.C. Duroc and Berkshire crossed. 6-8 WEEKS OLD \$3.25 EACH 9-10 WEEKS OLD \$3.75 EACH 11-12 WEEKS EXTRAS \$4.50 EACH Ship any number C.O.D. on approval. Crates free. Our Guarantee—A square deal at all times.

## PIGS PIGS PIGS

Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog. Large Yorkshire and Chester White cross, color white; Berkshire and Chester White cross, color black and white. 6 TO 8 WEEKS @ \$3.50 EACH 8 TO 10 WEEKS @ \$4.00 EACH They are all good bloaky pigs, the kind that make large hogs. Will crate and ship in lots of two or more C.O.D. F.O.B. Woburn to your approval No charge for crating. **JOHN J. SCANNELL, Russell St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0230 P. S.—There are cheaper pigs, but none better. Quality**

## Large Type Spring Pigs for Sale

**RYDER'S STOCK FARM INC., LEXINGTON, MASS.** Chester White and Poland China cross. Chester White and Duroc cross. 6 to 8 weeks \$4.50. Some a little younger and smaller \$4.00. On Conn. and Vermont orders, add 35c for vaccination. ALSO—50 Young thoroughbred Poland China Sows weighing 110 to 140 lbs. at \$25 each Call John Lamont, Lexington 0351 or write to Box 42.

## FEEDING PIGS \$4.50 Each

Prepaid \$5.00. Select, crated, C.O.D. Grain fed. Mostly Poland Chinas. Few other breeds. **SHOATS** around 40 lbs. \$6.25. These shoats started on garbage, vaccinated, castrated, \$7. **C. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Delaware**

## FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE!

Chester and Yorkshire; and Chester and Berkshire 8 WEEKS OLD \$3.25 EACH; 9 TO 10 WEEKS OLD \$3.50 EACH None better sold. **MICHAEL LUX, BOX 149, WOBURN, MASS.**

## Buy the Advertised Article!

You will find it pays to buy standard, trademarked goods. Let The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertising columns serve as your shopping guide. They contain the latest information regarding farm machinery, household helps, work, clothing and other merchandise of interest to farmers.

**The American Agriculturist Advertisers Are Reliable!**





## With the A. A. Dairyman



### Cutting Silo Filling Costs

THERE are many silo owners reducing the cost of producing corn in the field by giving attention to better methods who have found that there are possibilities in trimming the costs in harvesting their corn crop by the silo route. It has been held, that on the average, the cost of this job is equivalent to 40 per cent of the total cost of the ensilage. If a substantial saving can be made on this operation it will help just that much in lessening the cost of producing milk or making livestock gains.

One Wisconsin dairyman estimates that it costs him about 62 cents a ton for filling his 65 ton silo which includes 20 cents a ton for tractor power. He uses a crew of six men, one at the feed cutter and five with wagons. The reasons that he prefers a small crew, so he states, are; first, in case of early frost the corn can be more quickly taken care of; and second, less time is required in paying back work and, in case of a breakdown, there is less expense. He might also have stated that the slower filling with a small crew makes it possible to secure greater capacity from the silo. With the shortage of fodder due to drought last year many farmers used their home owned outfits not only to fill out the silo after the ensilage had first settled but also to refill later in the season. With an ensilage cutter as part of the regular farm equipment it is possible to handle quickly a crop that has been damaged by drought, hail, frost, insect, pests or one that has failed to mature.

#### Efficiency Saves Labor

About the hardest job on the farm is to load heavy bundles of corn on a hot day unless a low wagon or elevator attachment to the corn binder is used. Where it is not necessary to pick up the bundles from the ground nearly one-seventh of the labor can be saved.

The elimination of tramping saves about one-sixth of the labor required to handle the crop. Some farmers prefer to have some one at the distributor for if the ensilage is allowed to pile up in the center for too long a time, leaves and lighter materials have a tendency to blow to the outside where air pockets may be formed.

Anyone who has worked in a large silo ring realizes the advantage of being able to locate the cutter in a convenient place where it is easy to feed. It is important that the blower pipe be as vertical as possible to reduce side friction and that the pipe be securely fastened to the silo at the top. As a result of observations, the agricultural engineering department of the Kansas State college concludes that the most important factor affecting the energy requirements of the ensilage cutter is the speed at which they are operated. If the speed is excessive, considerable energy may be wasted in overcoming air friction. Although an increase in speed was found to give a similar increase in capacity it was found that by doubling the speed the power consumption was increased approximately seven times. A speed of 400 to 550 r. p. m. was found sufficient to operate any of the cutters while elevating into a 40-foot silo.

The sharpness of knives was found second only to speed in determining the power required. This increase in power consumption with dull knives was 35 to 60 per cent over that with sharp ones depending upon the material cut. It is considered good practice to sharpen the knives every half day or after every 20 loads, keeping the original bevel of the knives. They should be as closely adjusted to the shear as possible without their striking when running.

For proper elevation at low speed, close wing clearance is very essential. A careful check should be made of the cutter before silo filling time also to see that all bearings are in good order and getting oil or grease. Where given good care these machines will last longer, give more efficient service and

will enhance the value of the investments made in both the silo and the tractor.

### For More Dairy Records

THE following very significant statement is part of a talk given at New York State Farm and Home Week by O. E. Reed, chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. In times when prices are not entirely satisfactory it is more than ever important that every producer checks carefully all costs of production. We have yet to find a way to determine costs of production without keeping records.

"We must have more records on the dairy cattle in this country. We are now getting records on about half a million of our 23,000,000 milk cows. These records come, to a large extent, from the 1,100

Dairy Herd Improvement Associations scattered over the country. There should be one of these associations, or more if necessary, in every community in the United States where dairying is carried on extensively. The State colleges of agriculture or the Bureau of Dairy Industry will be more than glad to tell anybody how to go about it to organize one of these associations. The bureau has publications on the subject which the Department of Agriculture will gladly send free upon request."

### Songs That Mother Used To Sing

(Continued from Page 3)

Following the successes which he enjoyed under his new contract with Mr. Cady, Henry Clay Work continued to write songs as the demand warranted. He wrote a series of temperance songs, including "Father, Dear Father, Come Home with me Now," "King Bibler's Army," and others that had more or less popularity in their day.

When not busy with his song writing, Mr. Work devoted time and thought to inventions of various sorts. Children will be interested in learning that one of the first walking dolls was his invention. A knitting machine, and a rotary engine were others which he had patented, also.

Henry Clay Work died at his home in Hartford, Connecticut, June 8, 1884.

## GRANGE SILOS

### Buy That Silo Now!

Our quick 24 Hour service, with three plants, insures prompt delivery, and minimum delivery costs. **LOWEST PRICES IN YEARS NOW PREVAIL**—due to lower raw material costs, quantity production, continued large sales. You can't afford to do without that new silo this year, at present prices.

(Occasional bargains in reconditioned wood silos taken in trade on concrete silos—write for details.)

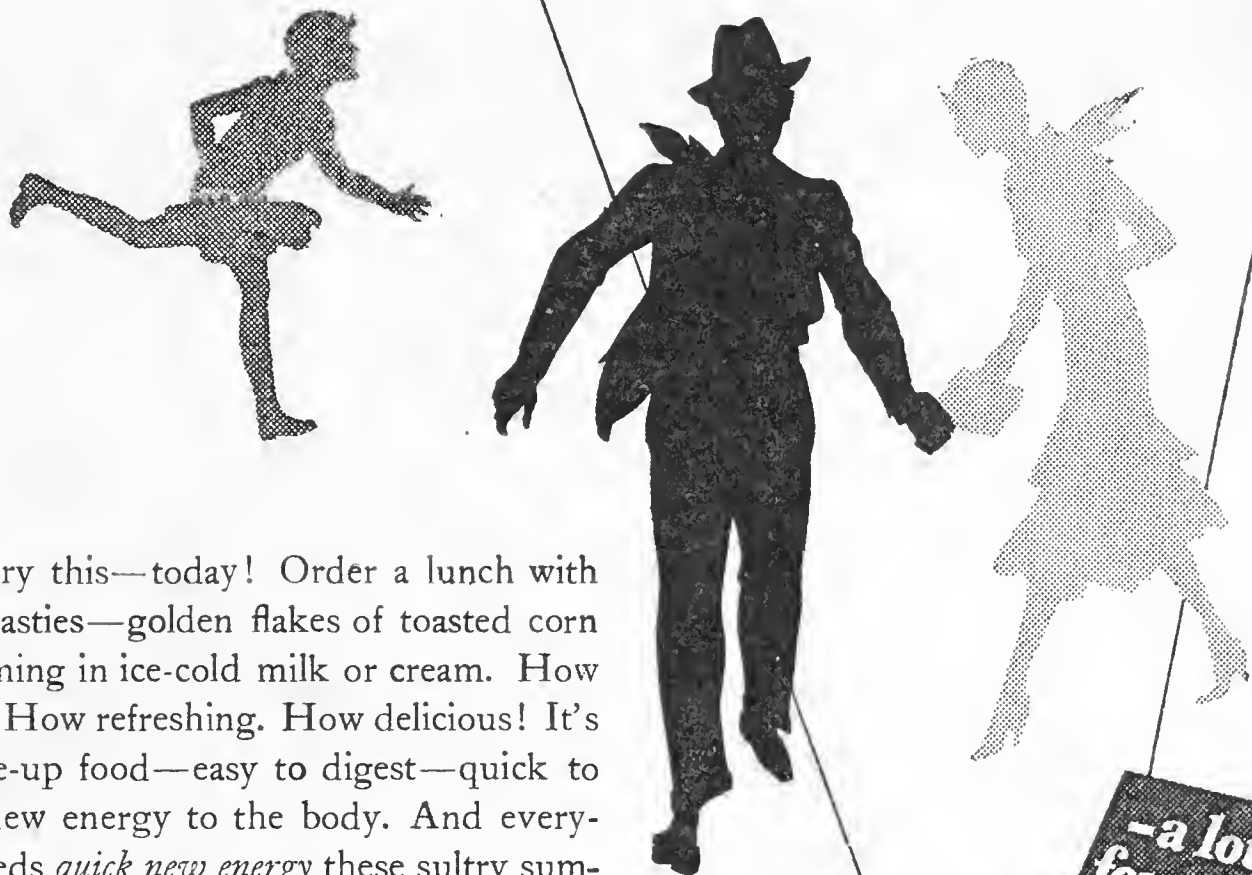
(N. J. Dairyman write direct to us at Hackensack, N. J.)

**GRANGE SILO COMPANY**  
Home Office: Red Creek, New York

## Post Your Farm AGAINST TRESPASSERS

Write the  
**SERVICE BUREAU OF  
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,**  
461 Fourth Ave., New York City

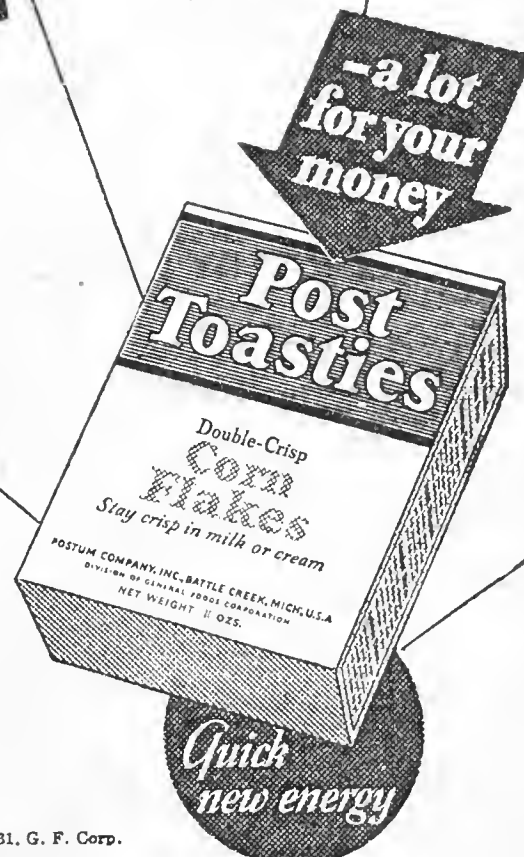
Away with hot-day weariness!  
Here's *the wake-up food*  
Cool and refreshing!



Hot? Try this—today! Order a lunch with Post Toasties—golden flakes of toasted corn—swimming in ice-cold milk or cream. How cooling. How refreshing. How delicious! It's the wake-up food—easy to digest—quick to release new energy to the body. And everybody needs *quick new energy* these sultry summer days. Serve Post Toasties for breakfast, for lunch and supper too. A sensible summer food for big and little folks alike. The economical food for every thrifty shopper. Buy the wake-up food today—and see!

**POST  
TOASTIES**  
*The Wake-up Food*

A PRODUCT OF GENERAL FOODS CORPORATION



-a lot  
for your  
money

Quick  
new energy



# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

## August Milk Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk (Metropolitan area)	2.90	2.70
2 Fluid Cream		
2A Fluid Cream	1.66	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	1.91	
Evap. Cond.		
Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	1.25	1.10
4 Butter and American Cheese, Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for August 1930 was \$3.00 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$2.80 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

## July Prices to Producers

The Dairymen's League announces the following pool prices for July for 3.5% milk in the 201-210 mile zone.

Gross	\$1.58
Expenses	.06
Net pool	1.52
Certificates of Indebtedness	.10
Net Cash Price to Farmers	1.42

### Net Cash Net Pool

	1930	1929	1928	1927
	\$1.83	2.21	2.13	2.14
	\$1.98	2.36	2.28	2.24

The Sheffield Producers announce the cash price to producers for 3% milk in the 201-210 mile zone, as \$1.54½ per hundred, (\$1.74½ for 3.5% milk.)

	3%	3.5%
1930	\$1.92	\$2.13
1929	2.37½	2.57½
1928	2.30½	2.50½

## Butter Registers Another Gain

CREAMERY SALTED	Aug. 15, 1931	Aug. 8, 1931	Aug. 16, 1930
Higher than extra	29½-30	28 -28½	40 -40½
Extra (92 sc.)	29 -	27½ -	39½ -
84-91 score	24 -28¾	23½-27¼	35 -39
Lower Grades	23 -23½	22½-23	33½-34½

The butter market closed the second week in August with another advance over the previous week. This advance was made and maintained in spite of the free use of short held and storage butter by speculators who were anxious to realize a profit on at least part of their holdings.

There is nothing on the horizon to indicate any change in the present trend of the market. The statistical situation is extremely favorable to the producer. On August 14 the ten cities reported storage holdings totaling 61,599,000 pounds while on the same day last year they held 82,746,000 pounds. From August 7 to August 14 holdings in the ten cities were REDUCED 1,422,000 pounds, while during the same period last year holdings INCREASED 611,000 pounds.

To add a bit to the story on statistics we refer to the U. S. storage holdings. On August 1, U. S. storage stocks of butter totaled 115,179,000 pounds, while on August 1, last year, U. S. storage stocks totaled 145,061,000 pounds. From July 1 to August 1 this year U. S. storage stocks increased 26,007,000 pounds, while during the same period last year they increased 38,539,000 pounds. The shortage in the surplus on August 1, comparing this year's holdings with last year's, was just about double what the shortage was on July 1. Everything, therefore, points to a strong

butter market. It now remains to be seen whether recent advances in retail prices will have any material effect upon consumption. The recent advances in the wholesale market have necessitated increases in the retail trade and several of the chains have advanced their prices slightly. The next few weeks will tell the story.

## Cheese Trend Still Upward

STATE FLATS	Aug. 15, 1931	Aug. 8, 1931	Aug. 16, 1930
Fresh Fancy	15¼-16½	15 -16½	19½-20½
Fresh Average	-14¼	-14	
Held Fancy	21 -23	21 -23	24 -26
Held Average			23 -

Although the cheese market has been rather quiet in the Metropolitan district business has moved to slightly higher levels due to advancing country markets and higher replacement costs. The latter factor has prompted many operators to hold back on their fresh stock. The strong statistical condition of the market and the firmness in country markets and producing sections gives the market an upward trend.

On August 14 the ten cities reported storage stocks totaling 13,886,000 pounds, whereas last year they reported 19,288,000 pounds. From August 7 to August 14 holdings increased 170,000 pounds, while during the same period last year the into-storage movement totaled 77,000 pounds. On August 1 the total holdings of storage stocks in the United States totaled 68,516,000 pounds, while on August 1 last year the U. S. storage stock totaled 88,749,000 pounds. From July 1 to August 1 this year the U. S. storage stocks increased 10,372,000 pounds whereas during the same period last year U. S. storage stocks increased 18,563,000 pounds. A statistical picture such as that cannot help but induce a strong market.

## Nearby Eggs Go Higher

NEARBY WHITE	Aug. 15, 1931	Aug. 8, 1931	Aug. 16, 1930
Hennery	33 -36	27 -30½	34-39
Selected Extras	28 -32	24½-26	31-33
Average Extras	24½-26	22½-24	26-29
Extra Firsts	22 -23	20 -22	24-25
Firsts	20 -21	18 -19	22-23
Undergrades	24 -27	21 -	27-28
Pullets	17 -19	15 -17	18-19

NEARBY BROWNS	Aug. 15, 1931	Aug. 8, 1931	Aug. 16, 1930
Hennery	28 -32	26 -30	33-39
Gathered	20 -25½	19 -25	22-32½

During the second week in August, the market on nearby eggs advanced from 2c to 5c a dozen, depending on the grade of the product. The fancier marks enjoyed the sharpest advance. The nearby market contrasts to a marked degree with the Western egg market, which is a very jumbled affair during the past week, when the receipts were light and then heavy, and again light. This variation in the supply had operators confused inasmuch as Chicago has advanced more rapidly than New York and the western city has been considerably above par with New York. Furthermore, the quality of the Western receipts has been very mixed. The supply of fancy, heat free eggs appears to be diminishing while the market is getting more heated and shrunken stock. It is absolutely impossible to get a line on the values for receivers have been inclined to sell at any price rather than hold the goods and have them consigned to the dumps. To hold some of these eggs would render them absolutely unfit for use.

The August 1 report of the U. S. storage stocks was very disappointing to the trade and threatened to disturb future markets. On August 1 the U. S. storage stocks totaled 9,503,000 cases whereas on the same day last year holdings totaled 11,198,000. From July 1 to August 1 this year holdings decreased 4,000 cases whereas last year they increased 455,000 cases. In the frozen egg market August 1 holdings totaled 114,699,000 pounds, whereas holdings on the same day last year totaled 116,272,000 pounds. The August 14 report of the ten cities indicates we are drawing eggs from storage at a slower rate than last year.

## Live Poultry Market Good

	Aug. 15, 1931	Aug. 8, 1931	Aug. 16, 1930
FOWLS			
Colored	22-25	19-23	20-23
Leghorn	17-20	17-19	15-19
CHICKENS			
Colored			
Leghorn			
BROILERS			
Colored	22-29	20-31	18-31
Leghorn	23-25	20-25	20-27
OLD ROOSTERS	-13	-13	-16
CAPONS			
TURKEYS	15-25	15-25	20-25
DUCKS, Nearby	14-21	12-21	16-22
GESE	-12	-12	12-13

With the exception of Monday, August 10, the live poultry market during the week ending August 15 was surprisingly good. This was especially true of the fowl market, both colored and Leghorns enjoying excellent demand. The bulk of the receipts sold at top quotations and some extra fancy stock brought premiums. Express broilers have not been over-heavy in supply. Were it not for the heavy supply of colored broilers by freight, quota-

tions would have remained the same as a week ago. Leghorn broilers have held without any difficulty. The factors influencing the market for fowls were cooler weather during the most of the week, a smaller proportion of fowls in the cars, which factor was used to help the broiler market, and an increase in buying interest due to the approaching Hebrew holidays. If the supply will keep within reason there is no reason why this good market should not continue.

## Meats and Livestock

CATTLE—Cows in light supply, steady. Common to medium \$3.50-4.50. Few up to \$5.25. Low cutters and cutters mostly \$2.00-3.00. Bulls slow, about steady. Cutter to medium \$3.00-4.00, few \$4.50.

VEALERS—Scarce, steady. Few good \$10.00. Medium \$7.00-9.00.

HOGS—Receipts all directs. None offered.

LAMBS & SHEEP—Most of Thursday's 25c-50c advance lost on Friday's draggy fat lamb trade. Bulk desirables \$8.25-9.00, few mediums \$6.50-8.00. Common \$4.50-6.00. Ewes steady, \$3.00 down.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—Receipts light. Demand fair to good. Market steady and cleaning up. Fresh receipts per pound: Choice 14c-15c; fair to good 11c-13c; small to medium 9c-11c.

LIVE RABBITS—Receipts moderate. Demand fair. Market about steady at 10c-16c per pound.

## Hay Prices Unchanged

The hay market remains unchanged from last week. At the close it is just about steady on good hay and very weak on poor. Some new hay that was heat-free and of good color brought from \$20 to \$22. Some heated hay of fair color sold down to \$11. Straight timothy still

brings from \$15 to \$23; clover mixtures from \$15 to \$21 and grass mixtures from \$12 to \$20; Sample hay \$11 to \$14; oat straw \$11; old rye straw \$21, new \$19.

Philadelphia reports timothy and clover mixed hay at \$16 to \$21; rye straw \$15 to \$16; oat and wheat straw \$12 to \$13.

Boston hay market is quiet and a shade lower. New hay is arriving in good condition at about the same range of prices as the old crop. Moderate receipts are more than equal to the demand. Timothy \$19.75 to \$23.25; grass mixture \$18.75; clover mixtures \$22 to \$23.

## Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	Aug. 15, 1931	Aug. 16, 1930
(At Chicago)		
Wheat, (Sept.)	.50½	
Corn, (Sept.)	.46¼	
Oats, (Sept.)	.21¾	

CASH GRAINS	Aug. 15, 1931	Aug. 16, 1930
(At New York)		
Wheat, No. 2 Red	.62	1.03½
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.65¾	1.16¾
Oats, No. 2	.35¼	.52

FEEDS	Aug. 15, 1931	Aug. 16, 1930
(At Buffalo)		
Gr'd Oats	20.00	35.00
Sp'g Bran	12.50	27.50
H'd Bran	14.75	31.00
Standard Mids	12.50	28.50
Soft W. Mids	18.00	35.00
Flour Mids	17.50	32.00
Red Dog	20.50	33.50
Wh. Hominy	19.50	42.00
Yel. Hominy		42.00
Corn Meal	24.50	43.00
Gluten Feed	24.10	36.00
Gluten Meal	28.10	44.00
36% C. S. Meal	23.00	40.00
41% C. S. Meal	25.00	43.50
43% C. S. Meal	26.00	45.50
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	28.00	46.50

The above quotations taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

## New Ways of Selling Potatoes

(Continued from Page 3)

ceive bids for a week's supply. Anyone can bid, grower, truckman or wholesaler. Lowest bid gets the order, provided of course that the potatoes must be satisfactory. This system offers several advantages. It saves an immense amount of time and dickering on the part of both grocers and sellers. It puts the responsibility for quality and grading squarely up to the bidder.

Here are there I find growers who contract to sell to chain groceries in large quantities. One difficulty here is that the buyer for the chain has better market information than growers, and takes advantages by buying several hundred bushels when he sees a price rise coming, and then by holding down his orders before a fall in price.

In each of the above solutions of the new marketing problem the grower is the man who takes the risk and responsibility of delivering to and satisfying the buyer. In the old days it was the carlot shipper who took the risk, with frequent losses on falling markets.

## Carrier and Merchant

A new business has grown up in a few years, based on truck transportation. The truckman acts in two capacities, first as a carrier, and second as a merchant. He buys of the farmer at one end of a route that may be 150 miles long and sells to grocers or wholesalers at the other end. He pays the farmer cash and takes his chance of profit or loss. This new system has been fiercely attacked by old line country shippers and by many farmers. Personally, I have never used it much. I have found that carefully graded cars sold in distant markets brought more than truckmen would pay. One serious trouble is that of the dishonest truckman who contracts in advance for potatoes, taking them on an even market, or when prices go up, but failing to appear when prices fall. It takes but little knowledge of human nature to know that this trouble is not confined exclusively to truckmen.

On their part, the truckmen complain that their business is far from being all profit. If they sell to grocers, they sell in such small quantities that much time is used up. One truckman said to me a few days ago "Why don't you farmers form some kind of a co-operative with a manager who would know at any time what farmers were ready to sell and at what prices? For every two days I have hauled potatoes in the last month I have lost another day hunting around to buy them. I could pay five cents a bushel more if I could spend all my time hauling

potatoes instead of losing so much in looking for them."

## Must Be a Connecting Link

This plan would resemble the method by which a large part of the 250,000 cars from surplus sections are handled. Only the largest shipping firms can afford the cost of having representatives in distant markets. Hundreds of small shippers must sell as best they may. They use the carlot broker, perhaps 1,000 miles away, who constantly keeps in touch with many shippers by telegraph, telephone and mail. At the other end he is in equally close touch with many wholesale produce buyers in the cities. In fact, the carlot broker is a kind of auctioneer, receiving bids from two directions instead of one. The highest bid from the city end and the lowest bid from the country end, provided both bidders have good reputations, get the business. For this work the carlot broker gets a fee of \$10 to \$15 a carload.

Another solution of the marketing problem that I have seen is that of an old line potato dealer I know. Formerly he had his warehouse on the railroad, to which farmers hauled potatoes, and from which he shipped carloads, generally to wholesalers. Now he ships by truck instead of by rail. He acts as purchasing agent for a large chain grocery and other large city buyers. With his truck delivery he saves the cost of the wholesaler's warehouse and the trucking from it to groceries. At the farm end he saves the cost of hauling to the station.

Most important of all, he can keep in close touch with the crops of many growers and know exactly the good and bad qualities of each crop. Under the old carlot system the poorest wagonload of potatoes in the car set the price of the whole car. As an example, I remember two carloads of the same variety, each loaded by a single farmer, shipped at same time and sold by same commission man. One car netted 63 cents a bushel, bulk, the other 46 cents. Some of the stock in the cheaper car was too coarse, but the big cut in price came from sorting out only 11 bushels of blight rot.

This buyer knows what farmers are ready to sell, and at what prices. He can get more money for good potatoes than for poor, and naturally buys the best first. The good grower gets pay for his skill and labor that he could not get under the old system when a few bushels of blight rot or of field frost set the price for the good potatoes in the carload.

## Outlet Always LIVE POULTRY

Ship Your Live Broilers and other Poultry to New York's Oldest Live Poultry House. Established 1883. We are Bonded Commission Merchants. Returns made daily. Highest prices paid. Our outlet unlimited. Write for quotations, tags, crates, shipping instructions. Holiday calendar free on request. K27.

KRAKAUR POULTRY CO.  
WEST WASHINGTON MARKET, NEW YORK CITY

## NOTICE OF HEARING FOR THE PROMULGATION OF STANDARDS AND GRADES FOR APPLES FOR THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Changes in the U. S. Standards for apples made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture necessitates the promulgation by the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets of new grades for apples to make the New York State grades in accord with the Federal grades. Preliminary to such promulgation, a hearing is hereby called by the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, in accordance with Section 158 of the Agriculture and Markets Law, to be held at the office of the Department of Agriculture and Markets, 20th floor, State Office Building, on Tuesday, August 25, 1931, at 1:30 P. M. standard time.

## DOGS AND PET STOCK

WANTED —GUINEA PIGS, WHITE MICE, RABBITS. Laboratory use. Lambert Schmidt, 1101 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, N.Y.

COLLIE PUPPIES—Sable and White. Intelligent cow drivers. Males \$8.00 Females \$4.50. P. Hamilton, Cochranville, Pa.



# Farm News from New York

## Growing Conditions for New York State Fruits and Vegetables Generally Favorable

POTATOES, beans, and buckwheat are looking very well for this time of year in most sections of the State. The potato harvest is now going forward rapidly on Long Island and in the early muck areas upstate. The quality compares favorably with last year and good yields are being obtained in all sections although the Long Island crop is reported as yielding lower than was first estimated. Late potatoes are looking about average. Unfavorable weather at planting time caused some uneven stands in the producing

condition than last season, other producing sections have bumper crops which makes the prospect for the country as a whole rather discouraging. At the present time it is predicted that there will be a yield of fifty million bushels more apples in the country than last year and forty million more than the five-year average. This will undoubtedly mean a considerably reduced price to the farmer, although a great portion of this increase in yield has come from ordinarily non-commercial sections. In the apple belt of New York the production will probably be as heavy or heavier than last year and the New York production will chiefly come from the sections where the practice of thorough spraying and dusting is followed. Baldwins are looking better than they have for four or five years. Other varieties however, are not up to the average condition. Although peaches in New York are looking fine, pears promise less than half a crop. The peach market has been depressed seriously this year by an over-supply from the southern sections.

On the whole, the farmer can be content with the condition of his crops, although the present outlook shows no hope of phenomenal prices for any commodity. Crop conditions are such that even with a moderate price, a profit can be realized.

levels that it has not seen for many years. The Farm Board, which is holding a large proportion of last year's crop states that if one-third of the present crop could be destroyed, that there would be more than enough to supply demand for the coming year. Recommending the plowing up of every third row of cotton is a drastic step since one-third of the cotton crop is usually worth about one-half billion dollars. However, there has been a prediction that if this were done, the increased price received for the balance of the crop would more than offset the loss.

Farm Bureau Federation will be one of the bidders. Many state that this is a political feature to win members of Congress from the public operations plan.

If the Farm Bureau did take over the project, it would mean that it would be operated for agricultural interests and to the good of the farmer.

### WGY Features

#### TUESDAY—September 1

12:20—"The Man Who Trusted in the Soil." Jared van Wageningen, Jr.  
12:30—"Bloodtesting Dairy Cattle," H. L. Hoyt, Manager, Fulton County Farm Bureau.

12:40—American Agriculturist Farm News Briefs.

#### WEDNESDAY—September 2

12:20—"The Importance of Healthy Animals in Milk Producing Herds," Dr. H. G. Hodges, Borden's Farm Products Company.

12:30—"Housing the Pullets," Walter Mason, Albany County Assistant Agricultural Agent.

#### THURSDAY—September 3

12:30—"The Vegetable Crop Outlook," Ray Huey, Assistant to Statistician, N. Y. State Dept. of Agriculture and Markets.

12:40—Editor Ed Looks at Life.

#### FRIDAY—September 4

3:40—N. Y. City Produce Market Report.

8:30—WGY Farm Forum:

"The Needs of Our Dairy Industry,"

Dr. O. E. Reed, Chief, Bureau of Dairy Industry, U. S. D. A.

"Extension Work in Farm Electrification," Professor B. A. Jennings,

of Agricultural Engineering, N. Y. State College of Agriculture.

"Farm Question Box," E. W. Mitchell

sections and there has been some insect injury, leaf hoppers and the Colorado potato beetle having been unusually severe this season.

With the exception of a few areas in central and western New York there is enough moisture in the potato soils to assure good growing conditions with normal rainfall from now until digging time. With this state of affairs, a production has been forecast of approximately two and one-half million bushels more than last year, but still approximately one million bushels under the five-year average. The potato price outlook throughout the entire country is not too encouraging, but the drought and high temperature in the northwest states have cut the forecast so that at the present time an increase over last year of about twenty-seven million bushels is estimated. The demand however, due to the business depression has kept the price at a low figure.

The bean crop is looking considerably better than it did at this time a year ago, due principally to the fact that the bean growing sections have had sufficient rainfall. New York State production is estimated at approximately 350,000 bushels more than last fall but due to the drought in the northwest states, the production for the country at large is slightly less than a year ago. New York bean growers should receive a fair price for the crop this year.

Buckwheat is looking good and a normal crop is expected in New York State. However, there is a serious over-production in the country as a whole which may have a depressing effect on the price.

### Good Hay Crop

The hay harvest has been better than last year although it is still under the five-year average of the past. Haying was delayed in many sections due to the showers coming at inopportune times with the result that a large amount of hay became over-ripe with a consequent lowering in quality. While hurting the hay crop, the frequent showers kept the pastures in ideal condition and pastures in New York are now better than they have been for a number of years.

Milk production per cow, due probably to the excellence of the pasture has held up very well making the surplus to be disposed of a little higher than usual. For the country as a whole the production per cow was off materially, averaging a pound per cow per day under the last four years.

### Fruit Crop Fair

Although New York State apples on the whole seem to be in an somewhat poorer

## Chenango County Has League Picnic

LILY Lake, was the scene of the annual Chenango County Dairymen's League Picnic on Wednesday, August 12. More than four hundred people were present at this social and recreational event and all enjoyed the program to the fullest extent. League Director H. J. Kershaw was the speaker of the day and after his talk Director Utter of Allegany County and Rush Lewis one of the organizers of the League gave their opinions on the present dairy situation. Mr. Lewis commented on the fact that in comparison the New York State farmer was in far better shape to meet the coming winter than was his western neighbors. He stated:

"Splendid is the history of your organization, born in the midst of adversity in 1916. It has come up and gone down again into the slough of despond, but while stocks in the stock market are cut in half in value, your investments are still dollar for dollar. We are probably now in the darkest hour, but adjustments will be made; you won't have to be in any bread line this winter and mother will see that you come into the spring with the same waist line."

## Cotton Hits New Low

FARMERS of the South are in dire straits if crop reports, market conditions, and cotton prices mean anything. With the issuing of the Federal Crop Report last week, indicating one of the largest crops the South has had in a long time despite a ten per cent decrease in acreage, the price of cotton dropped to

## 4-H Foresters in New Hampshire

DURING New Hampshire's annual Farm and Home week which was held at Durham the week of August 10-15, 4-H boys and girls took part in a forestry contest. K. E. Barraclough extension forester has announced the winners as follows; the team from Sullivan County with an average of 76% took first place. The members of the team included Paul Smith of Newport, and Clifford and Allen Holmes of Langdon.

The Hillsborough county team was second and the Coos county team third. Amy Shunaman of Litchfield was a member of the Hillsborough group.

## Muscle Shoals Again

Whether the long disputed Muscle Shoals question is any nearer solution is problematical. Last week a plan was advanced whereby the operation of the project would be passed to the hands of private individuals by a lease.

One important aspect of the plan was the announcement that the American

## New York County Notes

GENESEE COUNTY—Although we seem to have plenty of rain of late, yet because of the hot sun everything looks dry and parched. Cucumbers are dying in some fields. Beans look good except in occasional fields which have been struck by blight. Most of the apple orchards look as if the blight had struck them. On close examination one finds a green worm in a web on the half eaten leaf. At Byron, the army worms are proving to be very destructive and seem to follow the area of the hail storm that struck there last June.

Corn is very good and even the golden bantam sweet corn has exceeded its usual height this year. Wheat yielded very heavy and on many farms was threshed from the lot and drawn to market, bringing only 45c a bushel. As it cost about \$1 a bushel to raise, farmers are in a quandry whether to raise wheat next year or not. There is a quantity of last year's wheat which was held and now scarcely finds a market at all. Due to the extremely low prices of wheat it seems that bread and flour should take

another drop in price. One can buy new potatoes at the stores for 25c a peck. Dairy butter is doing better, it is now 25c and eggs are climbing back. String bean picking has begun also early potato digging and cutting of early cabbage. —Mrs. R. E. G.

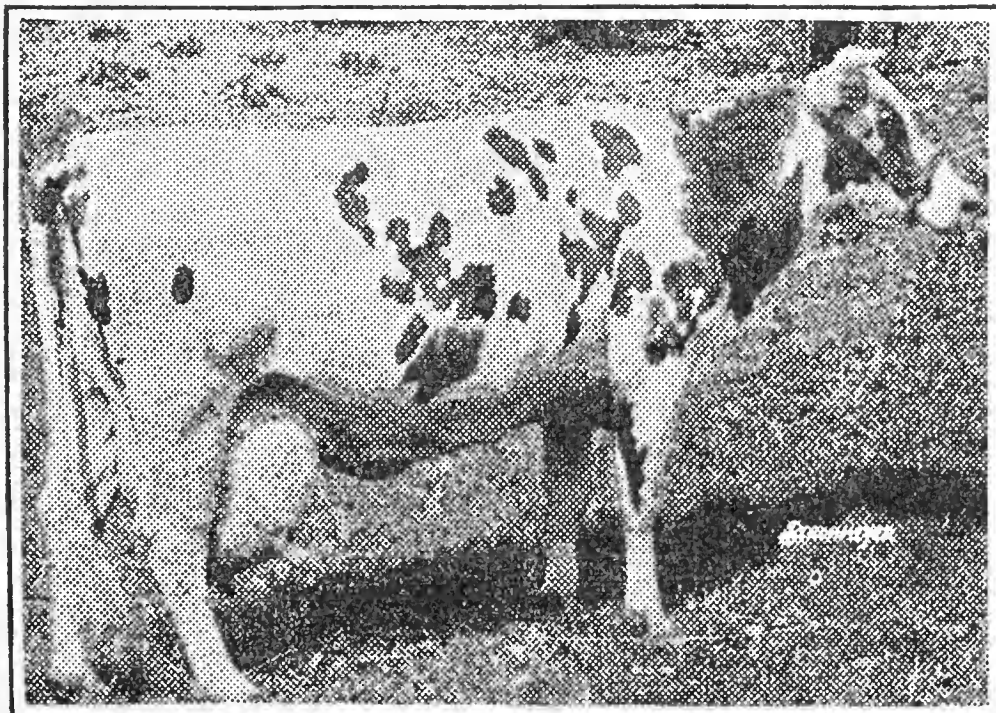
MADISON COUNTY—The drought that came earlier in the summer is broken and crops look well. Haying is done except for some over-ripe fields. Peas and raspberries have been a good crop and many pickers have been hired to harvest them in our vicinity. Eggs and butter are low, of course, but as are the things we buy, and we guess farmers are not suffering more than others by the low prices. All in all this is a good year in spite of the pessimists. —Mrs. C. A. P.

SCOHARIE COUNTY—Much rain through May, June and July caused a reduction in planting. Much land too wet to plant until too late for anything but buckwheat, some of that was not sowed until July 26th.

Most fields of corn have about one half the field poor from water, oats badly lodged. Potatoes poor and many bugs. Wheat looks good. Haying started last of June and is not finished yet, 8th of August. Very little hay got into the barn without getting wet. Third crop of alfalfa coming on good however, no fit weather for curing that crop. Dirt roads are in a shameful condition. Buckwheat is selling for 75c per bu.; Potatoes 70c; Eggs 25c; butter 25c; lard 19c.

Farm Bureau picnic is off, farmers cannot spare the time and roads are under construction. —L. L. G.

YATES COUNTY—A heavy rain this week will take beans, corn, and potatoes to near maturity. These crops are all in fine condition. Wheat is yielding forty bushels to the acre and with eggs at \$9 per case, most of this wheat will be fed to poultry. The second cutting of alfalfa is now under way with a heavy crop, although the price is not as good as last year. Oats and barley now being harvested, apples are a good crop, although pears, plums and peaches will probably be light. Heavy lambs sell at 7½c, which is better than milk at \$1.05 per hundred, with 30c out for hauling. —L. C. W.



May De Kol Francy, a mature Holstein in the herd of E. Parmalee Prentice of Williamstown, Mass. has produced 34,448 pounds (16,000 quarts) of milk containing 1120 pounds of butterfat in 365 days, according to The Holstein-Friesian Association of America. She ranks 7th for milk in the nation.





By  
George Marsh

## The Story Thus Far

Jim Stuart rescues Aurore LeBlond, daughter of the head of the rival fur trading post and then falls in love with her. Paradis, who works for Aurore's father, is bitterly jealous.

Jim, planning to go North, meets Aurore on the island where they confess their love for each other. Arriving in the Pipestone Country, Jim and his companions, Omar and Esau, are warned against Jingwak, a big medicine man in league with Paradis, and are advised to leave the country.

After several unsuccessful attempts on the lives of Jim and his companions during which Smoke disappears, the party separates. Jim and Omar befriend an Indian of the Pipestone. Esau goes on ahead escaping Paradis and his followers by shooting the Windigo Rapids, a feat previously unaccomplished.

Jim and Omar proceed and learn of a contest of magic between the famous, Jingwak and Esau.

\* \* \*

At the fire swart faces turned grey with dread.

Suddenly, out of the hush, lifted a voice as from the grave. A spirit was speaking. With caught breath the audience stiffened.

"The stranger from the land where the sun sleeps is no shaman. He came from the trader at the House of The Setting Sun, the home of devils."

Concealed in the gloom outside the fire-glow, with knives loosened in sheaths and loaded guns, Jim and Omar watched, tense with strain.

"Where is this conjuror," asked the sepulchral voice, "who tells the Ojibwas his magic is stronger than that of Jingwak, my brother? He is not here! He fears the wrath of Jingwak, the great Shaman."

Jim's muscles stiffened. The moment had come. It was time to strike—but where was Esau?

### A Challenge

Again the voice of the spirit in the tipi challenged the strange shaman to appear and work his magic. Still the sorcerer who had ridden the Rapids of the Windigo did not answer.

"He's not here!" whispered Jim. "We'd better work toward the canoe."

But the man at his side, whose fingers clamped on the horn handle of a knife as he peered at the medicine lodge, stood motionless.

"The stranger has the heart of a rabbit. His mouth is full of lies. He hides from the magic of Jingwak!"

With a glance at the spellbound Indians, Jim took Omar's arm. "Come on! They'll go crazy in a minute! We'll be cut off from the canoe!"

Then the iron fingers of Omar dug into Jim's arm as he muttered, "Look!"

Beside the medicine lodge stood an apparition. From the nodding head, above a chalk-white mask with eye holes and a grimacing mouth, rose the antlers of a caribou. On the skin-clad body writhed painted snakes. At the sash hung the medicine bag and shell rattle of a conjuror.

A suppressed "Ah!" swept the startled Ojibwas. "The shaman! The strange shaman!"

Then from the horned head lifted shrieks of despair, groans of agony, the wailing of a creature in torture. There was a pause.

Wide eyed, the electrified Indians waited for the funeral voice from the mask.

"I have come, oh Jingwak! Otchig, the shaman from God's Lake who fears not your magic is here!"

Silence, ominous, foreboding, blanketed black forest and murk-shrouded lake. Then the drunken scream of a loon broke the spell. A shudder, like a wind ripple across still water, swept the Ojibwas.

But from the tipi of Jingwak came no sound.

"Come forth, oh magician with the split tongue! Otchig, the shaman from God's Lake laughs at your medicine!"

Still the lodge of Jingwak gave no answer.

From the squatted Ojibwas rose murmurs of surprise. Why did not Jingwak speak?

### Paradis Takes a Hand

Suddenly, in the gloom across the fire, sounded heated words. Jim's eyes turned from the horned shape by the medicine lodge. An inflamed face, lit by the glow, faded into the darkness. It was Paradis.

"Does Jingwak, the friend of the trader, Paradis, fear the magic of Otchig that he hides his face?"

Low groans greeted the strange behavior of the mute conjuror in the tent.

"He's afraid to come out!" whispered Jim, excitedly. "What's Esau done to him?"

The half-breed's answer was a fierce squeeze of the arm.

Shortly, above the murmuring of the

Indians lifted the voice of Jinaw, the Rattle-Snake: "The strange shaman has put a spell upon Jingwak!"

There was a movement in the medicine lodge. The door flap was thrust aside and the conjuror crawled slowly out. As he rose, the rat-like eyes in the painted face, avoiding the mask of Otchig, shifted furtively from side to side. The hand holding the shell rattle shook.

"He's quit! Esau's got him! We'd better work around behind to hold 'em off, if they rush!" breathed Jim.

"No, de Indian believe Esau—wait! I tak' care of Paradees!"

"Look, men of the Sturgeon, on the great Wabeno!" jeered the voice from the chalk-white mask, as Jingwak's hunted eyes fell before the rows of fire-lit faces. "His friend, the spirit, asks me for magic! Behold the medicine of Otchig!"

Thrusting both hands dramatically above the antlered head-dress, the shaman made mysterious passes, as he crooned a wild sing-song. Then, with an ear-torturing scream, he stiffened his arms and sliced the air, downward, to his side.

"Without blood I have taken his ears!" announced the voice from the mask. "Go to him and behold the magic of Otchig."

The desperate Jingwak turned to escape into the blackness of the spruce, but Jinaw and two Ojibwas were on him and dragged the panic-stricken sorcerer back to the fire. Pushing aside the long hair which hung to his shoulders, the Rattle-Snake exposed the sides of Jingwak's head to the view of the astounded Ojibwas.

The ears had been removed close to the skull!

### Jingwak Escapes

For a hushed interval the awed Ojibwas gaped in wonder at this proof of Otchig's magic. Then with a roar there was a rush for the imposter who had deceived them with his boasting. But the terrified Jingwak wrenched free of the arms that held him and disappeared in the blackness.

At the same time Jim and Omar cut back to the shore to head off Paradis, but he had foreseen defeat and his canoe had lost itself in the shadows. Furious at having the man who had hunted them slip through their fingers, Jim and Omar returned to the fire.

Then Jinaw shouted for silence, while the triumphant Esau gathered the fruits of his victory. To the rumors which had carried his fame through the Sturgeon Lakes he had now added the testimony of the naked eye. The last doubter convinced. He had won!

Eagerly the mercurial red men waited while the great shaman, Otchig, removed his costume. Then Esau addressed them. Going back to God's Lake, he told of the respect for fair dealing in which the Indians had held the elder Stuart and his son; how many had wept when Jim was sent to the Lake of the Sand Beaches; how,

American Agriculturist, August 22, 1931 because he loved him as a son, he, himself, had followed. The devil story of Jingwak, the liar, which had kept the hunters from the post, was the invention of Paradis, to hold the fur trade. No devils would dare live where the shaman, Otchig, made his home, for he would cut off their heads as well as ears. Jingwak and the Frenchman they would never see again. Esau told them, if the people wished it, he would come each summer and make medicine at the great stone. And soon in the little Moon of the Spirit, when the trails were broken for sledding, he would bring flour and trade-goods for those who found the journey too long to the House of the Sunset.

In turn Jim and Omar spoke to the hunters, warning them that Paradis was now an outlaw, and inviting them to Sunset House. Then shaking the hand of the Indians, some of whom Stuart had reason to believe had fought him and Omar on the portage trail, Jim and his men headed back to camp.

As his paddle tore the water, he laughed in his relief and joy: "We've won! We've won! Aurore! D'you hear, down there in the city? I'm coming back to you, girl; I've won!"

### CHAPTER XXIV

"YOU foxy old devil! You deserve the Victoria Cross!"

For the twentieth time Jim hugged the lean frame of the grinning Esau, as they stood at their camp-fire.

"You knew before we left the post that Jingwak was this Makwa, without ears, you had run out of Wolf River years ago. But how in thunder did you find it out; you never saw him?"

"W'en I hear dat Jingwak and Paradees scare de hunter from Sunset House wid devil story, I remember dat ees de same talk dis Makwa mak 'at de Wolf Riviere. Den some Indian tell me dat Jingwak wear hees hair ver' long. Makwa would do dat to hide de ear he lose, ah-hah! W'en de eople, here, tell me w'at he look lak'—den I know he ees Makwa."

"And you played him like a master! That was your father's conjuring outfit you wore. I remember it; you showed it to me, once."

"My fader was beeg shaman of de four medicine lodge of de Midewiwin," laughed the old unbeliever in sorcery. "He show me all de trick, but he nevaire tak' de ear off widout blood. Dat was de beeg magic!"

"Big magic? Wait till the story reaches Pipestone and the south. They'll have you taking off his head instead of his ears. I guess Andrew Christie's eyes'll open when he sees the fur you'll get for us by this night's work." And the grateful Jim again hugged the old man whose smoke-tanned face, like old leather, beamed with his content.

"Good t'ing Esau take off hees ear," grunted Omar through his pipestem, his eyes snapping. "I cut out Makwa's

(Continued on Page 11)

## HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To keep a water jug or bag cool  
dont hide it in the shade.

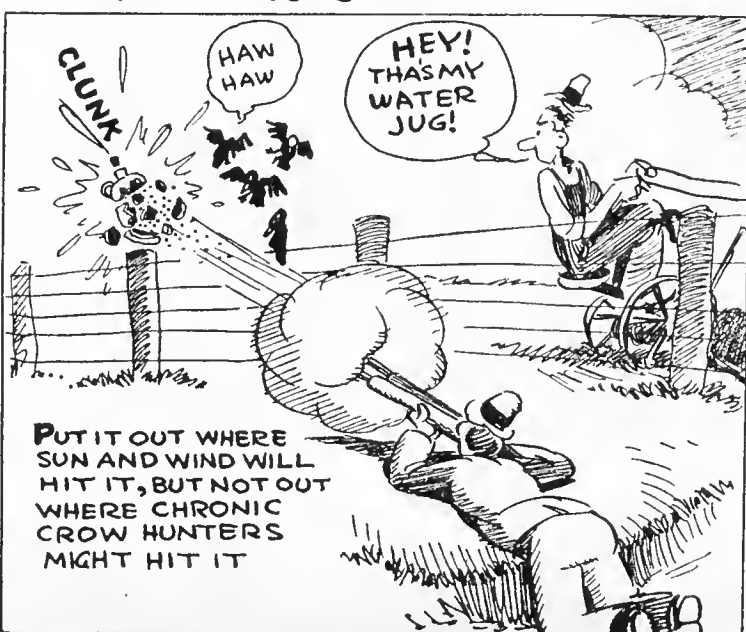
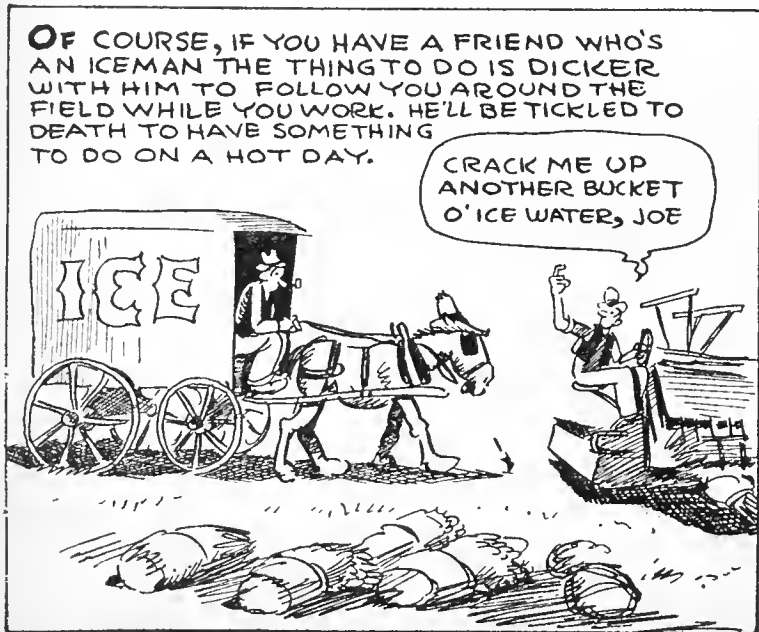
### To Keep Your Water Jug Cool

Cover the jug with a wet burlap sack  
and put it right out where sun and  
wind will hit it.


By Ray Inman

The rapid evaporation of the  
wet burlap will keep the jug  
COLD. TRY IT!

I.W.D.







# The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

## Photo Coloring and Show Card Courses

I wonder if you can inform me whether the \_\_\_\_\_ company is reliable or not. They give a course in photo coloring and I would like to know about them.

THIS is one of many requests received daily inquiring about correspondence courses in photo coloring and showcard writing.

We believe that most of these com-

### Quick Service

"I RECEIVED your letter and am glad to hear from you about the letter I wrote you. I am a reader of A.A. and find it a very interesting paper, and also find the Service Bureau a very fine bureau for quick service and action. With the interesting reading and service which the farm folks get no doubt that we farmers will be your greatest friends forever."

panies are primarily engaged in selling a correspondence course and that they cannot supply all graduates with employment. Money invested in such courses, we feel, would be largely wasted, therefore, unless one were particularly adapted to such work and were prepared to work up a business on their own. In the last ten years our Service Bureau has investigated literally hundreds of these propositions many of which are exactly similar to this one. In some cases, and this may be one, it happens that the instruction

furnished by the company is worth something, but the employment promise somehow does not come true. There are schools that do give help in correcting papers submitted by the students but any good library can furnish several books giving similar instruction without any cost.

As far as commercial artistic work is concerned, the cities are filled with hundreds of graduates of good commercial schools, many of whom are now out of work. These people, already trained artists, can be secured at nominal prices by companies desiring commercial work, so you can see they would not be interested in an amateur who had only taken a correspondence course.

### We Told You So

LAST week we cautioned our readers against any scheme that offered to auction real estate in which an advanced commission was charged. We have a little further information from the Better Business Bureau in regard to the individual who advanced such a scheme.

"John W. Gugliucci's operations have not been confined to the real estate field, as he has been engaged in stock-selling activities and other lines of business. We are informed that in 1927 the Attorney General of New York State made an investigation of his activities in the sale of Miller bonds and Federated Radio stock, as a result of which a final injunction was issued against Gugliucci on March 18, 1927.

"In 1927, two indictments were obtained

against Gugliucci in Providence, Rhode Island, one charging larceny and the other perjury. On the perjury charge he was sentenced to serve eight years in the state prison. We are informed that he was later paroled and the sentence was suspended on the charge of embezzlement with proviso that Gugliucci leave the state of Rhode Island."

### Under Frozen Stars

(Continued from Page 10)

heart for sure, eef anyt'ing happen to dat great shaman, Otchig."

"Otchig, the strange shaman from the west!" chuckled Jim. "You clever rascal! When Jingwak saw that the man who took his ears at Wolf River had called his bluff, he hung to that lodge of his like a fox to his hole! Do you suppose he had guessed before this who you were?"

"Mebbe so. Jinaw say dat Paradees look hard for me before eet grow dark. I know he do dis, so I land on oder side an' cross de island tru de bush."

"Well, whether Jingwak knew who you were or not, he was afraid of you, and Paradis would never have let you perform if he had found you before the show started. Of course, when you finally appeared, he didn't dare interfere. The Ojibwas had come for a thrill—and they surely got it. So did I."

(Continued next week)

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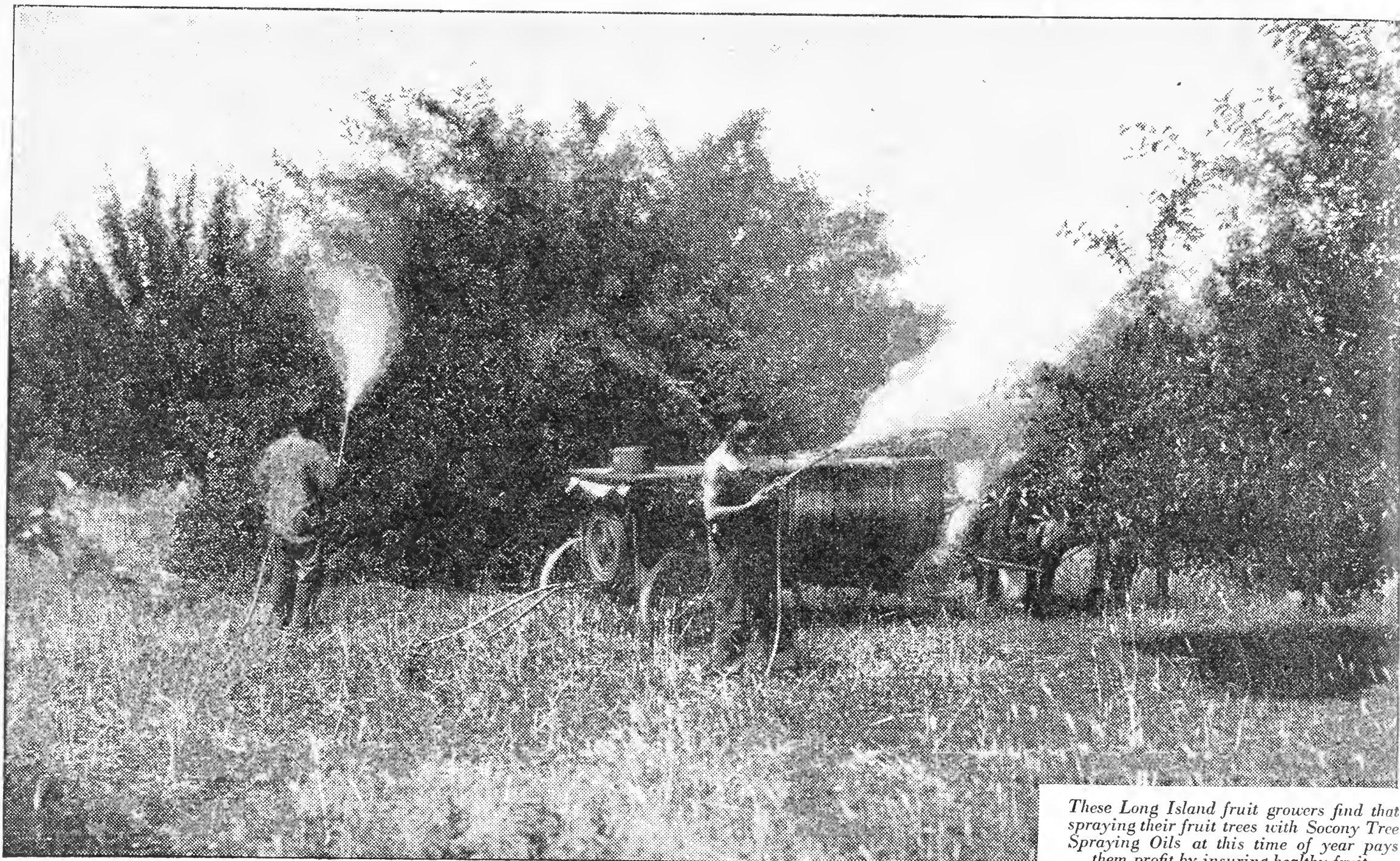
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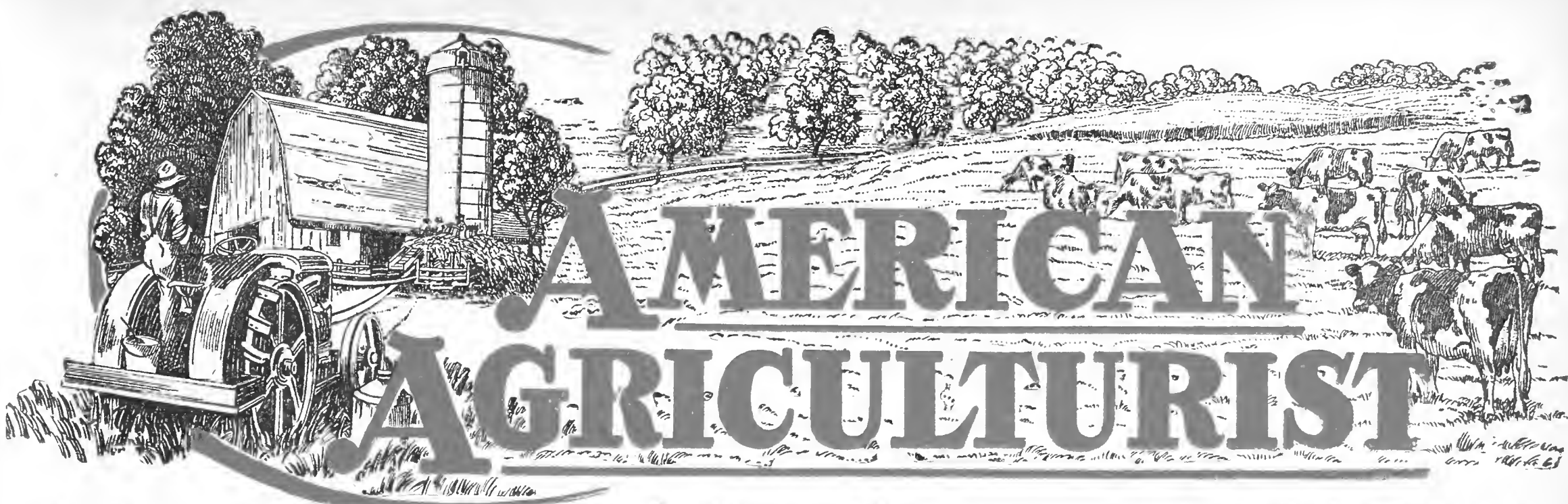
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## Are All Fairs Doomed?

*No--the Future Will Bring Fewer But Better Ones*

By E. R. EASTMAN

THE trouble is with most of us fathers and mothers after we get out of our youth, we forget what it is like to be a boy or girl; we forget the point of view of the child and fail to realize that a boy's or girl's problems, seemingly unimportant to us, are just as important to them as anything that seems momentous to us grown folk. Do you not remember how you felt years ago on the morning of the day that you were going to the circus or to the county fair? Do you remember with what great anticipation you caught a young rooster the day before and after it was beheaded helped mother pick it for the picnic dinner? Can you not remember how you felt when you got up early when the great day came, helped to do the chores, gave your neck and ears the best scrubbing they had had in weeks, and how impatient you were to see the horses and buggies or the old Democrat wagons go by loaded to the gunwales on their way to the fair? You were impatient because your folks were so slow, in your opinion, in getting started. Do you remember when at last you came on to the fair grounds and after going down to the maple grove in the back of the grounds to tie

the horses, how you could hardly wait to get back up to the center of the grounds where the tuneful merry-go-round or the fascinating side show man all were holding forth?

Every summer in recent years I pass the fair grounds where, on September mornings of youthful days, I spent many happy hours. Today the high board fence around the old fair grounds is gone, the buildings have been removed, and crops grow in the race track. Although those crops are grown by a good friend of mine and a splendid farmer, and are among the best in the whole valley, I seldom look at them without a little regret because of the passing of the fair which gave pleasure and profit to the entire community years ago.

When one thinks of these fairs that no longer exist and realizes that they are fast disappearing throughout the country, he wonders if soon there will be no more fairs left. Why have so many of these once successful community enterprises fallen by the wayside? One answer is, we do not need as many fairs as we did in the horse and wagon days. A five or ten mile trip to attend a fair a quarter century or more ago was a long way, longer than many times

that distance today. In these days of rapid transportation there are still too many fairs. Another reason why so many fairs are failing is that a lot of them fail to serve the purpose of agricultural education for which they are intended and for which the state pays large sums in premium money.

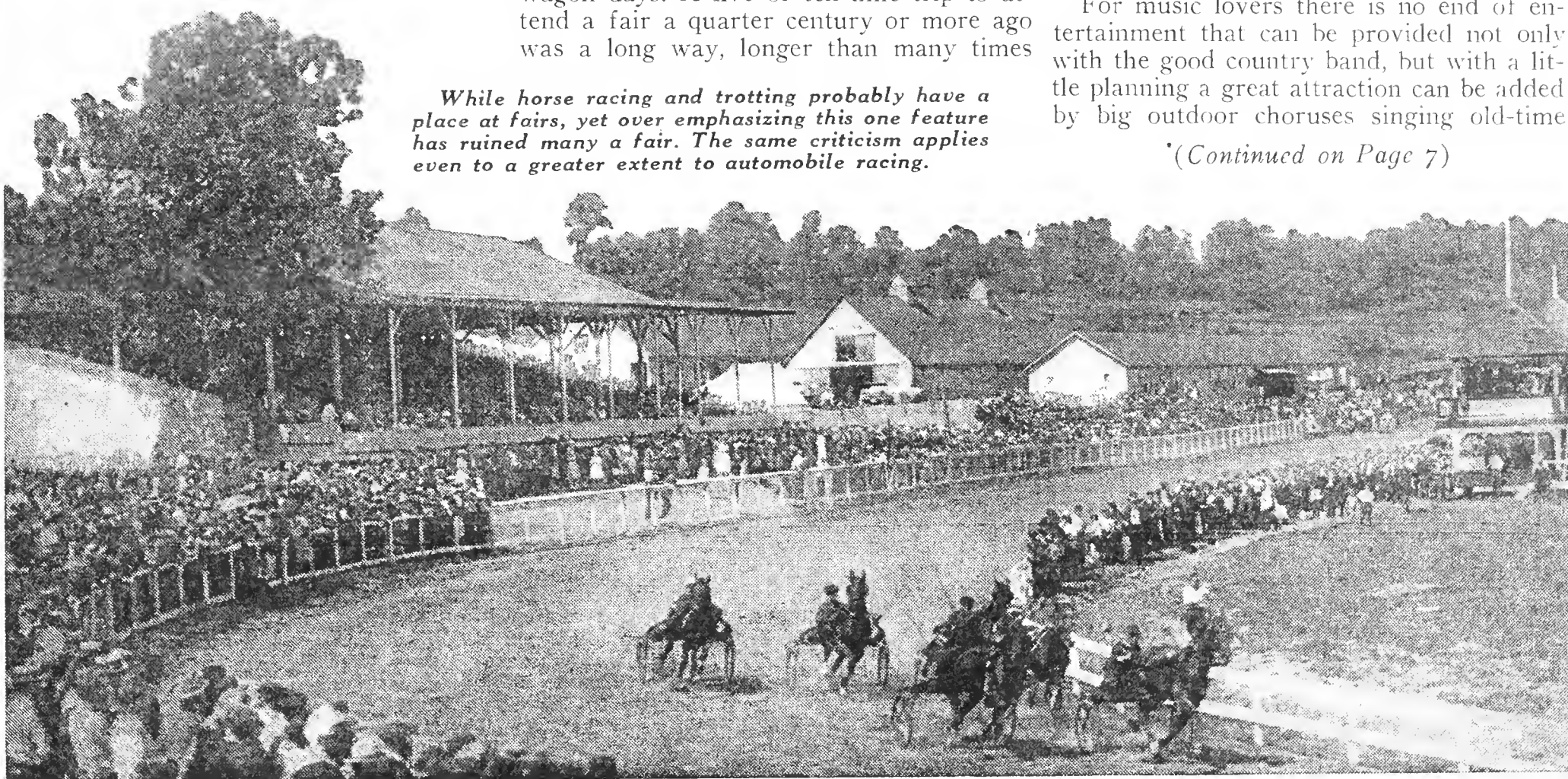
As I see it, a successful fair must serve two purposes. It must give those who attend, a wholesome and entertaining recreation and it must concentrate in its exhibits representative crops and animals, showing the best farm practices of the entire locality.

Dozens of fairs have been ruined by rotten midways; by too many poor shows and too few good exhibits. I am glad to say that many fair managers are learning the bitter lesson. Gambling laws are being enforced and the proprietors of indecent shows are being prosecuted. More and more successful fair managers are finding wholesome recreation that attract larger crowds each year. For example, one of the real purposes of a county fair is to bring old friends and acquaintances together for a real visit. How nice it is to greet again friends that perhaps you have not seen before since last fair time. Many go just to visit.

For music lovers there is no end of entertainment that can be provided not only with the good country band, but with a little planning a great attraction can be added by big outdoor choruses singing old-time

*(Continued on Page 7)*

*While horse racing and trotting probably have a place at fairs, yet over emphasizing this one feature has ruined many a fair. The same criticism applies even to a greater extent to automobile racing.*





# Women's Work at Fairs

## Read Rules and Prevent Disappointment

**J**UST at this time of the year, farm women everywhere are busy getting their handicrafts or foodstuffs ready for exhibition at county and state fairs. It would avoid a great deal of disappointment if everyone understood the rules and regulations governing the exhibition and judging of such articles.

The first thing to do is to get a copy of the premium book issued by the committee of the fair at which you expect to display your material. No matter how fine an article may be, if

cation. There are also rules governing the amount of fees to be paid and the final date of payment for such fees. If the material to be exhibited is of a textile or handicraft nature, it should be absolutely immaculate, free from wrinkles or flaws of any sort and should be attractive whether the score card calls for it or not. Even if the judges do not intend to count appearance, it is a law of human nature that an attractive object is more pleasing to the eye than an unattractive one. For instance, if a bed quilt is sent for exhibition, it makes a favorable impression if it is carefully folded, wrapped neatly and clearly labeled, rather than being carelessly bundled and sent in any old way.

If the articles are lacy or dainty in their nature, such as doilies or handkerchiefs, their appearance is improved by being basted carefully on colored cardboard or colored crepe paper. This shows the pattern to advantage.

It might be worthwhile for one intending to exhibit at fairs to observe



Maybe he is going to the State Fair to take part in the American Agriculturist-Farm Bureau Horseshoe Pitching Contest. We believe in starting them young.

it does not fall within a certain classification or meet certain requirements laid down by the Fair Committee, it may fail of a score. The rules governing such exhibits are usually stated very clearly, either in the front of the book or under each separate classifi-

### Smart for School



3262

**GIRL'S DRESS PATTERN NUMBER 3262** is ideal for school wear. It is patterned here in a sheer worsted, which is very popular for fall wear. A printed cotton or a rayon novelty would also be very well adapted for this design. The pattern cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, and 12 years. Size 8 requires 2 yards of 39-inch material with  $\frac{5}{8}$  yard of 35-inch contrasting and a leather belt. Price, 15c.

### Becomingly Slender



3221

**DRESS PATTERN NUMBER 3221** is shown in the original model of printed crepe silk in garnet red coloring combined with eggshell crepe for contrast. The woman of heavier build will appreciate the flat slimness of the hipline and the added effect of length, which is effected by the applied band at the front of the bodice, carried down to meet the hip band. The jabot bodice frill serves to narrow the breadth. Pattern cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48-inches bust measure. Size 36 requires  $3\frac{3}{4}$  yards of 39-inch material with  $\frac{5}{8}$  yard of 35-inch contrasting and  $4\frac{3}{4}$  yards of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch banding. Price, 15c.

**TO ORDER:** Write name, address, pattern, sizes and numbers correctly and clearly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps. Add 12c for one of the new fall catalogs, and address to **PATTERN Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.**

# two

CAN DO IT

EASIER THAN

# one

AND YOU GET TWO  
IN FELS-NAPTHA

When you do your wash with Fels-Naptha, you get the *extra* help of two cleaners. The *extra* help of soap and naptha, instead of soap alone.

Naptha is excellent for dissolving grease. Fels-Naptha, your nose will prove, brings you *plenty* of naptha combined with unusually good golden soap. And common sense will tell you that when you get these two active cleaners tackling your wash together—it's bound to be easier on you, and easier on the clothes, too.

Just try it! Wash any way you wish. Use tub or machine. Use hot, lukewarm, or even cool water. Soak your clothes or boil them. But use Fels-Naptha! See how quickly dirt disappears—how sweetly clean your clothes come—without hard rubbing

on your part. Notice, too, how gently Fels-Naptha treats your hands. (There is soothing glycerine in Fels-Naptha, you know.) Remember, you can have this *extra* help to lighten every wash, and all your household cleaning—just say Fels-Naptha to your grocer!

**Special Offer**—We'll be glad to send every user of laundry soap a sample bar of Fels-Naptha and a Fels-Naptha Chipper. Many women who chip Fels-Naptha into their washing machines, tubs or basins find this chipper handier than a knife. Use the chipper and Fels-Naptha to make fresh, golden soap chips (that contain plenty of naptha!) just as you need them. Send only 4 cents in stamps to help cover postage, and we'll mail you the chipper and sample bar without further cost. Write today. Fels & Company, Phila., Pa. Dept. 1-8-29.

## FELS-NAPTHA

THE GOLDEN BAR WITH THE CLEAN NAPTHA ODOR

the fancy work display in department stores, for they are always looking for new and attractive ways to display their articles.

If it happens to be baked goods which one is exhibiting, this means that extra care must be taken at the last minute in order that the food shall arrive in first class condition as to appearance and flavor. Again, the directions of the fair committee should be followed very carefully, for oftentimes loaves of bread or cake of a certain size are specified; furthermore it may be sponge cake or butter cake which is called for and if the object is entered in the wrong class this automatically throws it out of competition and judges have no authority to judge it. If these facts are understood by the public, much disappointment may be avoided.

At some of the fairs, it is arranged that the judges give lecture-demonstrations to exhibitors showing upon what points they base their judgment. If it is at all possible to attend one of these lecture-demonstrations, by all means do so, for in that way it is possible to get information which is not available in any other manner.

For preserved and canned foods a very attractive effect is obtained if the containers are uniform in size and shape, the labels placed at the same height from the bottom and all arranged in a systematic grouping. Here again, it is important to read the regulations governing the display; some call for a group of five different vegetables, for instance, or group of five different jellies, whereas others call for these articles to be judged singly. It is then up to the discretion of the exhibitor as to how she will enter her goods. Needless to say, the food within the jars is of prime importance, its appearance, its pack, its firmness, and its flavor, all entering into consideration.

In any case, the chief items considered by judges are attractiveness and quality. In order to be sure that your entry is correct, the rules will give you that information. Whether you win a prize or not, it is always a satisfaction

to know that you have helped to make your fair a success by entering into its class competitions.

### Watermelon Rind Pickle

**C**LEAN the rind, cut in small pieces, weigh, and soak in a salt solution made of one-fourth cup of salt, to each quart of water. The next morning drain off the salt and cook the rind in clear water until tender. For each two pounds of rind, allow a pickle solution consisting of two pounds of sugar, one pint vinegar, one pint water, one lemon sliced thin, one tablespoon cinnamon, one teaspoon each of cloves and allspice. Cook the rind in the pickle mixture until clear. Seal in sterile hot jars.



**"CUDDLES" RAG DOLL NUMBER B 5689** would delight the heart of any child. Material in the package includes tinted material for the doll itself, red and white print for the dress and red binding for trim, white cambric for underclothes, lace, shoes, and black yarn for the wig. This is a very practical and attractive toy. Price, 85c. Order from the Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.



# We Enjoyed Yellowstone Park

## A.A. Party Was Favored With Fine Weather and Congenial Companions

ON Saturday, August 1, a group of people collected at Grand Central Station, New York City, to start on American Agriculturist's first tour to Yellowstone Park. All during that first day, additional members of the party were taken on the train and as all became better acquainted with each other, friendships began to develop. By the time we reached Buffalo that evening, our party of eighty-six was complete with Mr. V. L. BeDell of the Northern Pacific Railway acting as tour escort and Mrs. Grace Watkins Hockett, Household Editor of the American Agriculturist, in the capacity of hostess.

Each railway over whose lines we travelled sent a representative with us to act as an escort as far as the line extended, the New York Central man going with us as far as Chicago, the Burlington Route representative attending us from Chicago to St. Paul. The Northern Pacific escort was with us all the way from New York and back again. He had planned all the details of the trip and we travellers had no worry about train connections, bus fares, tips to waiters or porters or any of the small confusions which might arise if one attempted such a journey alone.

Our first long stop was in Chicago where we were taken for a sight-seeing bus ride around the city. It was very gratifying to have pointed out to us the desirable features of this great city instead of its undesirable features which are always kept before our eyes in the newspapers. We found that Chicago has wonderful parks, wherein children are invited to play on the grass rather than being warned always to keep off.

After leaving Chicago, we travelled along the Burlington Route which whisked us westward across the State of Illinois to Savanna, and thence northwestward along the scenic Mississippi River to St. Paul.

The friendly green hills of New York and other eastern states had long since changed to wide flat fields of corn and grain. We saw some dairy cattle and many hog pastures. The crops looked green in this part of the country, the corn being of a height to which we were not accustomed.

We left St. Paul via the Northern Pacific Railway and awoke next morning in North Dakota. The Jamestown, North Dakota, members of the Chamber of Commerce met us in their automobiles and took us for a ride around their delightful little city of approximately five thousand people. This progressive town has three municipal parks under the direction of the Municipal Park Board which has taxation powers. They employ recreation directors for the parks, and, although it was early morning when we drove through, there were many children playing there under their supervision. There was also a tourist camp which was most attractive.

The type of farming in that section is rapidly changing from wheat growing to that of more diversified crops. There was a new creamery being built and, although the fact is not generally

advertised, the largest horse meat factory in the world is located there. We were told that most of this horse meat is canned and sent to Europe where it appears as a regular item in the meat markets.

The corn is of a short variety and under normal conditions would not be as tall as that we had seen in Illinois. As we proceeded further westward, we noted the effects of recent hot weather and drought conditions on the growing crops. We stopped at Bismarck, the capital of North Dakota, where we were greeted in a short address by

scenery again had changed to the sagebrush and rocky plateaus which distinguish western Montana from eastern Montana which lies in the lower Yellowstone Valley. Our first stop after boarding the buses was at the Flying D ranch near Anceney. The ranch is owned by Child and Anceney and covers 30,000 acres, an area about 32x20 miles. On this ranch are 19,000 head of cattle, 600 of which are grown each year for use at the Park ranch. About 600 horses are kept for the use of the cowboys employed there.

By this time we were getting hungry

reached the dining room for our supper, the sun was setting. It seems that sunsets at this point are particularly gorgeous, and the college girl who was waiting on us at the table called our attention to it. It was just time for Old Faithful to erupt, for, as you probably know, this particular geyser can be depended upon to perform with unfailing regularity from forty to seventy minutes apart. There is always a breathless expectancy about the crowd which assembles when the geyser is about to erupt, and for once the visiting tourists are silent.

Most of the people in the dining room rose to get a full view of the scene which greeted our eyes when Old Faithful came into action with this gorgeous sunset as a background. Some of us felt that nothing could be more beautiful, but that night when a search light was played on the geyser in action, it gave a feeling of unreality, as if we had been transported into fairy land.

Every stop we made was at a different lodge and while all were similar, each had its distinct characteristics which set it apart from all the others. All are made of the natural timbers left in the rough, but the layouts are different and the decorations and furnishings vary according to the taste of the decorator. The lodge itself serves much as the main lobby of a hotel, where one may get information, lounge in comfortable chairs, register in and out, or any similar business. The dining room and the recreation hall are a part of this main center. For sleeping, the guests are assigned to cabins, some for one individual or two, or in the two-room cabins for a party of more. It is a very interesting arrangement and is mostly efficiently managed.

College boys and girls staff the lodges and cabins and in addition to their ability to work, must be able to qualify as entertainers before they are hired. These boys and girls not only clean the cabins, serve the meals, and hustle the baggage, but they provide group singing when buses arrive and depart, and stage most clever and amusing entertainments for the guests in the evening. It is a strenuous life, but they seem to like it. One very interesting incident of an evening's entertainment was the announcement of the first engagement of the season which had just been discovered to exist between one of the "heavers" and one of the "pack-rats", in Yellowstone Park lingo meaning, a waitress and a porter. Other terms which they apply to these delightful young people are: "Dudes", yellow bus tourists; "sagebrushers", auto camp tourists; "savages", camp employees;

(Continued on Page 7)

This is the picture of the A. A. Yellowstone tour taken at Mandan, North Dakota. Mrs. Hockett, Household Editor of American Agriculturist, who acted as hostess on the trip, can be seen seated in the center of the group. The feather head dress proves her claim that she was initiated into the Sioux Tribe. Her new Indian name is "Blue Sky."

### Resolved

That the members of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Yellowstone party wish to express their appreciation to Mrs. Grace Watkins Hockett for her untiring efforts in making our trip so pleasant and entertaining.

With pleasant memories,

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Cole,  
Mr. John H. Van Dyke,  
Mr. and Mrs. John H. Fanning,  
Mr. and Mrs. John H. Groll,  
Mr. and Mrs. Walter James,  
Mrs. Louise M. Hamilton,  
Mrs. Tressa Roosa,  
Mrs. Anna J. Trowbridge,  
Mr. F. F. Seybold,

Committee.

Joseph A. Kitchen, Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor. We were then taken for a bus and automobile trip through the capital city and on out to Mandan, North Dakota, where a ceremony was staged for us by a group of Sioux Indians or Dakotahs. A feature of this ceremonial was the initiation into their tribe of the Household Editor, who was christened with the name of Marpy-Towin, meaning Blue Sky.

There was much dancing around in a circle to the accompaniment of drums played by the chief in full regalia. There was also much hand shaking with the typical Indian salute of "How." The large illustration which accompanies this story shows the entire party of American Agriculturist tourists with the Sioux Indians who greeted us at Mandan.

For the second time since leaving New York, our watches were set back an hour and we proceeded as fast as a very speedy special train could take us to our next stop, which was Bozeman, Montana, where we took buses for our entrance into Yellowstone Park. Accompanying us on the trip from Mandan to Bozeman was H. W. Byerly, General Immigration Agent of the Northern Pacific, who visited with members of our group and discussed with them the agricultural conditions of the country through which we were passing and incidentally told us how the Bad Lands came to be. There was once a great underground fire which consumed the organic matter which underlay the earth's surface; then the surface settled irregularly, due to the action of wind and weather, these queerly shaped formations which characterize the Bad Lands were left.

When we awoke in Montana, the

and our next stop was at Karst's Dude ranch in the picturesque Gallatin Valley. A dude ranch, as you must know, is a ranch house which has been made to serve the purposes of the increasing tourists travelling through the West. A dude is anyone who buys a ticket and goes on a tour and the term does not have the implications of "sissy" which it formerly had in the popular mind.

We entered Yellowstone Park at West Yellowstone and got our first sight of the famous hot springs, paint pots, and smaller geysers soon after our entrance. All are familiar with the action of geysers, but paint pots, because they are less picturesque, are not so generally known. They look and sound about as much like boiling mush as anything else, and the heat and steam which emanate from them help to carry out that impression. However, they are really boiling mud and some of them have a distinctly sulphurous smell.

Wild life abounds in the Park, and on our journey that day we saw a deer swim the river alongside our bus and on the other side a female elk with her young. As we approached the Old Faithful Inn, where we spent the night, the bears increased in abundance, for they have discovered that where human being live and discard their garbage, the bear will have easy pickings. It was amusing to see a bear stop alongside the road and wait for us to throw out candy or any small tidbits which we had with us. If we disappointed him, he would look down the road and wait for the next car.

The weather was perfect when we arrived at Old Faithful. By the time we were checked in at our cabins, and





## Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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## Country Life Conference Discusses Your Problems

IT would have been impossible for any gathering to have chosen a more important subject than the one which was discussed last week at the annual American Country Life Conference at Cornell. That subject was rural government. Leading men of the country interested in the problems of rural life came together for a week to discuss such topics as: county organization and management, village and township government, taxation, rural education, public health and welfare as they relate to rural districts and rural planning, including such topics as land utilization, forests, electrification, and roads.

The program included leaders like Liberty Hyde Bailey whom President Theodore Roosevelt made Chairman of the Country Life Commission when it was organized in 1908, Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Governor of New York State, Frank O. Lowden, formerly Governor of Illinois and prominent in the leadership of farm affairs for a lifetime, and a long list of state and national leaders and thinkers interested in rural community affairs.

Several hundred people, including many local county supervisors and farm organization leaders were in attendance throughout the week.

It is impossible to report all of the addresses given at the conference in these columns but we will do better than this in the next few issues by giving you the high points and outstanding conclusions made by the speakers on the vital subjects of rural government and local taxation. Some of the most interesting points discussed early in the conference before we went to press are on this page.

### "How Long Can This Go On?"

WE are pleased to see the important problem of rural taxation receiving the attention that it is now getting because out of the discussion and study there is sure to come help for the over-taxed farmer. In fact in New York State some help has already been received.

In talking on the subject of rural government, Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, said at the County Life Conference last week that the heaviest burden resting upon the farmer today is the taxes levied upon his land. "A few years ago," stated Governor Lowden, "the Federal Department of Agriculture found that the average taxes took about 30 per cent of the

net income of the farmer. The percentage must be considerably larger now. We then have this situation: The farming population is in round numbers about 25 per cent of our entire population; it receives but about 10 per cent of our national income; it pays 30 per cent of this income in taxes; the other 75 per cent of our population receives about 90 per cent of the total income and pays on an average of about 10 per cent of its income in taxes. How long can this glaring inequality go on without disaster to agriculture?"

One of the remedies proposed by Governor Lowden for the present unfair tax situation is a less number of local government units and more efficiency in local government. He pointed out as a rather extreme example that in Cook County, Illinois, the county which contains the City of Chicago, there are 392 independent local governments. "Is it any wonder," said the Governor, "that Chicago, with all its vast resources, should be in distress?" He said further, "the town or township as it is sometimes called is a unit of government which has largely survived its usefulness. No one but the town assessor knows what its boundaries are. In the days of slow travel the township was necessary. Today it is a burden upon the local taxpayer. In my own state we formerly had town collectors of taxes. We still have them in New York. These officials did little and were allowed 2 per cent upon taxes paid. During my service as governor we abolished these township collectors who, as it happened, were the only town officers not protected by the constitution. The result has been a direct saving to the state of more than two million dollars annually while the taxes have been collected more efficiently by the county officials."

We wish that every Grange and every other local organization which meets regularly during the coming fall and winter would do just what the Country Life Conference did last week, study and discuss these problems of local government and taxation. If the people themselves did do this the discussion would soon be followed by corrective legislation which would save millions of dollars to farm tax payers annually.

## Farm Ownership by Individuals Must Be Maintained

WHEN the historian of the future writes the history of the present day, Dean Liberty Hyde Bailey will be set down as one of the great leaders of thought on rural life problems.

Speaking at the Country Life Conference last week Dr. Bailey said that it begins to look as if our so-called, much boasted efficiency has failed and that before mankind can be happy again it must return to the imponderables—a long word but one which is just as important as it sounds. It means those things not capable of being weighed. In other words according to Dr. Bailey there are simple fundamental compensations of life not capable of being measured in money or other material things which are far more important than dollars and cents, machines or any other of the material things which we moderns strive with such a killing pace to obtain.

Listen to Dr. Bailey in his own words. "If society is to maintain the keepership of the earth and is to develop a civilization based on personal evolution and responsibility we must protect rural sociality against over-standardization, corporatism, metropolitanism and against commercial rather than basic or social values, against external expenditures and supervisions; and society needs to conserve the example of a full honest day's work and also the regulating constructive power of silence in an epoch of din.

"The problem before the conference," Dr. Bailey continued, "is the situation in North America, which was settled in the beginning largely on the basis of family ownership of land, as an escape from the effects of feudalism and repression. To maintain this ownership is still the real objective.

"To maintain a family or personal basis in

agriculture is still the goal for the reason that the development of personality is the highest product of civilization we can yet foresee \* \* \* price is not the measure of human attainment."

We hope our friends will read and re-read these words from one of the great thinkers of the times. Such philosophy as this is especially needed when all society is having so much economic trouble. Money is necessary, of course, on the farm as in the city but there are more of Dr. Bailey's "imponderables" in country life than there are anywhere else, more of the compensations that cannot be measured, less of the confusion and the din of the cities and more of quiet and peace, more opportunity for individuality and a better development of that greatest of institutions for happiness, the family, on the farm and in the country than there are anywhere else. Now is the time to take stock of "imponderables" in rural life. It is the time to count the possessions that really matter yesterday, today and forever.

## Another Plant Disease Conquered

LETTUCE growers will welcome the news that a control has been discovered for bottom rot of lettuce which, it is estimated, has been costing New York State growers about a half million dollars annually. For fifteen years plant disease experts have been hunting for a control method. In 1929 some encouraging progress was made and now our State College of Agriculture makes definite announcement that this disease can be controlled at a cost of about \$25. an acre.

If you are ever tempted to feel that the scientist with his microscope and test tube contributes little or nothing to the farmer who actually produces the crops, think for a moment of the almost numberless diseases and insects which, without control measures devised by these same scientists, would certainly ruin our crops before they could ever be harvested.—H. L. C.

## Poultrymen Not All Pessimistic

ON a recent trip through Western New York considerable optimism was observed among poultrymen. Fortunately, low feed prices have accompanied low egg prices so that poultrymen who have built up high producing flocks have been able to keep going and even show some returns on the right side of the ledger.

Even at that, egg prices did not go as low last spring as some predicted they would, and now the trend seems to be distinctly upward. Because of low prices, poultrymen have culled their flocks more carefully than usual and many who entered the game when it was relatively profitable, were quickly discouraged and either did not raise any chicks this last spring or cut their usual number in half.

While we are not predicting that prices will reach previous years' levels, all the figures indicate that the poultryman will be on equal terms with, if not actually in a better position than producers of other farm products, this coming winter.—H. L. C.

## Eastman's Chestnut

NOTHING if not ambitious, the young minister determined on a plan to gain him greater popularity.

"Well, John," he said to the beadle after service one Sunday. "I was just thinking it might greatly enhance my sermons if you would oblige by saying 'Amen' now and then."

"Right! Right! I weel, sir. But hoo am I tae ken whaun tae say 'Amen'?" inquired sturdy John.

"I'll have a bag o' green peas beside me, John, and if you just sit under the pulpit I'll drop one when I wish you to speak," was the reply.

The following Sunday all went well until of a sudden John exclaimed, hurriedly:

"Amen! amen! amen! amen! amen! amen! amen! amen! amen! am—"

"Hush, John!" the minister whispered. "The bag's burst!"



# A "Fair" Decision

*Joe Hears the Evidence---He Will Be in Syracuse September 7-12*

By WALTER HOOSE,

Assistant Editor, American Agriculturist

BILL GREENE and his neighbor were driving out to the oat field for another load. The hay rigging bounced and rattled as the horses trotted along, for the sky was overcast and this load would wind up the harvest in the neighborhood.

"Going to the State Fair next week, Joe?" said Bill, as he brought the wagon to a stop beside the first shock of oats.

"Oh, I guess not," Joe replied, as he started to throw on the first bundles. "What's the use? If you've been to one fair you've seen them all. I took the wife and kids up to the County Fair one day last week. I guess that's all I can afford this year. Besides," as he walked over to the next shock, "the fair is the same every year. About all I saw last week was two or three good bunches of cows. The midway and horse races seem to be the big attraction. I suppose the State Fairs are about the same thing on a bigger scale."

"That's where you're mistaken," said Bill, starting the team a bit. "Of course, they do have a midway and some horse races, but they're by no means the chief attraction. My boy Harry is going up all the week. You know he belongs to the young farmers' club at the high school and several years ago they started having a sort of camp right on the grounds. I expect he'll get a lot of good ideas on how to save labor. Harry likes the farm, but I never did see anybody quite so anxious to devise new ways of doing things so that he could save a little work."

"Well, I guess that's natural enough,"

haven't had a decent vacation for years and I bet Mary would enjoy it, too. They're going to have room for more

And you should see the machinery exhibits. Every manufacturer in the state has a complete line up at the Fair with



Governor Roosevelt addressing an audience on the State Fair Grounds. The Governor will speak again this year on Thursday, September 10.

cars on the grounds than ever this year and the State Troopers keep things moving. We're going up Thursday and hear the Governor speak."

"Is he going to be there?" asked Joe.

one or two men to tell you exactly how they work. Every new labor saving device you can imagine is shown and they are more than glad to answer any question you have about them. They don't

pitching tournament at the Farm Bureau picnic and he's out to win the State championship this year. You know the Farm Bureau and the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST run the contest every year. Paul Pickard of Cayuga County won last year. We'll probably be able to see the finals. Then, too, almost every county has some sort of an exhibit at the Fair with the best potatoes, corn, apples grown in the county, or the best canned fruit or loaf of bread or cherry pie made by the Home Bureau members. Prizes are offered for the most attractive booth. Our county took third place last year. And then there is the county herd which is an exhibit of the best four or five cows from the county together with the best sire and these are judged from the standpoint of utility and production as well as for show purposes. Believe me, Joe, it is worth your time."

"Well, I suppose that would be interesting," confessed Joe, as he threw the last bundle onto the load and after climbing up and seating himself continued, "The more I think of it the more I believe that I'll try to go. Do they have any poultry exhibit?"

"I'll say they do," said Bill. "The poultry show at the State Fair is considered one of the best in the country. Another thing you don't want to miss is the old time agricultural museum. It's called the Daniel P. Witter Museum and contains the old farm tools that our great grandfathers used. Jared Van Wagenen will be there and they will have old time singing and fiddling contests and men to show how they used



The Old Time Agricultural Museum is always crowded. Here visitors are being shown how the old settlers made shingles.

laughed Joe, "Jim's been pestering me about going more or less. He says that some of his 4-H projects will be exhibited in the Boys' and Girls' building. He has also talked about something he called Camp Pyrke. Do you know what he means?"

"Well, Harry could tell you better than I can, he was up there last year. It seems that if a club member has a very good record, he may be eligible for this camp. It lasts all week and every day is devoted to some special program that has to do with the bettering of club work throughout the State. Last year was the first year that it was held in the new Boys' and Girls' Building. Harry said everybody had a wonderful time and learned a lot too."

"Well, I guess maybe you're right," said Joe. "Could Jim ride up with your folks? I guess I could spare him a day. He's worked pretty hard this summer."

"Surely, he can," replied Bill. "But what's wrong with your going too, and taking the wife and youngsters? We could stay together and have a picnic lunch on the grounds."

"Oh, I can't get away," said Joe.

"Somebody has to work."

"Why not?" persisted Bill. "You

"Absolutely, and that's not all. I'll take you over to the cattle barns and show you some of the best cows you ever saw in your life. There are exhibits from every part of the State.

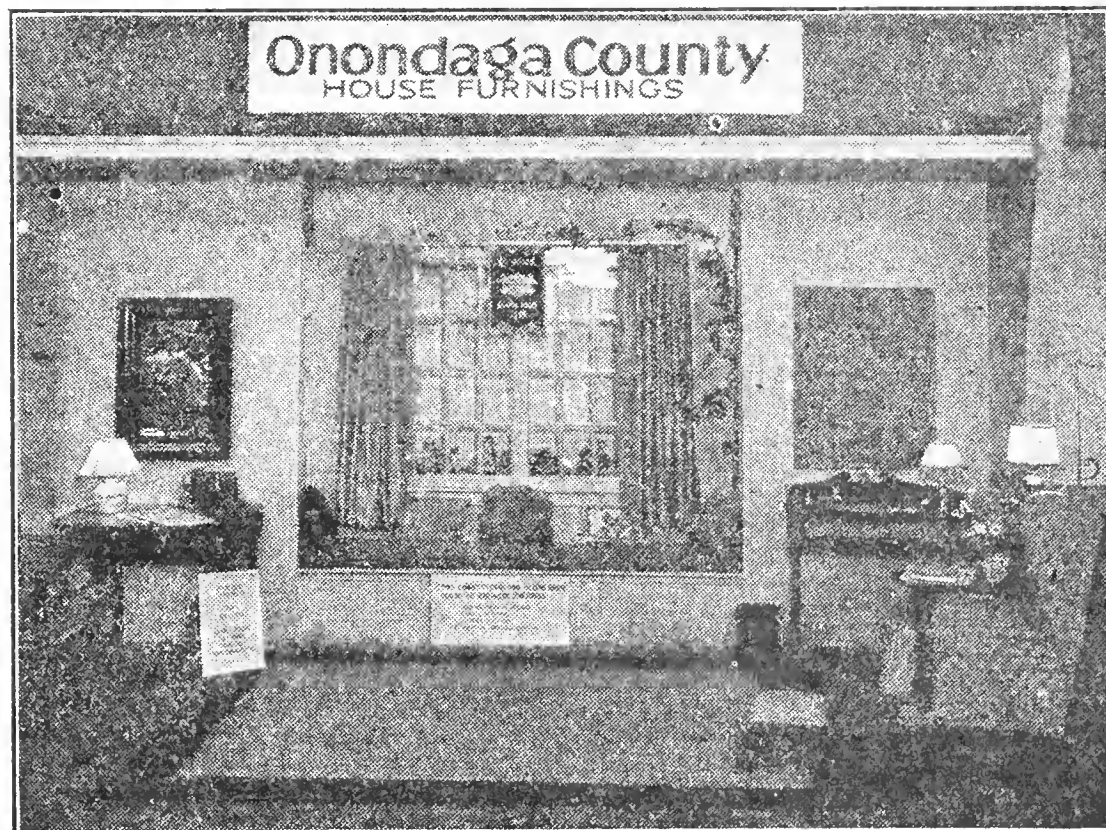
ask you to buy either. And say, do you know Jack Spencer over in Tracy Hollow?"

"Sure," said Joe. "Why?"

"Well, he won the County horseshoe



Thousands of A. A. subscribers love good horses. You can see them at the State Fair.



The ladies can also find exhibits to interest them.

to make shoes and barrels and shingles.

"Better make your mind up to come with us Bill. I plan to go every year and I do believe that every year it is a little better than last. I was looking over a program last night and there are certainly going to be some worthwhile events. Do you know there will be five thousand dollars in premiums given to exhibitors of vegetables alone this year?"

"Well, I'll talk it over with Mary," said Joe, as they drew up to the thrasher. "Maybe I'll go after all."

"You'll never be sorry," said Bill, "Even one day at the Fair is an education in itself. Not only do you see every new development in the line of farm machinery and better farm practice, but you see a better grade of livestock than you can most anywhere else. It's a good idea sometimes to see some really good stock. It makes a fellow realize just what can be done by careful breeding and proper selection. It gives you a mark to shoot at. I tell you, Joe, the State Fair surely means a lot to me and to my family."

"Well, I'm going with you Thursday," said Joe, "Rain or shine. We'll be ready at six-thirty."



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## With the A. A. Fruit Grower

### Transplanting Apple Trees a Success

IN your issue of August 8, 1931, you ask about transplanting Wealthy and McIntosh trees, twelve years old.

We have had experience in transplanting over three hundred apple trees ranging up to fifteen years of age, and our total loss is not over two per cent. The varieties were McIntosh, Greenings, Northern Spys, and some Baldwins. We did not consider that the Baldwins took kindly to transplanting, but the others did. We haven't transplanted any Wealthy trees, but do not see any reason why they shouldn't grow. They are hardly desirable enough as an apple to spend the money of transplanting, as a young McIntosh or Cortland would be worth much more money in a few years.

Our superintendent, Mr. Hart, tells the following about his experience with transplanting these trees:

"In moving fifteen year old trees

our method is as follows. A trench is opened around the tree not less than three feet from the trunk and to a sufficient depth to get well below the root system.

This locates the main roots which are followed some distance beyond the outside of the trench until they are not much more than 1/2 inch in diameter. We cut them off at about this point. Then we uncover carefully the whole system. In removing the soil we use a garden spider fork to loosen the soil from the roots, letting it fall to bottom of the excavation and shoveling almost entirely underneath the root system. By this means the danger of cutting the roots with the shovel blade is obviated and the work can be done quickly and carefully.

When the system is all exposed, the tree is rocked over and a stone boat is dragged underneath and it is trans-

ported in this manner. The new location is prepared ahead so that the roots are not exposed any longer than necessary. We use a hand scraper and team or tractor to dig the new hole and fill the old one.

In planting we try to put good soil next to the roots, being careful to pack the soil underneath the trunk and roots so as not to leave any air pockets. We set the tree a few inches deeper than it originally grew to give a good chance for soil moisture. Finally a heavy mulch is used to protect the roots and conserve moisture.

In transporting longer distances we used a low wheel wagon coupled up rather short and fitted with a 16 foot plank platform which extended beyond the rear bolster about seven feet. By raising the platform from the front carriage of the wagon, the rear end is brought down to the ground and with the help of a small platform about four feet square placed immediately under the tree a couple of pipe rollers and a block and tackle, the tree is easily hauled upon the wagon to go any distance. In unloading, the operation is just reversed.

We generally used five or six men in order to accomplish the work quickly. Two men prepare the new location and then assist in the moving. The cost per tree including a charge for use of team should not exceed \$7.00 for a fifteen year tree.

The tree will be taken out of bearing, but will recover in the third year. It will make 1 1/2 to 3 inches growth the first year, 5 to 6 inches the second year, and normal growth the third year.

The top and root should be balanced by rather severe pruning.—C. L. M., Claverack, New York.

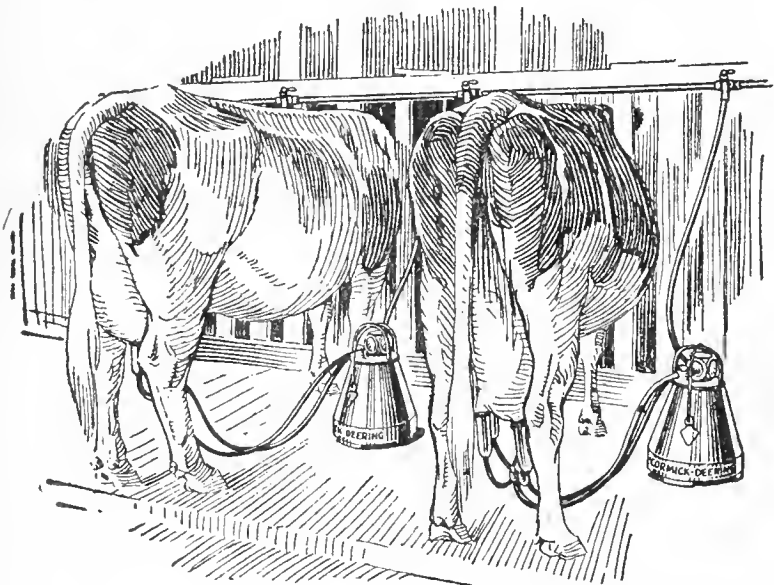
# Have You Seen the Brand New



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The teat-cup cluster assembly provides a uniform distribution of weight which permits the milking of cows with mis-shaped udders or abnormal teats. The two-piece teat-cup assembly is easy to take apart and clean. It consists of a non-breakable metal shell and a fat-resisting rubber liner which adjusts itself to fit the teat.

in the cost of producing milk. It actually saves more than 50 per cent in time and labor for its owners. Every part of this milker is so simple to take apart and so easy to clean that its owners are enabled to produce a high grade of milk with low bacteria count. In addition, the McCormick-Deering tends to increase milk production through its regular, easy, natural massaging action.

The patented pump provides a uniform vacuum to the pulsator, which, in turn, regulates the speed at which the suction and massaging action is applied to each teat. The positive no-oil, no-spring pulsator operates efficiently, regardless of temperature. The two-piece teat-cup assembly [described below] is of the right size, shape, and weight for efficient, rapid milking.

Examine closely these and other features of the McCormick-Deering and note the quality and fine workmanship throughout. It is a model of precision and accuracy, backed up by the Harvester Company and its record of 100 years in the manufacture of equipment for the farm. Write us for information.



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### Grafting Plums and Cherries

Is it practicable to graft plums or cherries?

WHILE it is possible to do this, it is decidedly more difficult than grafting apples. Usually top working is not recommended because of the tendency the trees have to produce gum at the point of the graft. Budding is more successful, which can be done during the latter part of July or the first part of August. The period of time over which successful work can be done is not long and one suggestion is to put in several buds at intervals of a few days in order to be sure that some of them grow satisfactorily.

### Breaking Up Sod for Cover Crop in Orchard

Would you advise plowing sod in order to put in an orchard cover crop?

SODS that have been down for 20 or 30 years simply defy any method of breaking up but plowing. It is well to plow as shallow as possible, otherwise some damage will be done to the roots of trees. By merely turning the sods over, very few large roots will be cut and the small injury done to the roots on the top layer of soil will be more than compensated by the response of the tree.

### Before the Sprayer Is Stored

SPRAYERS should be thoroughly drained and all working parts oiled before freezing weather. To drain a sprayer properly it is necessary to remove draining plugs or valves at the base of each cylinder and remove the plungers. The one essential is to remove all water from the outfit. A thin coating of oil or grease will prevent corrosion and will increase the life of the machine. Don't forget to drain the engine as well. A few minutes now in draining the sprayer may save you time, worry, and expense later on.

The Atlas Powder Company of Wilmington, Delaware, has just published three little booklets on blasting rocks and boulders, ditching with explosives and taking out stumps. Any of our readers who plan to do any of this work may find these booklets valuable. The Atlas Powder Company will be glad to send them to anyone on request.

"LOWER COSTS MEAN HIGHER PROFITS"



## Are All Fairs Doomed?

(Continued from Page 1)

favorites. Not nearly all of the possibilities in games and sports have been exhausted, including all sorts of contests from horseshoe pitching to baseball. The trouble is that not enough thought is given to planning the sports program, nearly all of which can be provided without much expense. What a lot of rivalry and fun can be had by a tug of war between two local Granges. Such events advertised beforehand will bring everybody in each of those Granges' localities out to the fair to see the contest. Horse trotting and racing are legitimate features of a good fair program, but many fairs have been ruined by them in the past because most of the money and attention of the officials has gone into this single event to the neglect of nearly everything else in the way of entertainment. Not everyone by any means is interested in horse races, especially when they feel that maybe some of the races are not on the level. There has been reason for this feeling in years past. Automobile races are dangerous and have little place on a fair program. We see too many of these every day.

One of the fundamental purposes, of course, of any fair is to bring the best farm practices of the county to the attention of all those who attend the fair. It would take more time than any farmer has to spare to ride around and see the best crops and animals on each farm. They can, however, be concentrated in exhibits at the fair so that those interested can obtain from a day or two's attendance at the fair, new ideas and new enthusiasm for the great business of agriculture. That is what a fair is for, in my opinion, and yet how many many fairs fail in this ideal. What connection is there between a midway and agriculture, or the farm home? Exhibits themselves are often of little value because they are not properly labeled. Their true educational value is not brought out. Inasmuch as the state spends a great many thousand dollars yearly in premiums for exhibits, it would seem that somewhere, some way, the state should make available, more information as to the right way of putting on an agricultural exhibit.

### Fairs That Last

It is a significant fact that the fairs that have lasted through the years are the ones that have stuck to the principles that I have just outlined. In other words, their recreation is clean and wholesome, and they have never gotten away from the ideal that a county or state fair should be an educational agricultural event for the main purpose of advancing farm progress.

It has always been my desire to visit a fair in New York State which has made a very great name for itself because it is so strictly and typically a community and farm event. I refer to the Paris Hill Fair in Oneida County. Those of you who have had the privilege of attending this fair will agree that the attendance and enthusiasm is large and second, that the reason for its success is based almost entirely upon its maintaining the fundamental principal that a farm fair should be a farm fair and nothing else.

Other county fairs are approaching the same ideals and as a result, are outstanding successes both financially and in the good that they are doing in the community. Many of them are experimenting trying to meet changing conditions. For example, the excellent Genesee County Fair at Batavia, is this year charging no admission fee.

It is good to be able to be a booster of New York's largest and probably oldest fair of all, that is, the State Fair at Syracuse. I am quite enthusiastic over the New York State Fair because it seems to me each year it approaches nearer the ideal of what a great farm fair should be. Its recreation is clean, entertaining, and varied, and the stock and farm products exhibited at Syracuse are unequalled by any fair that I know.

As to the future of all fairs, it is foolish to prophesy, but the signs

would indicate that there will be much fewer local fairs even than there are now, and that those that remain will each year give a true picture of both the social and economic life of the farm community in which they are held.

This is fair time. County fairs are already being held. The State Fair at Syracuse begins on Labor Day, Monday, September 7. Take a little time off for both your county and your State fair and renew again the days of your youth by greeting old friends, viewing the best agricultural practices of the great Empire State, so that you may return to the old farm with perhaps a little more enthusiasm and inspiration.

### We Enjoyed Yellowstone Park

(Continued from Page 3)

"pillow punchers", lodge maids; "wranglers", horseback guides; "gear-jammers", bus drivers; "rotten-logging", dating; "pearl divers", dish washers; "mollies", pack carts.

At every point hikes with a ranger to guide us and tell us about the natural wonders of the Park were provided while there were also opportunities for individual trips if the party preferred. At Yellowstone Lake two men of our party, Mr. Henry Ford, of Berkshire, New York, and Mr. Theodore Seybold, of Oneida, New York, went for an early morning's fishing trip and in an hour's time caught their full limit of five each which were subsequently enjoyed for breakfast.

On our way from Old Faithful to Yellowstone Lake, we crossed the Continental Divide twice. It did not seem any higher than the surrounding country, but our guide told us that from this ridge, the waters drain to the west into the Pacific while the other waters drain eventually into the Atlantic in the east. The highest altitude, 9,700 feet, which we reached was on our trip through Dunraven Pass, which rises between the Canyon and the Mammoth Hot Springs. Some of the party went on a special trip over Mount Washburn, which is something over 10,300 feet high. All were glad that they had this trip, but even the men confessed to a few misgivings on the way over the top.

Perhaps the most unusual formation which we saw was the so-called terraces at the Mammoth Hot Springs. In fact, all of Yellowstone Park is a fertile field for the student of geology, besides being a joy to the artist and to us ordinary people who simply enjoy what we see and hear.

All good things have to come to an end sometime and so it was with our stay in the Park.

On the way back we made a delightful stop at Detroit Lakes, Minnesota, a town of about forty thousand people which is in the lake region and therefore draws many summer residents from Winnipeg, Canada; Fargo, North Dakota; Kansas, and Mississippi. In a radius of twenty-five miles, there are 412 lakes, delightfully surrounded by beautiful woods. The Chamber of Commerce of Detroit Lakes took us for a ride of about forty miles.

In Minneapolis, we left the train for buses again, had a picnic supper in the park beside picturesque Lake Harriet, then had a tour of the twin cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. The next morning we were in Chicago again where we were privileged to visit the famous new Chicago Board of Trade building which was built at a cost of \$22,000,000. We saw the Exchange Hall which contains the wheat pit, corn pit, and oats pit. To the uninitiated, this scene was nothing more nor less than bedlam broke loose, but our guide told us that the buying or selling which goes on there is done according to certain set rules which everybody understands and obeys.

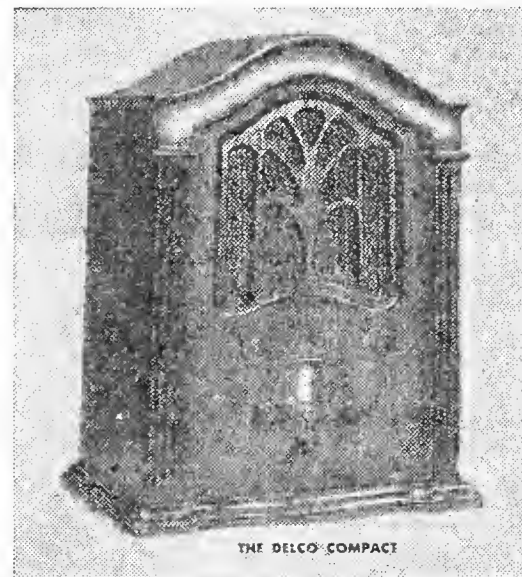
Our party began to break up at Buffalo, and all during the last day we were seeing friends depart for their homes.

All felt that the time had been packed full of wonderful sights and experiences, besides furnishing the opportunity for making new friends both coming and going.

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### Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

#### August Milk Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk (Metropolitan area)	2.90	2.70
2 Fluid Cream		
2A Fluid Cream	1.66	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	1.91	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	1.25	1.10
4 Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for August 1930 was \$3.00 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$2.80 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

#### Butter Advances Checked

CREAMERY SALTED	Aug. 22, 1931	Aug. 15, 1931	Aug. 23, 1930
Higher than extra	29 1/2-30	29 1/2-30	40 1/2-41
Extra (92 so.)	29	29	40
84-91 score	24 1/2-28 1/4	24	-28 1/4 35 -39 1/2
Lower Grades	23 1/2-24	23	-23 1/2 32 1/2-34 1/2

During the third week of August the butter market hit a temporary barrier and the upward trend in prices halted for the time being. The market opened on the 17th with the trend on the up grade. Prices advanced until Wednesday when 29 1/2c for creamery extras met some stiff opposition. In spite of the comparatively light supply of fresh butter, stocks began to accumulate. It was very evident that

many buyers were using their own stored goods, which at this time represent a neat profit. First hand receivers sensed the situation and immediately prices were revised back to the 29c mark in an endeavor to attract some of the trade away from storage goods. At the same time there were some reports from the West that indicate better producing conditions as well as lower values with Chicago. In spite of these pessimistic reports the market is fundamentally in a firm position, and a feeling of optimism prevails in all quarters. It is considered that the present check is more or less temporary. The strong statistical situation is the bolstering influence. On August 21, the ten cities reported 59,349,000 pounds of butter in cold storage, whereas on the same day last year they reported 81,947,000 pounds. From August 14 to August 21 the ten cities reported withdrawals from storage totaling 2,250,000 pounds, whereas last year during the same period, withdrawals totaled 799,000 pounds. The free use of butter for this year has been one of the outstanding features of the market.

#### Cheese Continues Upward Trend

STATE FLATS	Aug. 22, 1931	Aug. 15, 1931	Aug. 23, 1930
Fresh Fancy	15 1/2-16 1/2	15 1/4-16 1/2	20 1/2-21
Fresh Average	15	14 1/4	
Held Fancy	21	-23 1/2 21	24 -26
Held Average			23

The upward trend in the cheese market continued during the third week in August. Country prices worked higher and the city market has inclined the same way although much in the rear of the country situation.

Statistically the cheese market is strong. On August 21, storage stocks in the ten cities totaled 14,055,000 pounds, whereas on the same day a year ago holdings in the ten cities totaled 19,558,000 pounds, practically five and one half million pounds more than the holdings this year. From August 14 to August 21 holdings increased 169,000 pounds whereas during the same period last year holdings increased 270,000 pounds.

#### Nearby Eggs a Shade Higher

NEARBY WHITE	Aug. 22, 1931	Aug. 15, 1931	Aug. 23, 1930
Hennery			
Selected Extras	33-37	33 -36	36-41
Average Extras	28-32	28 -32	33-35
Extra Firsts	24 1/2-27	24 1/2-26	27-31
Firsts	22-24	22 -23	25-26
Undergrades	20-21	20 -21	23-24
Pullets	24-27	24 -27	27-29
Pewees	17-20	17 -19	18-19
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery	28-34	28 -32	34-41
Gathered	20-26	20 -25 1/2	26-33

Nearby eggs advanced slightly during the third week in August. The gain was accomplished with no little opposition. Pressure comes from all sides. Receipts of eggs from the West were heavy on the 19th through to the end of the week. Advices from some of the producing sections in the Central West report an increase in production. This has given operations a conservative feeling. At the same time the present price levels enable the holders of heat-free eggs, both white and mixed colors, to use these stored goods which limits the call for current production. It can be easily seen therefore every time fresh eggs advance a cent they have to battle over any number of obstacles. As long as the cheap eggs are available, consumers object to paying more for strictly fresh eggs. Apparently they are satisfied with held goods. At least they swing to the stored products as soon as fresh eggs are a cent higher.

Statistically the egg market is not as strong as the butter or cheese markets. On August 21, the ten cities reported cold storage holdings totaling 5,187,000 cases compared with 5,795,000 cases held on the same day a year ago. From August 14 to August 21 storage stocks in the ten cities were reduced 57,000 cases, whereas during the same period last year stocks were reduced 104,000 cases.

Leghorns by express moved freely. Express broilers also met a great deal of competition from the freight market. Early in the week Leghorns were quite plentiful, but toward the close they lightened up and the market turned firmer.

The Jewish New Year comes on September 12 and 13. The best market days will be September 8-10. Fat fowls, turkeys, ducks and geese will be in demand. Those planning to fit stock for that occasion should begin to get their birds in shape now. Only prime stock is wanted on this occasion. Shippers of ordinary qualities are doomed to disappointment if they expect top prices for medium stock.

#### Live Stock; Dressed Meat

**CATTLE**—Few medium steers sharply higher at \$8.10-8.25.

**VEALERS**—Few scattered lots nearby vealers steady from \$11.00 down.

**HOGS**—50c lower. 160-220 lbs. \$7.00-7.50 per hundred.

**LAMBS**—Lambs slow, early sales 25-50c lower. Bulk desirable \$7.50-8.50. Medium \$5.25-7.00. Common \$3.50-5.00. Bulk of lower grades unsold early.

**COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES**—Receipts moderate. Demand light. Market irregular. Prices easier. Fresh receipts per pound: Choice 14-15c; fair to good 11-13c; small to medium 9-10c.

**LIVE RABBITS**—Receipts liberal and daily carryovers. Demand slow. Market steady at 10-16c per pound.

#### Demand for Hay Slow

The hay market was a slow affair during the third week in August. Receipts were light but the demand was irregular in Manhattan and actually slow in Brooklyn. As a result values were undisturbed. The bulk of the offerings have consisted of new hay. Where this is cool and sound it sells fairly well and averages about \$1 under old hay of similar quality. New hay showing heating drags badly. Prices on timothy still range from \$15 to \$23, while clover mixtures bring \$15 to \$21 and grass mixtures from \$12 to \$20, depending on grade. Sample hay \$10 to \$14; oat straw \$11; old rye \$18 to \$22; new \$19.

Philadelphia reports timothy and clover mixed hay at \$16 to \$21; rye straw \$15 to \$16; wheat and oat straw \$12 to \$13.

The Boston hay market has been quite draggy and a very quiet affair. The light receipts have been more than ample for the demand. Buyers are only taking on their immediate requirements. Old crop hay is scarce and bringing a premium. Timothy \$19.75 to \$23.25; Eastern fine \$18.75; Clover mixed \$22 to \$23.

#### Feeds and Grains

FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Aug. 22, 1931	Aug. 23, 1930
Gr'd Oats	19.50	34.50
Sp'g Bran	12.50	28.00
H'd Bran	15.50	31.00
Standard Mids	12.50	28.50
Soft W. Mids	17.50	35.00
Flour Mids	17.00	32.50
Red Dog	19.00	34.50
Wh. Hominy	19.00	40.87
Yel. Hominy	21.00	40.87
Corn Meal	21.00	43.00
Gluten Feed	22.50	40.87
Gluten Meal	25.50	47.00
36% C. S. Meal	21.00	40.00
41% C. S. Meal	23.00	42.00
43% C. S. Meal	24.00	44.50
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	27.50	45.50

The above quotations taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

Prices of wheat feeds were fairly steady the first half of August. Production continued under that of a year ago. Cottonseed meal prices underwent a sharp downward revision with the prospect of a good-sized cotton and cottonseed harvest. The cash meal market was generally slow. Linseed meal prices were reduced 50 cents to \$1 at Minneapolis, but other markets were unchanged to slightly higher.

Domestic cash wheat markets strengthened slightly in mid-August, influenced principally by reduced offerings of winter wheat and small marketings of new crop spring grain. Corn prices turned downward with increased offerings and a continued dull demand. Improvement in crop prospects from beneficial rains also hurt the price position of corn. Oats and barley markets advanced, particularly in the North Central States, where these crops have been damaged by drought, and where shortage of pastures has increased demand for feed grains.

All kinds of fruit are arriving in the market and qualities are just as variable. Good apples are selling fairly well but the bulk of the supply is ordinary and draggy. Peaches are the same way. In order to get the day to day picture of the fruit and vegetable market use your radio, tuning in at WEAJ every noon. The perishable market changes radically from day to day depending on the weather and the business farmer cannot afford to be without a radio in order to get the situation from day to day.

#### Live Poultry Market Off

FOWLS	Aug. 22, 1931	Aug. 15, 1931	Aug. 23, 1930
Colored Leghorn	21-24	22-25	20-26
18-19		17-20	15-16
CHICKENS			
Colored Leghorn			
BROILERS			
Colored	20-29	22-29	18-30
Leghorn	22-23	23-25	18-25
OLD ROOSTERS	-15	-13	-16
CAPONS			
TURKEYS	15-25	15-25	20-25
DUCKS, Nearby	15-21	14-21	18-23
GESE	-12	-12	12-13

The live poultry market had rough going during the third week in August. It was not until Friday that the situation looked a little brighter. Heavy supplies, poor clearances at the slaughter houses, and warm weather early in the week combined to the detriment of a good market. On Thursday, the weather turned cooler with more activity at the slaughter houses and business turned brisk at the terminals. Express fowls were influenced almost entirely by the freight market. Toward the close of the week however,

## Complete Dispersal Sale

LIME RIDGE FARM, POUGHQUAG, N. Y.

A. E. HUNTLEY, Manager

(18 miles east of Poughkeepsie; 7 miles west of Pawling)

**SEPTEMBER 15th, 16th and 17th, 1931**

**150 JERSEYS — 150 HOLSTEINS**

FEDERAL ACCREDITED; PUREBREDS AND GRADES; ALL AGES; NEGATIVE ANIMALS.

Catalogs on request to farm.

Sale under management of J. B. Sisson's Sons, Auctioneers, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

## SWINE

### PIGS FOR SALE!

C.O.D. ON APPROVAL

Express prepaid on 2 or more—We can supply choice Chester and Yorkshire crossed, Berkshire and O.I.C., Duroc and Berkshire crossed. Two months old at \$4.00 each. We pay the express. Give us a trial and you can have confidence in us to make a selection that will please you. All orders promptly filled and properly crated with pigs that are all ready to go right ahead and do well. On orders of 12 pigs or more price \$3.85 each. Order from THE BEDFORD STOCK FARM, Bedford, Mass. P. O. Box 362 and get the best.

### RELIABLE PIGS FOR SALE

We are prepared to supply you with choice stock of good quality and guarantee to satisfy old and new customers. Chester and Berkshire crossed, also Chester and Yorkshire crossed.

**6-7 wks. old, \$3.25. 8-9 wks. old, \$3.50**

Choice Chester pigs, \$4.50. Will ship C. O. D. on approval or send check or Money Order. Crates free.

A. M. LUX  
206 Washington St. Woburn, Mass.  
Tel. Wob. 1415

### PIGS FOR SALE

#### DAILEY STOCK FARM

LEXINGTON, MASS. TEL. 1085

Husky young porkers that will bring home the bacon and fill the pork barrel. Let us make a selection for you and in return we will give you assurance of complete satisfaction. Chester and Yorkshire, Berkshire and O.I.C. Duroc and Berkshire crossed.

**6-8 WEEKS OLD \$3.25 EACH**  
**9-10 WEEKS OLD \$3.75 EACH**  
**11-12 WEEKS EXTRAS \$4.50 EACH**

Ship any number C.O.D. on approval. Crates free. Our Guarantee—A square deal at all times.

### PIGS PIGS PIGS

Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog. Large Yorkshire and Chester White cross, color white; Berkshire and Chester White cross, color black and white.

**6 to 8 Weeks @ \$3.25 Each**  
**8 to 10 Weeks @ \$3.75 Each**

They are all good blocky pigs, the kind that make large hogs. Will crate and ship in lots of two or more C.O.D. F.O.B. Woburn to your approval No charge for crating.

JOHN J. SCANNELL, Russell St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0230 P. S.—There are cheaper pigs, but none better. Quality

### Large Type Spring Pigs for Sale

RYDER'S STOCK FARM INC., LEXINGTON, MASS.

Chester White and Poland China cross. Chester White and Duroc cross. 6 to 8 weeks \$4.50. Some a little younger and smaller \$4.00. On Conn. and Vermont orders, add 35c for vaccination. ALSO—50 Young thoroughbred Poland China Sows weighing 110 to 140 lbs. at \$25 each Call John Lamont, Lexington 0351 or write to Box 42.

### FEEDING PIGS \$4.50 Each

Prepaid \$5.00. Select, crated, C.O.D. Grain fed. Mostly Poland Chinas. Few other breeds. SHOATS around 40 lbs. \$6.25. These shoats started on garbage, vaccinated, castrated, \$7. C. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Delaware

### FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE!

Chester and Yorkshire; and Chester and Berkshire

**8 WEEKS OLD \$3.25 EACH**  
**9 TO 10 WEEKS OLD \$3.50 EACH**

None better sold.

MICHAEL LUX, BOX 149, WOBURN, MASS.

## When horse goes lame . . . Reach for ABSORBINE

38-year-old Absorbine relieves lame legs strained or injured. Old-timers rely on it to get soreness from overworked muscles and tendons. No lost hair, blisters, or lay-ups. Kills infection; aids prompt healing of cuts, bruises. Get a bottle and keep it handy. All druggists—\$2.50. W. F. Young, Inc., 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

## CATTLE

Canadian Bred **Holsteins and Ayrshires** to freshen in Sept. & Oct.

HUTCHINS & LEGGETT, MALONE, NEW YORK

**BROWN SWISS BULLS.** Three young bulls rich in the blood of the breeds outstanding animals. Dam of one last year produced 21,046 pounds of milk and 772 pounds of fat. Priced to sell.

FOREST FARMS, WEBSTER, NEW YORK

## PONIES

Shetland **PONIES**—Mares, Geldings & mares with colts Matched teams. Pony Farm, Himrod, N. Y.

## SHEEP

**DORSET AND HAMPSHIRE SHEEP**

Offering choice Rams (Lambs & Yearlings) suitable Flock headers or cross-breeding. Ewes, pure-bred and grades, at prices that will make you money. All stock on approval.

TRANQUILLITY & ALLAMUCHY FARMS  
Arthur Danks, Mgr. ALLAMUCHY, N. J.

### Registered Shropshire and Dorset Rams

\$20 each. Shipped on approval. Will exchange for wool at 20 cents per lb. J. S. MORSE, LEVANA, N. Y.

### Hampshire Rams

Several splendid 2 year olds at farmers' prices. Reg. Excellent breeding. Forest Farms, Webster, N.Y. Earl D. Merrill, Mgr.

## GOATS

TOGGENBURGS, Nubians, Saanans. Bucks, does, kids. Pairs, trios, herds. Goldsboroughs Goatery, Mohnton, Pa.

## BABY CHICKS

**PULLETS PULLETS**

Thousands of Barron & Hollywood strain White Leghorns. All ages. Write Today for New Low Prices. Also Brown Leghorns & Bd. Rocks. Bos Hatchery, Zeeland, Mich. R.2A

## PULLETS

—Purebred S.C. Wh. Leghorns from my own carefully selected 2 & 3 year old breeders. Large and healthy. May hatch 85c. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GEORGE HOAG, SHAVERTOWN, NEW YORK

**HOLLYWOOD PULLETS** the greatest egg producers known. Single Comb white leghorns. Nu-BORN FARMS, Jasper, N. Y.



# Farm News from New York

## Successful Country Life Conference --- Leaders to Speak at Fair

THE Country Life Conference held at Cornell University in Ithaca, last week was pronounced a success by all those attending. Prominent speakers during the week included Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey, Chairman of President Roosevelt's Commission on Country Life; Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor of New York State; Dr. C. J. Galpin, one of the country's foremost rural sociologists; and former Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois.

The purpose of the meeting was the consideration of the functions and status of rural government in all parts of the United States and in the open forums throughout the week prominent specialists in every line gave their ideas of just how their particular angle

gauge loan from the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Springfield, Massachusetts, with the understanding that the Association's cherries will be marketed through the Central Sales Corporation of Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin.

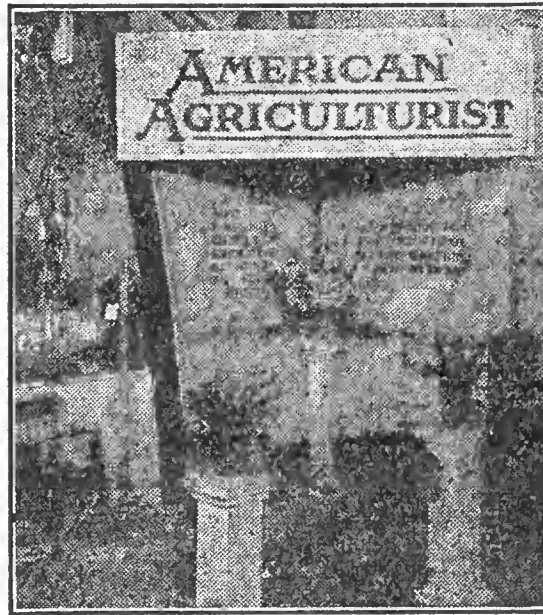
Funds thus obtained from the two sources will be used to pay the processing costs involved in cold packing 1,400,000 pounds of sour red cherries, and to make sufficient advances to its grower members to cover their 1931 harvesting expenses.

The Wayne County Cherry Growers' Cooperative, Incorporated, is a new organization representing from 30 to 35 per cent of sour red cherries in the areas served. It was established in June by growers working in cooperation with the New York State Agricultural College and the Farm Board. James G. Case of Sodus, New York, is president of the organization.

### Farm and Home Bureau Speakers at the Fair

FARM and Home Bureau Day at the State Fair Tuesday, September 8, offers a real opportunity to those attending not only to hear but to become personally acquainted with two outstanding leaders in the fields of agricultural organization, and home economics.

The New York State Federation of Home Bureaus presents Dr. Martha Van Rensselaer, director of the New York State College of Home Econo-



Subscribers and friends will be welcome at A. A. headquarters at the State Fair. Come in and say hello. If you care to leave your grip with us we will be glad to watch it during the day.

mics. Dr. Van Rensselaer's contribution to development of the science of home economics has not only attracted wide attention in the United States but throughout the entire world.

The New York State Farm Bureau Federation presents Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Mr. O'Neal recently became chief of the National Farm

Bureau organization, when Sam Thompson resigned to become a member of the Federal Farm Board. The new president is a staunch believer in the principles of cooperative marketing through farmer owned and farmer controlled organizations. Under his leadership the heads of our various cooperative organizations were recently called to conference for the purpose of analyzing the methods and means of furthering the development of cooperative organizations.

The State Federations cordially invite all persons interested in farm and home organization to attend and take part in the State Fair program. The speaking program is scheduled for 1:15 o'clock Standard time, Tuesday afternoon, September 8, at Empire Court.

The Farm and Home Bureau Federations will maintain headquarters in the Manufacturers and Liberal Arts Building, along with the county Farm and Home exhibits.

Seneca County is seriously considering an increase in the production of early lambs. This recommendation comes from the Seneca County Agricultural Committee and is backed by the statement that sheep utilize poor pasture and mediocre feed to better advantage on many farms than dairy cows. Sheep furnish work and do not conflict with summer crop work, and since good breeding stock may now be obtained at good reasonable prices, the raising of early lambs offers an ideal method for the farmer to raise his income.

### WGY Features

MONDAY—September 7

12:25—"Forage Crops", Professor H. B. Hartwig, Agronomy Extension Specialist, N. Y. State College of Agriculture.

TUESDAY—September 8

12:20—"Our Neighbor to the East", Ray F. Pollard, Manager, Schoharie County Farm Bureau.

12:30—"Weeding Cows", C. Fogg, Assistant Agricultural Agent, Columbia County Farm Bureau.

12:40—American Agriculturist Farm News Briefs

WEDNESDAY—September 9

12:20—"Variations in the Butterfat Contents of Milk, and the Influencing Factors", Dr. C. B. Roberts, Sheffield Farms.

12:30—"The County Agent Makes a Call", J. H. Putnam, Franklin County (Massachusetts) Agricultural Agent.

THURSDAY—September 10

12:40—Editor Ed Looks at Life.

might be treated. Special attention was given to the reduction of taxes upon all farm property and Tax Commissioner Mark A. Graves spoke at length on the subject.

On Wednesday, Governor Roosevelt spoke on the subject of "How The State Problem of Government Could Best Be Met", and at the close of his speech announced the appointment of a new commission on rural homes. The Commission will report next winter on the possibilities for rural homes for city workers particularly as to whether the State should encourage such a trend. The Governor pointed out that many who have moved to the country have purchased a city lot in the country instead of an acre of ground. The members of this commission are:

Frederick H. Ecker, president Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Aaron Rabinowitz, New York.

John Sullivan, president State Federation of Labor.

Mrs. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Hopewell Junction.

Miss Flora Rose, Cornell University.

Miss Elizabeth MacDonald, president New York Federation of Home Bureaus.

Leroy E. Snyder, Gannett Publications, Rochester.

Professor Dwight Sanderson, Cornell University.

A. R. Mann, Cornell University.

Mabel Newcomer, Vassar College.

Charles Osborne, Mayor of Auburn.

R. E. Dougherty, vice-president New York Central Railway.

H. B. Johnson, editor, "Watertown Times."

E. J. Walrath, New York State Grange.

In addition, the heads of the following State Departments were named as members ex officio:

Henry Morgenthau Jr., Conservation Commissioner.

Dr. Thomas Parran Jr., Commissioner of Health.

Berne A. Pyrke, Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets.

Frank P. Graves, Commissioner of Education.

Charles H. Johnson, Commissioner of Social Welfare.

Frances Perkins, Industrial Commissioner.

### Cherry Growers Get Loan

THE Wayne County Cherry Growers' Cooperative, Incorporated of Sodus, New York, has just been granted a commodity loan by the Federal Farm Board. This loan supplements a mort-

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY—At this date, August 17, haying is about cleaned up and the oat harvest is in full swing. Hay is a good crop, and was secured in pretty good condition in spite of the uncertain weather. The second week in July caught most napping with a lot of hay down that was out in the rain for a week or more and was practically ruined. Hay ripened earlier than common this year and since the middle of July has been going back. We would think that the timothy hay put in the past two weeks would be almost worthless to feed milk cows. There are more hay stacks in evidence this summer than for several years.

Oats are the poorest crop in this section. The straw is short and in many cases a poor stand. We have not had any reports as to yield yet, but would not expect it to be heavy.

The potato crop looks promising except a few fields that are blighting, which will reduce the yield and perhaps increase the price, which at this time is rather discouraging.

Meadows never looked better; many heavy second crops of clover are to be seen. Those who raise alfalfa have already cut a heavy second crop. Pastures are so good that very few have found it necessary to feed additional green feed to their cows. Flies are reducing the milk flow more than lack of succulent feed.

I do not think I ever saw the corn crop in this section generally so good. You hardly see a poor field. I saw some of the finest fields yesterday on the Conewango flats that I ever saw. I don't

believe the corn belt can beat them. Chautauqua County cows should get all they can eat next winter.—A. J. N.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—Hay was a fine crop this year. Most of the farmers have their haying finished and are at other jobs. Harvesting is well under way and has been completed on some farms. Quite a few farmers are threshing their grain from the field to save extra handling. Oats are reported a good crop. Corn has grown rapidly with the rains and heat of the past few weeks and most corn fields promise a heavy crop, said to be one of the best in years.

Many entries are being made for the county fair premium department. 4-H club members are going to have a splendid exhibit of their project work in the various lines as well as in the miscellaneous class which includes knots, bulletin cases and so on.

Early potatoes have been on the market some time at \$1.00 a bushel. Sweet corn was a big crop in most sections but was low priced. Late potatoes promise a very good crop and it is believed that they will be dug a week or so earlier than in some years, due to the earlier plantings last spring.

This county is stated to have received in the July apportionment of the gas tax, \$23,096.06, making the total for the year \$96,845.69. The county is said to have 1,145.84 miles of unimproved roads and each county's share of the gas tax is based upon unimproved roads mileage.

Farm products continue about the same in price. Beef is down a little, fowl and

eggs hold steady. Pea beans have not varied much in nearly a year.

A herd of 18 Ayrshire cows owned by F. L. Dunn, of Brushton, had the fifth highest production average in the United States in June under the Ayrshire Herd Test Plan. They averaged 935 pounds of 3.87 per cent milk, 36.21 pounds butterfat. One cow produced 1380 pounds of milk, 59.06 pounds of butterfat, another 1341 pounds of milk and 63.64 pounds of butterfat.—Mrs. W. R.

GENESEE COUNTY—Edward O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau, has accepted an invitation of the Genesee County Farm Bureau to give a talk at Batavia, September 10th on the Muscle Shoals situation.

Fire destroyed three barns on the Nelson Barrett farm on the Judd Road at South Alabama. The men were threshing at the time and the fire was thought to have originated in the blower. Most of the machinery was saved, but forty pigs burned up. The house caught fire several times but the blaze was put out. All the furniture was carried out.

Tomato growers attended a meeting at the farm of James Chapell of Bergen, August 13. Spencer Duncan, of Rochester, Inspector for the United States Department of Agriculture explained the United States grading methods. Tomatoes were \$1 a bushel, new potatoes 50c to 75c a bushel, wheat 40c.

One produce buyer says that beans will start at 3c a pound but will drop below that shortly after the market opens. Best alfalfa hay that brought \$18 last year is selling for \$8. Veal calves stay at the same price of 13c dressed. With beef cows and veal calves so cheap it would pay one to lay in a good winter's supply of meat.—Mrs. R. E. G.

MONROE COUNTY—Fine growing weather prevails here, very little wheat being sown. Tomatoes and cucumbers promise a large crop. Cucumbers are planted in large acreage this year. Their price started at \$1.25, then went down to \$1.00, and are now 50c. Dills are selling for 85c with promise of a further decline. Cabbage, corn, and pasture are doing fine. Apples are covered with fungus and it is a very rare orchard that will pack United States number 1. There have been no sales at this writing, August 17th. Duchesse, unless prime, are not worth picking. The crop of pears is small but of good quality, where hail has not injured them. Peaches are heavy and of good quality. No sales have been reported. This would be a good place to sell pigs. Six weeks old pigs are selling for \$4.00 each.—T.D.S.



The 4-H exhibits are always one of the big drawing features of the State Fair. Here we have a group of young farmers with their calves. These young fellows are proud to be farmers and they know a lot about cows too.





By  
George Marsh

## The Story Thus Far

Jim Stuart rescues Aurore LeBlond, daughter of the head of the rival fur trading post and then falls in love with her. Paradis, who works for Aurore's father, is bitterly jealous.

Jim, planning to go North, meets Aurore on the island where they confess their love for each other. Arriving in the Pipestone Country, Jim and his companions, Omar and Esau, are warned against Jingwak, a big medicine man in league with Paradis, and are advised to leave the country.

After several unsuccessful attempts on the lives of Jim and his companions during which Smoke disappears, the party separates. Jim and Omar befriend an Indian of the Pipestone. Esau goes on ahead escaping Paradis and his followers by shooting the Windigo Rapids, a feat previously unaccomplished.

Jim and Omar proceed and learn of a contest of magic between the famous Jingwak and Esau.

Esau convinces the Indians that Jingwak is a fake Shaman. Jingwak and Paradis escape.

"Ah-hah!" Omar reached with a thick arm and patted Esau on the shoulder, as a grin split his square face from ear to ear. "Paradis nevaire stop dat great shaman, Otchig, from mak' hees medicine wid Omar to fight for heem."

"I certainly thought we'd have to fight, Esau. Why didn't you tell me about this Jingwak?"

"I had fear he was not Makwa."

"Did you cut off his ears?"

"No, wan good frien' of me, at de Wolf Riviere—he do dat," replied the old man, and he met Jim's incredulous grin with the guileless look of a child.

"And you ran those rapids?"

Esau told of his meeting with Paradis and his men which had forced him into the Rapids of the Windigo.

"How you got through the lord only knows! And you did it for me!"

### Real Devotion

The eyes of the old man were bright with emotion. "For you and your fader. I tell heem w'en he goin' to die, not worry. I tak' care Jeem."

"And you have—you and Omar! Bless your old bones!"

"Umh!" grunted Omar bitterly. "But I let dat Paradees get away!"

In the morning the Peterboro from

Sunset House started on the long trail south. At the tipi of Jinaw, Jim left the bulk of his flour, sugar and tea, for the Rattle-Snake had earned the enduring friendship of the men who had once suspected him.

"Look!" cried the grinning old woman, as Jim removed the bandage from the fast healing wound. "It is now like the other; the devils have gone!"

"Yes," said Jim, "the pain devils have followed Jingwak's ears."

Up the great lake on the way to the inlet traveled the canoe, past ridges flicked with the yellow and gold of the frost-touched birch and poplar and Balm-of-Gilead. As the Peterboro leaped to the "churn-swish" of three paddles, driven as only men who are homeward bound can push them, the swift whip of short wings sounded overhead. A family of five loons had taken the air, to answer the call of far waters. Soon the garrulous vanguards of the geese would map the sky, riding the first stinging winds from the bay. An interval of mellow days—the early Indian summer of the far north—would companion the canoe up the Sturgeon to the Pipe-Stone Lakes, but before the voyageurs saw Sunset House the Moon of the Falling Leaves would wane, the first flurries of the long snows whiten the valleys, and the coves of the lakes and the backwaters of the rivers film with ice.

At the foot of the big rapids of the Sturgeon, Jim looked for, and found, the footprints of Smoke. The absence of rain, and the dropping of the river, had left the last traces of the friend he had lost as clear cut as on the day after the fight on the portage.

"Good-by, Smoke!" said Jim, gazing through eyes blurred by many a poignant memory at the footprints of the dog he had fed from puppyhood. "Jim never had a better friend than you. All you had you gave him, and now he's going home without his dog. Good-by, Smoke!"

### CHAPTER XXV

HARD as they had raced the coming winter south through the Pipestone Lakes, long since deserted by the Indians, the men from Sunset House found that the moccasin telegraph had been even more swift. For one day, as they followed the inlet of the last of the chain, they overtook a canoe. Anxious to speed the news of Jingwak's downfall, Omar ran the Peterboro alongside the traveling birchbark. At

his mention of the defeat of the sorcerer and his friend Paradis, the men in the boat nodded in affirmation.

"Otchig, the great shaman from God's Lake took his ears," said the older Indian. "Jingwak is a liar. He has left the country."

"Otchig now lives at The Lake of the Sand Beaches," announced Omar. "Do the Ojibwas believe he lives with devils?"

The Indian shook his head. "It was the lie of Jingwak and Paradis, the trader. In the Little Moon of the Spirit I and my sons will journey to the House of the Sunset with our fur."

When the Peterboro had passed from earshot of the other craft, Omar asked his friends: "How dey hear dat so soon?"

"A canoe must have started for the Pipestones that night. Why didn't you tell them that Esau was the great shaman, Otchig?" demanded Jim.

### A Good Politician

Omar frowned at the lack of astuteness in his chief. "Dey breeng dat fur to us Creemas to have a look at de great shaman. I not tell dem day look at heem now, w'en dey got no skin to trade."

"Omar, you're a statesman! You're wasted in the bush; you ought to be in Ottawa," insisted Jim, while Esau nodded in approval.

Then, between the Pipestones and home, the first battalions of the geese, fleeing the freezing winds, filled the nights with their clamor, and hard on their heels came the snow. Each morning breaking a path with their poles through the heavier film of ice of the deadwaters, riding the thinner sheets with a pounding bow, the voyageurs raced the winter south.

At last, one windy October day, when swirls of fine snow beat round the buildings of Sunset House, and the black lake churned into wind-driven foam, three white shapes, driving paddles sheathed with ice, brought the canoe in to the beach.

"Nia! nia!" cried the excited Sarah, opening the door for the half-frozen Jim. "You are back; all well?"

Jim patted the broad back of the solicitous Ojibwa. "Cold and hungry, Sarah!" he laughed, the ice on his eyebrows melting before the heat of the kitchen stove, to which she peremptorily hustled him.

"Ah, you not get hurt by dose wild 'Jibwa? Good!" sputtered the bustling Sarah, brushing the melting snow from Jim's coat.

"No, we've won, Sarah! We've beaten Paradis!"

"Nia! n'go! You find de shaman, Jingwak?" cried the startled cook, her small eyes, black as buttons, snapping with excitement.

"Yes, Esau's medicine was too strong for him." And while Sarah's flat face sobered, for she was superstitious, and her wide mouth gaped in wonder, Jim told of the magic at the

American Agriculturist, August 29, 1931

Medicine Stone. But he failed to disclose the secret of Esau's miraculous power. The wagging tongues of Sarah and Marthe were not to be trusted, when the Indians arrived for the Christmas trade. Concerning this, the lips of the three friends were sealed.

While Sarah busied herself with a hot supper for her returning master, Jim stepped across to the trade-house. He closed the slab door against the drive of wind and light snow to find Omar and Esau smoking beside the sheet-iron stove.

"Somet'ing dere for you," announced the halfbreed with a nod of his black head toward the trade counter.

### A Letter

On the hand-hewn spruce planks lay a white envelope.

Aurore! She had written before she went south and sent it by an Indian! Jim's tanned face was radiant with the joy of the surprise. His eager fingers reached for the letter, addressed in a bold hand to Mr. James Stuart, Sunset House.

Her writing! He had never seen it! Aurore had left him her first love letter!

Conscious of the scrutiny of two pairs of black eyes at the stove, Jim thrust the letter, unread, into his pocket and left the room with a mumbled: "I'm starved—goin' to eat!"

Loath to read the letter before the curious eyes of his men, Jim crossed to his quarters and entered the living room. "She hasn't forgotten; she's written me! And I've won, Aurore! I've come back, blackeyed sorceress of mine, they can't take you away from me, now!" he said aloud, his voice thick with emotion, as he opened the letter.

"DEAR JIM:" it ran,

"You've been gone three weeks and I've been so lonely, oh, so lonely for the big-grey-eyed boy who made love so beautifully that day, years ago, on the island."

Then a look, dazed, uncomprehending, drove the joy from his eyes as he read:

"But if you had cared for me as I loved you, you couldn't have gone away. You couldn't have held what you called your duty above love. Every day I have gone alone, somewhere, to fight this thing out, and always find the same answer. I know now that yours is not the mad love I've dreamed of—a love which counts no cost, knows no law. No, Jim, we made a mistake—you and I. But it was beautiful—that day of ours on the island; I'll never forget it.

Good-by, Jim!  
AURORE"

The unseeing eyes of Stuart lifted to stare out at the fast darkening lake. His nerveless fingers opened and the letter fell to the floor.

It had come like a knife-thrust in the  
(Continued on Page 11)

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Waterproof Concrete

By Ray Inman

**YOU CAN MAKE CONCRETE WATERPROOF HERE'S HOW**

I'D SOONER HAVE A RACCOON COAT, LIKE RED GRANGE

DEMONSTRATING CONCRETE RAIN COAT (NOTE PROPELLOR IN REAR). THE 1 DRAWBACK TO CONCRETE RAIN COATS IS—YOU POSITIVELY CAN'T WALK AROUND IN 'EM.

**MIX ONE PART KEROSENE WITH FOUR PARTS CEMENT; ADD 16 PARTS HOT COAL TAR PITCH**

KLUNK

UNUSUAL PHOTO OF DUCK WEARING CONCRETE RAIN COAT

PHOTO RUSHED BY AIRPLANE FROM SCENE OF DISASTER

**PAINT CONCRETE WITH THIS MIXTURE**

TWO OR THREE COATS WILL MAKE IT WATERPROOF

NOW Y'WONT HAFTA WORRY BOUT GETTIN' WATER ON THE BRAIN NO MORE, EGBERT.

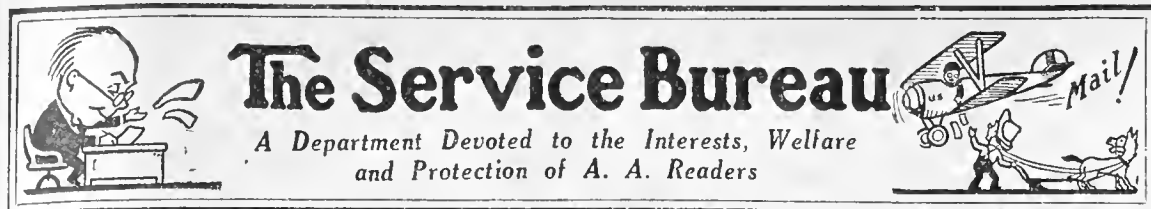
**SUCH COATING IS ESPECIALLY GOOD FOR INSIDE OF SILOS, WATER TANKS AND BASEMENT WALLS.**

I REALLY AUGHT T' PAINT THE CONCRETE ROAD SO'S IT'LL KEEP DRY ON RAINY DAYS—

GULP GULP GULP

KEEP BABIES AWAY—THIS MIXTURE IS GOOD ONLY FOR CONCRETE .....





## Who Gets the Profits ?

A salesman for a rabbit company called the other day and said there was big money in raising and selling rabbits. His company, he said, would buy rabbits at from 18 to 36 cents a pound, giving a contract to take all that could be raised for five years. They also want to sell breeding rabbits for \$30.00 a piece. They claim that with 200 breeding does one can make from \$1800 to \$4500 a year.

**W**E think in this case our subscriber got the cart before the horse. Instead of "also wanting to sell breeding rabbits" it is our personal opinion that this company wants to sell breeding rabbits first and that they are buying only as many rabbits as they must to keep the selling end going.

We recently talked with a prominent buyer of poultry and rabbits in the market. He said that year after year and month after month no buyer can guarantee to pay 18 to 36c a pound for rabbits and make any money at it. If he is right, and he ought to know his business, any concern that does this must make up its losses through the selling of breeding stock. It looks as though such a company offered to buy back the offspring as an inducement to aid in selling breeders.

Some men have made a little money in raising rabbits. One grower told us that a man, in order to make any money, had to plan on returns from both meat and fur. A man came into the office the other day and said that right now he could buy cured, imported rabbit skins at from \$7 to \$9 a dozen. The latest market quotation on rabbits now is 10-20 cents a pound.

Our advice to anyone who goes into the rabbit business is to pay for his breeding stock only what present market prices would warrant. In other words, buy them as an investment without planning to sell their offspring at prices above the market.

We dislike to be skeptical but rabbits have a habit of having big fami-

lies often. That is why it is so easy to figure big profits—on paper.

By the way, we just heard that the Raisin Brook Packing Company, a "buy-back" concern that promised big results recently went on the rocks.

### J. and G. Lippman Discontinue Business

**W**ORD has just come to us that J. and G. Lippman, commission merchants handling fruit and vegetables at 360 Washington Street, New York City, plan to liquidate and discontinue business. The firm was established in 1880 and has had a good reputation for square dealing. Mr. L. J. Lippman, president of the company, is seriously ill and we have been informed that the office is closed.

### More Rubber Checks

I recently accepted a \$20 draft on a man who claimed to be an employee of the National Ice Cream Lolly Company of Illinois. He drove an Illinois car. He showed me his identification card with the ice cream company and as everything looked all right I foolishly cashed the check. Now the check has come back and I cannot locate him or the company.

**W**E have had a number of letters recently from subscribers who cashed checks given to them by strangers. We are giving this experience as a warning to others. There is nothing, of course, that can be done unless this man can be located. Even then it will be a difficult matter on a check of this size to bring pressure to bear on a man who lives as far away as Illinois. We are continuing to work on this case and will do everything we can to get this money for our subscriber.

I am enclosing a check which came back marked "no funds" made out by

the Empire State Construction Company of the Empire Building, New York City, to Frank Clancy for whom I cashed the check.

Anyone who cashes checks for a stranger is taking certain risks. In order to get this matter straight, we sent a representative down to the Empire Building. He found an Empire Construction Company in that neighborhood, but not in the Empire Building. They say that they do not know Frank Clancy, that they did not make out a check and do not have an account in the bank on which it was drawn. There is no Empire State Construction Company so far as we can learn in the Empire Building so apparently somebody under the name of Frank Clancy has been having some printing done and making out checks to himself. Probably if all the facts were known we would find a string of these checks which have been cashed throughout New York State. In other words, this seems to be the work of what is usually known as a "bad check artist."

### Under Frozen Stars

(Continued from Page 10)

dark. With his heart quick with love for her she had struck him.

So it had been make-believe, that day on the island? Her eyes, her lips—had lied. For the pleasure of an August

day her vanity had demanded the soul of a man, to destroy. Had he stayed, it would have been no different, she would have played the game, and then, as now, cast him aside. After all, there was no heart in her. Red blood, charm, reckless courage, yes; but heart, there was none.

His lips curled bitterly at the memory of her radiant face—her kisses. Again her arms circled his neck in parting. The scent of her dark hair was in his nostrils.

But to wound him this way! Leave this farewell for a man who had toiled and fought through the weeks with only the thought of her—the love of her, to buoy him!

Her first letter—and her last!

There was a sound of shuffling moccasins at the door of the room where the tall figure of Jim Stuart stood motionless in the dusk with his grief. The flickering light of a candle penetrated the shadows.

"Meester Jeem!"

The solicitous voice of Sarah roused Stuart from the blackness of his despair.

With a deep breath he turned to see her standing with lifted candle, staring in amazement at the neglected letter on the floor.

(Continued next week)

## CLASSIFIED ADS

### WANTED TO BUY

**WOOL WANTED:** I specialize in Wool and Sheep Pelts. Write for prices. **ALVAH A. CONOVER**, Lebanon, N. J.

\$5 to \$500 EACH Paid For Old Coins—Keep all old money. Many very valuable. Get posted. Send 10 cents for Illustrated Coin Value Book. 4x6. Guaranteed Prices. **COIN EXCHANGE**, Box 24, Le Roy, N. Y.

**CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER—**Watches, Gold Teeth, Crowns, Rings, Coins. Anything made from Gold or Silver. Satisfaction Guaranteed. No charge to examine. 26 years business. Ship to **CLARKE'S**, Dept. 4, Le Roy, N. Y.

**OLD-FASHIONED GLASS** candlesticks, glass plates, Currier & Ives colored pictures, old letters. **WM. RICHMOND**, Cold Springs, N. Y.

### BUILDING MATERIALS

**SILOS:** 12x24 Spruce Stave Silo \$187.00, complete with roof. Other sizes at corresponding prices. **WHIPPLE BROS. INC.**, Laceyville, Pa.

**WHITE PINE BEVEL** siding: 1/2x4—\$20.00 per M; 1/2x6—\$25.00 per M. **WHIPPLE BROS. INC.**, Laceyville, Pa.

**RATERS FOR GOTHIC** roof barns. **WHIPPLE BROS. INC.**, Laceyville, Pa.

**FIRST QUALITY ROOFING** paper. Prepaid. 1 ply, \$1.15; 2 ply, \$1.30; 3 ply, \$1.45. Nails and cement, 15c per roll extra. **WINIKER BROS.**, Millis, Mass.

### FARMS FOR SALE

\$2500 **BUYS** 200 ACRE Dairy Farm, \$600 down. Write **MR. DOUGLAS**, Herkimer, N. Y., free list.

**STROUT'S NEW FARM** Catalog. 350 Acres \$1200; Two Houses. About a mile of trout brook frontage, estimated 1000 cords pulp, 2000 cords hardwood, timber, fruit, spring water; houses of 5 and 3 rooms, \$1200 full price, half cash; pg. 32 Strouts new catalog. Write today for free copy. **STROUT AGENCY**, 255-R Fourth Ave., N. Y. City.

**97 ACRE VILLAGE, MACADAM ROAD**, Fruit Farm, Niagara County, N. Y. Roadside market. Centrally located to three large cities. 57 acres fertile level alfalfa soil. 8 acre tillable pasture, 32 acres woodland, 36 acres bearing orchard—12 apples, 18 pears, 4 plums, 2 grapes. 10 room attractive modern home, furnace, city water, bath, electricity, nearly new eight room tenant house. Spacious barn, poultry house, substantial buildings. Price \$13,000. Investigate long term easy payment plan. **FEDERAL LAND BANK**, Springfield, Mass.

### BEEES AND HONEY

**HONEY—OUR FINEST** White Clover 60 lb. can \$4.50; 120 lbs. \$8.50. **J. G. BURTIS**, Marietta, N. Y.

### OUR HELP COLUMN

**ALERT WOMAN—MAKE MONEY!** Sell Priscilla Dress Fabrics, Lingerie, Hosiery, Aprons, Men's Shirts. Specialties. Part, full time. Samples furnished. **D. FITZCHARLES COMPANY**, Trenton, N. J.

**WANTED—SINGLE FARM HAND** \$30 to \$50 month. All other help required. Write **BREWSTER EMPLOYMENT AGENCY**, Middletown, N. Y.

**SALESMAN WITH CAR** wanted for western and northern New York. Address **AMERICAN INCUBATORS**, New Brunswick, N. J.

**SINGLE MAN WANTED** on farm. Must be good milker and experienced farmer, from 30 to 40 years of age. No old man, or boy, or loafer wanted. \$40 a month and board. **CHESTER SMITH**, Cold Spring, N. Y.

### WOOL—HIDES—FURS

**TRAPS, TRAP TAGS**, Scents, trapping equipment. Quick Service. Write for new catalogue. **HOWE FUR CO.**, Dept. E, Coopers Mills, Maine.

### FARM EQUIPMENT

**LIME and FERTILIZER** Spreaders made to attach to any farm cart or wagon, \$15.00. **J. S. GREENLEAF**, Anson, Maine.

### TOBACCO

**GUARANTEED CHEWING OR SMOKING—**Five lbs. \$1.00; Ten \$1.50; pay when received. **KENTUCKY FARMERS**, West Paducah, Ky.

**SMOKERS—**Save real money by ordering direct from factory. Good mild 5c cigars \$2.48 per 100 prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. **COSMOPOLITE CIGAR CO.**, Dept. A, Dallastown, Pa.

**HOMESPUN TOBACCO—**Chewing, 5 lbs. \$1.00; Smoking, 5 lbs. 65c; 10, \$1.20. **FARMERS UNION**, 368-H, Mayfield, Ky.

**GOLD LEAF—GUARANTEED** Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. \$1.00; ten \$1.50. Pipe free. Pay postmaster. **COOPERATIVE FARMERS B3**, Sedalia, Ky.

**CIGARS—**Trial 50 large Perfectos postpaid \$1. **SNELL CO.**, Red Lion, Pa.

**GEORGIA BRIGHT LEAF** smoking tobacco, five pounds \$1.35, postpaid. **W. W. WILLIAMS**, Quitman, Ga.

50 CIGARS, ninety cents; 50 Good Cigars, one dollar and 40 cents. 50 Extra Good Cigars, One Dollar and Sixty Cents. **STANLEY H. TITUS** Manufacturers Agent, Wingdale, New York.

### WOMEN'S WANTS

50 **DIFFERENT BUTTERFLY** Pieces 30c prepaid. Pattern free. Smaller cottons 10 lbs. \$1.00. Rug supplies. **JOSEPH DEMENKOW**, Brockton, Mass.

**SCHOOL OF DRESSMAKING—**Complete course in Drafting, Cutting, Fitting, Designing, and Sewing given in thirty days for \$50 with board and room. Teacher formerly Demonstration Lecturer for Ontario Government and Teacher of Drafting and Designing in Toronto Tech. Make three dresses while learning. Be a costume designer or modiste for the price of your board alone. This price for a short time only. Board of Directors: **M. J. Altenburg, BSA., W. J. Altenburg, M.A., Ph.D.** Box 77, Arcade, N. Y.

### USED INCUBATORS

**INCUBATOR BARGAINS—**Greatly reduced prices on entire stock of used incubators. Sold on most liberal terms ever given. All leading makes, Buckeyes, Petersimes, Blue Hens, Newtowns, etc. Many nearly new, 2,000 to 30,000 capacity, all guaranteed. Write or wire for description and prices before buying any incubator. Our reputation protects you. **SMITH INCUBATOR CO.**, 3166-A West 121st St., Cleveland, Ohio.

### MISCELLANEOUS

**COTTON DISCS** for your milk strainer. 300 sterilized 6 inch discs \$1.15; 6 1/2 inch \$1.35; gauzefaced, 6 inch \$1.35, 6 1/2 inch \$1.50. Postage prepaid. **HOWARD SUPPLY CO.**, Canton, Maine, Dept. D.

**COLLECT HERBS and Roots** for Drug Markets. Stamp brings particulars. **P. D. CLEMENTS**, 1 Fairland Street, Boston 19, Mass.

### PATENTS

**PATENTS—AVOID DELAYS** in applying for patents. Send sketch or model immediately, or write for free information on how to proceed. **L. EDWARD FLAHERTY**, Registered Patent Lawyer, 79 International Bldg., Washington, D. C.

**AGENTS—**Time counts in applying for patents; send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form; no charge for information on how to proceed. **CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN**, registered patent attorney, 731 Security Savings and Commercial Bank Building (directly opposite U. S. Patent Office), Washington, D. C.

### Service Bureau Claims Settled During July 1931

NEW YORK			
Akins McCormick, Indian Lake	\$ 3.00	Howard Peters, Stokes	10.00
(Order adjusted and refund made)		(Additional payment on claim)	
John Sokolowski, Mattituck	7.20	Floyd C. Sloeum, Marathon	3.00
(Pay for produce)		(Additional payment on account)	
Mrs. Frank Babcock, Petersburg	76.73	Floyd L. Ives, East Durham	30.00
(Pay for produce)		(Partial payment on claim)	
Wayne A. Talbot, Burlington Flats	5.00	L. R. Histed, Worcester	107.68
(Partial payment on account)		(Additional payment on account)	
C. D. Underwood, East Freetown	5.00	Mrs. Harold Warner, Limestone	4.98
(Partial payment on account)		(Refund on order)	
Bert White, Edmeston	10.00	Mrs. Walter F. Wright, Poughkeepsie	158.10
(Partial payment on account)		(Claim adjusted with commission merchant)	
A. F. Possinger, Spencer	25.00	John Wilson, Collins	16.25
(Partial settlement of account)		(Refund on order)	
Millard L. Thayer, Erieville	17.69	John Klehn, Corfu	1.00
(Complaint adjusted)		(Refund on order)	
Mrs. Geo. Chrysler, Adams	6.00	Geo. W. Tanner, Gloversville	.60
(Refund on order)		(Refund on order)	
Samuel Rainbow, Cuyler	100.00	W. J. Lillis, Corning	.78
(Railroad claim adjusted)		(Claim paid)	
Prosper A. Bankert, Geneva	12.72	Peter Jennett, Moravia	3.00
(Automobile insurance claim adjusted)		(Refund on order)	
Henry Lopus, Niobe	15.17	Mrs. H. Nelson Littlefield, Troy	1.30
(Pay for eggs)		(Refund on order)	
Wm. H. Decker, Rhinebeck	11.00	PENNSYLVANIA	
(Refund on order)		H. J. Zahn, Venango	14.00
Floyd Mackey, Bloomville	7.77	Mr. H. L. Bender, Ulster	36.40
(Complaint adjusted)		(Balance claim paid)	
Mrs. W. H. Panter, Shavertown	10.00	NEW JERSEY	
(Partial payment of claim)		T. Newell Rodan, Leesburg	42.00
Fred Elliott, Moira	21.25	(Adjustment of claim against commission merchant)	
(Additional payment on claim)		CONNECTICUT	
James Willoughby, Sharon Springs	10.00	Mrs. Martin Shannon, Sandy Hook	1.70
(Claim adjusted)		(Claim paid)	
Lewis Rathbun, North Norwich	16.30		
(Claim adjusted)			
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$790.62</b>

### Claims Adjusted Where No Money Was Involved

NEW YORK			
Louis G. Shoutice, Cohocton		Mrs. Geo. H. Dunn, Marathon	
(Adjustment of complaint)		(Complaint adjusted)	
Guy Ormsbee, Porter Corners		J. M. Peterson, Canistota	
(Complaint adjusted)		(Complaint adjusted)	
Mrs. A. B. Miller, Holcomb		Melvin A. Fletcher, DeKalb Junction	
(Subscription filled)		(Adjustment on order)	
H. R. Shipman, Franklinville		Ira Barton, Mt. Vision	
(Order of chicks filled)		(Replacement on order)	
Mrs. Chas. D. Jenks, North Norwich		Milton Somers, Cherry Valley	
(Adjustment of complaint)		(Order filled)	
Mrs. Henry H. Copeland, Eagle		Mrs. Mary E. Boyd, Ogdensburg	
(Subscription filled)		(Replacement on plant order)	
E. P. Mills, Scio		James Kelly, Swan Lake	
(Order partly filled)		(Order filled)	
Harold Ferguson, Antwerp		Joseph Fielkewitz, Little Falls	
(Complaint adjusted)		(Order filled)	
John Mirtallo, Stamford		Isaac Hubbard, Petersburg	
(Complaint adjusted)		(Order filled)	
Margaret E. Lloyd, Chateaugay		PENNSYLVANIA	
(Complaint adjusted)		Miss Jennie E. Stewart, West Newton	
Harold H. Vail, Lagrangeville		(Adjustment of complaint)	
(Complaint adjusted)		ILLINOIS	
		Wm. Ridenour, Grayville	
		(Complaint adjusted)	



# All Roads lead to Syracuse

## Home of the New York State Fair



September 7th, to 12th

Day and Night

### EVERY DAY A FEATURE DAY

#### Monday--LABOR DAY

Nationally Known Speakers--Special Labor Day Program

#### Tuesday--FEDERATION OF FARM AND HOME BUREAU DAY

Special Boys' and Girls' Program in New Building

#### Wednesday--GRANGE DAY

Speakers and Lecturers of National Repute

#### Thursday--GOVERNOR'S DAY

Official Inspection of Exposition by Governor Roosevelt and Staff. Address by Governor in Empire Court.

#### Friday--Farm Machinery Day

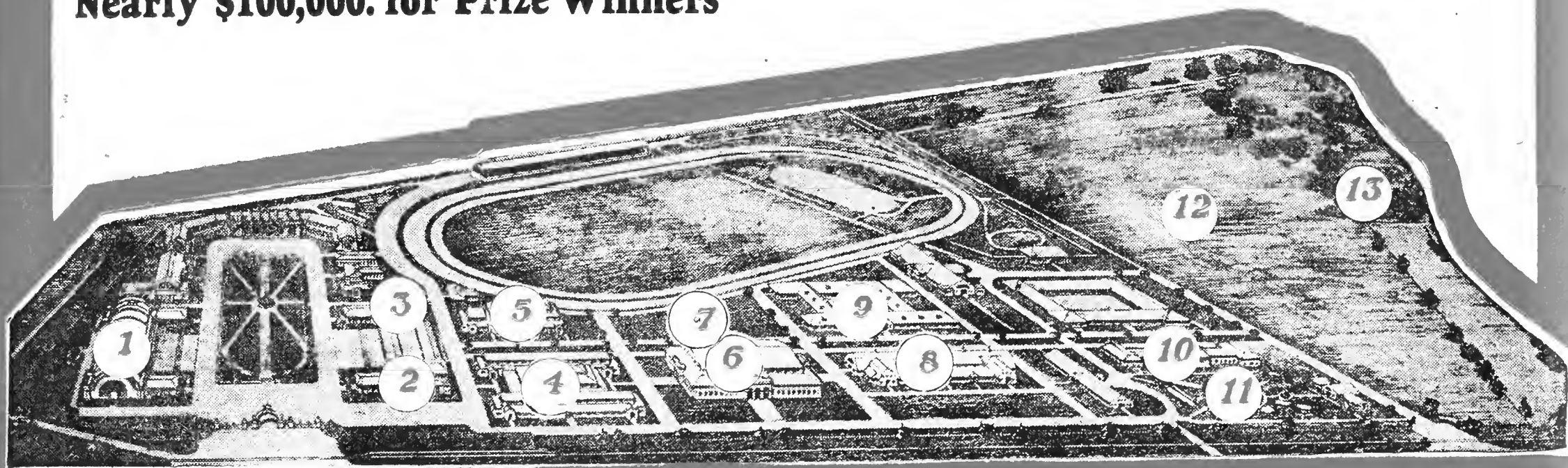
Working Demonstrations of Latest Machinery and Implements.

#### Saturday--Auto Race Day

World's Greatest Motor Drivers in 100 mile classic

### Greatest Agricultural and Live Stock Exhibits

Complete Entries in Every Department  
Nearly \$100,000. for Prize Winners



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF THE NEW YORK STATE FAIR

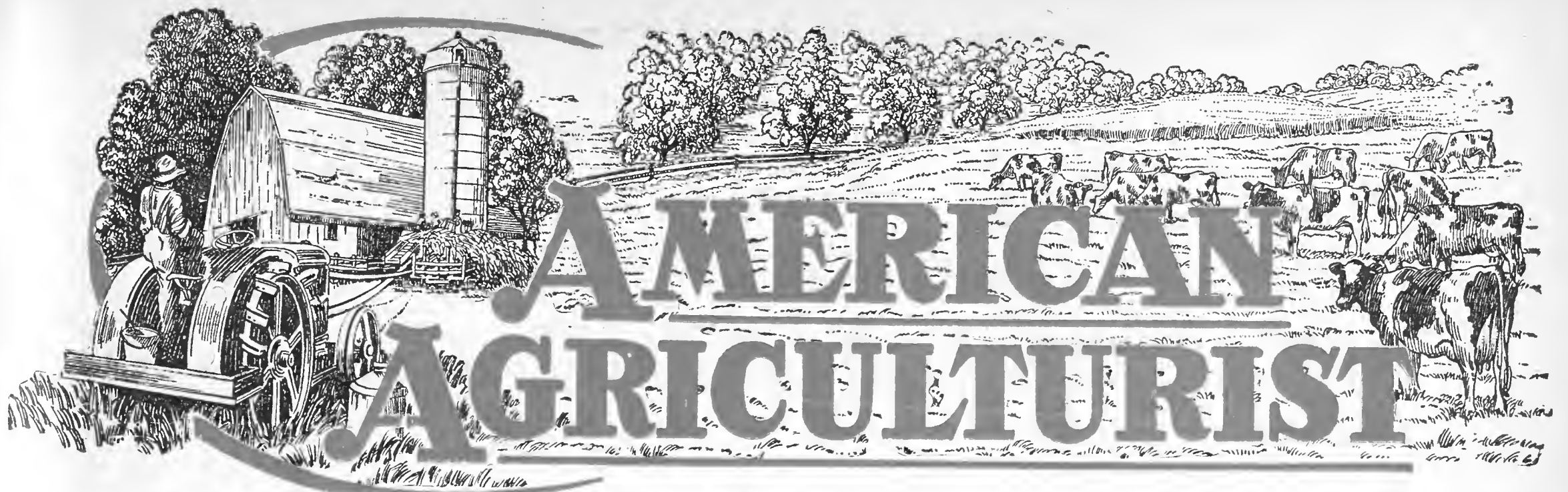
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|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Fruit—Flowers—Farm Produce    | 5. Poultry Exhibits   | 9. Sheep and Swine Exhibits   |
| County Exhibits—Home Bureaus     | 6. Coliseum           | 10. Boys' and Girls' Exhibits |
| 2. Grange and State Institutions | 7. Agriculture Museum | 11. Indian Village            |
| 3. Dairy Exhibits                | 8. Horse Exhibits     | 12. Free Auto Parking         |
| 4. Cattle Exhibits               |                       | 13. Tourist Camp              |

## GREATEST SHOW OF ITS KIND ANYWHERE

A Million Dollars Invested in EDUCATION AND INTEREST

Running Horse Races	GENUINE RODEO	Marvelous Fireworks
Band Concerts	State Exhibits	University Features
Clean Midway		
Unlimited Parking	Tourists Camp	Reduced Rates on all Railroads
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50c		





\$1.00 per year

September 5, 1931

Published Weekly

# Just How Good Is Your Dairy ?

## *Farmers Are Checking Up as Never Before*

IN visiting with a farmer the other day, I tried to sympathize with him about the hard times and the low prices for farm products. He replied that of course times are hard, and then continued, "But, you know, I believe this depression just *had* to come. All of us, both in town and country, were traveling too far and too fast, and this shakedown was necessary to help us get our feet back on to the earth again."

Then he went on to tell about there being too many automobiles, and that farmers, particularly the younger ones, were burning gasoline when they should have been farming.

Well, it would take quite a lot of argument for me to believe that most farmers were having too much fun or were very extravagant. Some of them are traveling pretty fast, to be sure, but even in good times there has been no great amount of loose money for gasoline or other extravagance in the farm business.

It may be true, however, that a general slowing up of a too-fast civilization may be good for the world as a whole and for at least some farmers. There is no doubt of the fact, that we have been traveling pretty fast in the dairy business by producing too much milk—by milking cows that never ought to have been raised in the first place and that certainly should have gone to the butcher or the boneyard long ago.

The situation with the cows is exactly comparable with our waste land problem. It is not good land that is causing the trouble. It is the high costs of

producing food stuffs on land that never ought to have been cleared and that now should be reforested and taken out of food production as soon as possible.

Some idea can be had of our increasing cow problem when it is known that we have 7 per cent more cows than we had even in 1927, and 3 per cent more on January 31st of this year than we had on the same date last year.

During this same period, that is, since 1927, the number of heifers from one to two years old has increased 28 per cent. No wonder there is trouble in the milk business!

But we have these cows, and we are face to face with a practical situation. What dairymen want to know is what to do about it.

The New York State Farm Bureau Federation has come forward with a constructive and workable program for putting the milk production business on a sounder basis. This program has been submitted to a large number of different farmers and farm leaders in the State, and has had their unanimous approval. It is, in my opinion, worth

your most careful attention. What is it? In brief and in outline it is as follows:

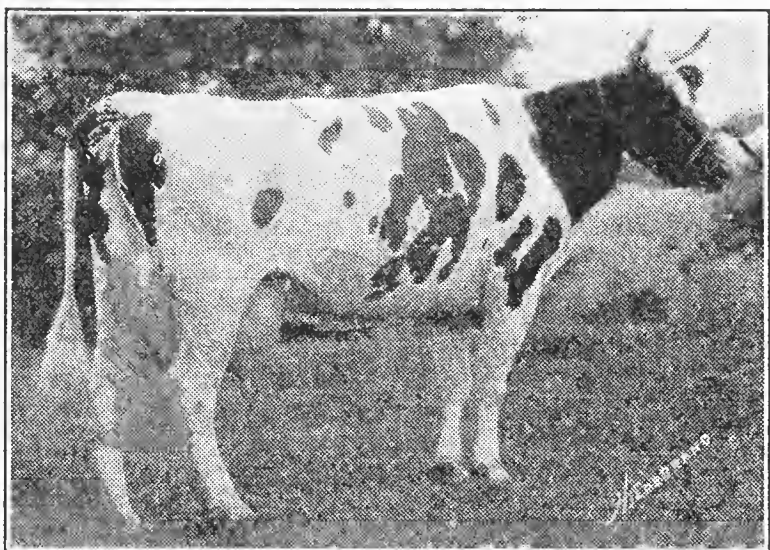
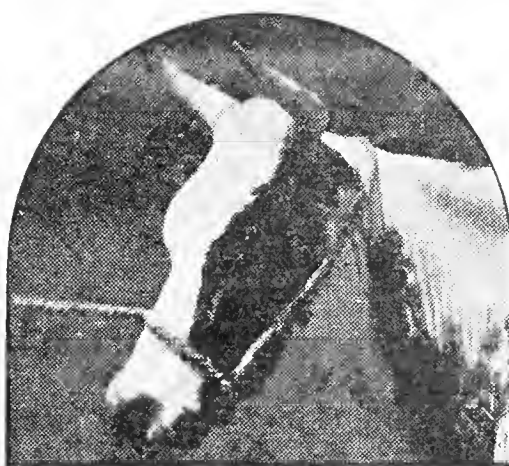
1. Appraise every cow in the New York milk shed;
2. Slaughter at least one out of seven by January 1st, 1932. The sooner the better;
3. Ship and cull cows cooperatively;
4. Plan to purchase disease-free replacements within the milk shed; not from outsiders.

The first suggested step is based on common sense. The man who comes through the present hard times is the man who *thinks*, and, incidently, I am seeing indications every day that farmers are doing more hard thinking about their business the last few months than they have ever done before.

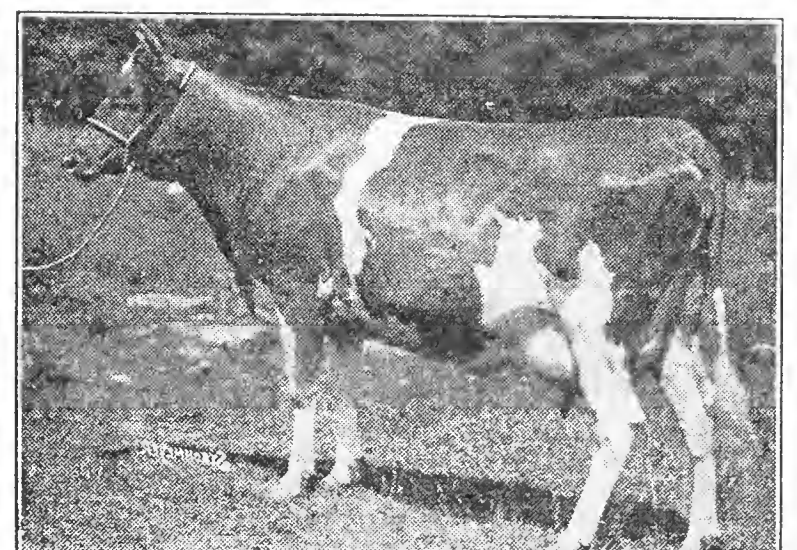
Let's continue this thinking to a consideration of the merits of every cow in your herd. If this is done, there are mighty few dairies from which you cannot remove one poor cow from every seven. There will be some, of course, who have worked in cow-testing associations or kept records otherwise who will not need to cull as closely as this plan suggests. There will be many others who, if they consider every cow on her merits as a producer, can take out at least one from every five.

But, you say, it is easy enough to talk about sorting out and selling the poor cows, but these cows cost us money to raise, and anyway we do not know how to go about it to dispose of them. Both of these are good arguments, because they are practical ones. The answer

*(Continued on Page 10)*



*Here we have representative individuals of four outstanding dairy breeds in the New York Milk Shed. The prosperity of dairying rests on the breeding of high producing animals such as these.*



**BUFFALO ZONE -- See Page 15**



# What Do You Expect of Farm Organizations?

SOME of us when we joined a farm organization years ago, possibly under the excitement and pressure of a milk strike and of ruinous prices for farm products, hoped to contribute one dollar in money or effort in support of the organization, put our hands behind our backs and immediately receive in return ten dollars.

When we found that progress and success in organized cooperation did not come as quickly as we expected, that we could not throw our bread upon the waters and immediately receive ten fold in return, then, disappointed, some of us threw up our hands and quit, thereafter becoming bitter critics of the leaders and the neighbors who saw the beckoning light of better days ahead and stuck to one another and to the ship.

*OF COURSE LIFE JUST ISN'T THAT WAY.* All things worth while cost. The more they are worth, the more they cost. The success of great projects or movements is not attained in a day nor in a year. Success comes only through long years of struggle and of sacrifice.

The history of mankind for more than two thousand years is a constant record of a fight for liberty.

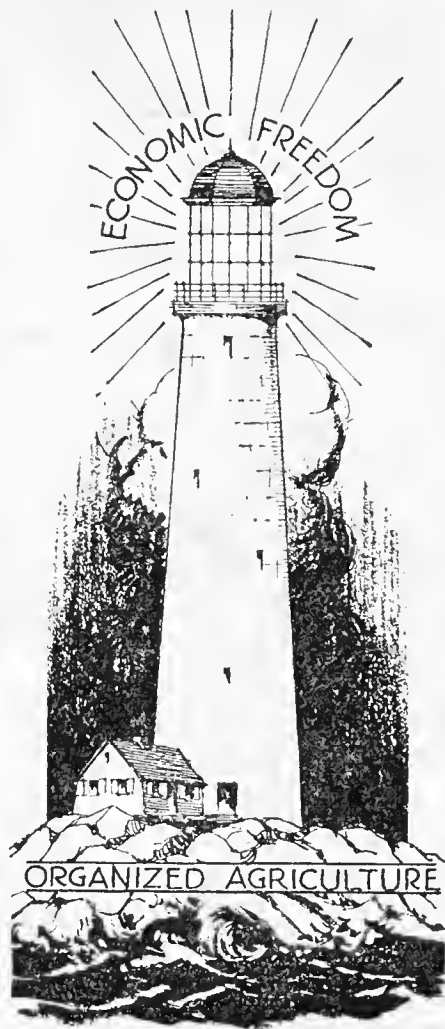
First, it was for religious liberty. Think, for example, of the bitter struggle and the immeasurable sacrifices for generations to attain freedom to worship God. No doubt it seemed at times a hopeless struggle to many of those engaged.

Next came the long years of trouble and bloodshed to secure political freedom and to lay the foundations of this, —the first free republic. Disgusted and discouraged, thousands of Washington's soldiers deserted him and returned to their homes. *BUT SOME STUCK.* Through the murk and gloom of defeat, they still saw the gleam of freedom's light from the lighthouse ahead and fought on, rewarded at last by a New Nation and a Better Day.

*NOW IN OUR OWN TIME COMES THE CONFLICT FOR ECONOMIC FREEDOM* — the right of every man to what he earns. We have lived to see the laboring man, through labor unions, attain great success in this economic fight. The farmer, through

organization, is also on his way. Just as it took generations to establish religious and political liberty in the world, so has it taken the soldiers in this modern economic struggle long years to build their army and to secure at least a moderate degree of success.

Just as the historian of today looks back upon those old fights and sees where progress was slowly, painfully, but *SURELY* made, so will the historian of the future be well able to see where farm organizations have accomplished real progress toward economic liberty in agriculture.



*Nor do we have to wait for the future historian to point out this progress. Already, 2,000,000 American farmers, or more than one-third of all of them, are marching in cooperation in more than 12,000 cooperative associations, doing an annual business of more than \$3,000,000,000. In our own New York milk shed, 48,000 dairymen in one division of the cooperative army are now selling annually more than \$80,000,000 worth of milk. AFTER ALL, WHAT DO YOU EXPECT OF FARM ORGANIZATIONS?*

## Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc.

Eleven West 42nd Street, New York City



# Equipment That Saves Steps

*It is Not Necessary to Walk 1,188 Miles Doing Chores*

By D. Q. GRABILL

**H**OW far do you walk tending to your livestock? How much time does it take? Not many can answer these questions very accurately. The dairy farmer especially is interested in the answer, because it has much to do with his labor costs. The more he can cut his labor cost, the more he increases his labor income.

A very careful study made by the Rural Economics Department of the University of Ohio showed that Ohio farmers walked an average of 99 miles a month feeding and caring for their livestock. On the farms studied the following numbers of stock were kept: horses, 3.8; cows, 4.7; other cattle, 4.6; sows, 7.5; other swine, 27.4, sheep, 1.8. Eastern dairymen keep more cows and fewer hogs and sheep, but they probably walk as far doing chores as their Ohio cousins who averaged to cover 1,188 miles a year.

On two farms with practically the same kind and numbers of livestock there was found a difference of 86 miles a month. Each had three horses, three cows, five or six brood sows and three pigs. On one farm the owner walked 135 miles a month, while on the other the distance was but 49 miles.

The reason for the wide difference was that on one farm the buildings were handy, conveniently arranged and grouped, properly equipped to save time and needless work. There can be no doubt but more conveniently arranged buildings and equipment will save many miles of steps on all livestock farms.

H. B. White, of the University of Wisconsin, used a measuring wheel to

figure out accurately the distance traveled, both in feeding and cleaning dairy stables, under various conditions. The man milking 27 cows, feeding grain and silage with a basket and cleaning out the litter with a wheel barrow, walked 238.3 miles a year just inside the barn, doing nothing but feeding and cleaning out.

The man who used a basket in feeding but who drove through with the spreader to clean out the manure walked 195.7 miles. The more efficient and progressive man who used a modern litter carrier and a good feed truck walked only 98.3 miles. Where the spreader was used the walking measured did not include getting the team ready, hitching up outside, etc. Evidently right here dairy farmers can cut their time and

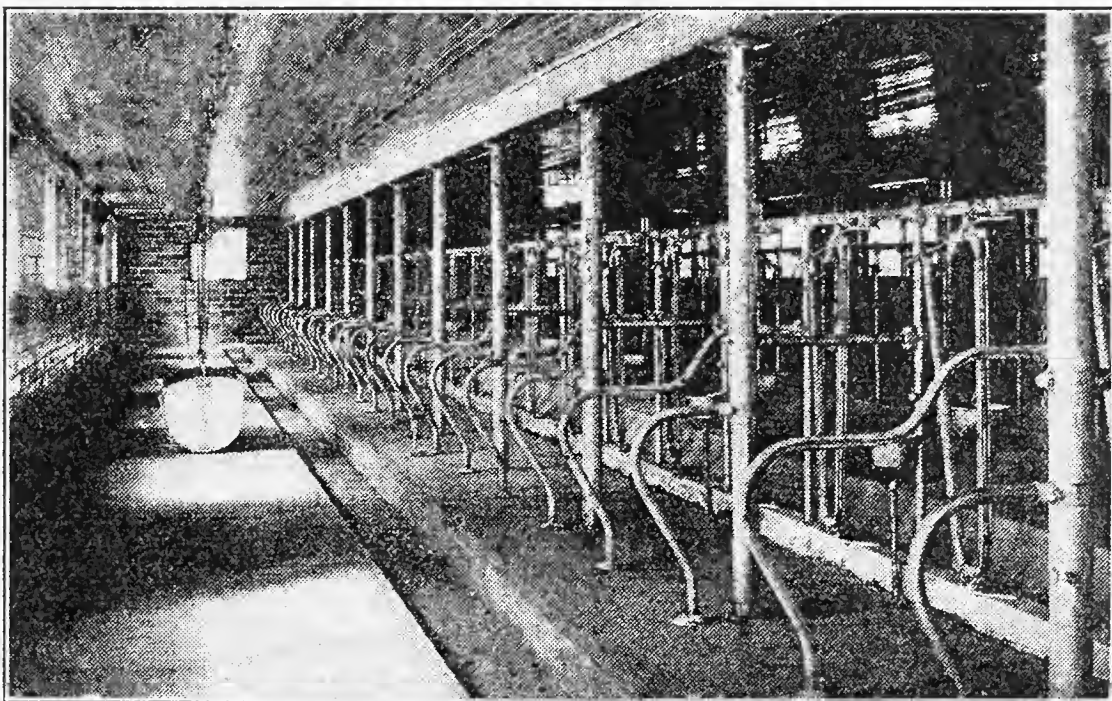
labor costs very materially. With time at 37½ cents an hour the cost of walking behind the wheel barrow and carrying the feed basket was \$49.65. It cost \$40.76 to walk with the feed basket and beside the spreader, inside the barn. Only \$20.47 worth of time was spent walking when using the litter carrier and the feed truck. This takes no account of the greater ease and convenience enjoyed by the farmers using the more modern barn equipment.

Another time saver and reducer of useless walking is the modern drinking cup both for cows and for horses. Usually drinking cups are installed because it is generally known their use will increase the milk flow on the average by approximately two and one-half pounds per cow per day,—some have records of over four pounds

increase, other conditions being equal. But many say drinking cups have more than paid for themselves, just in time and walking saved. Where cows must be housed at least 200 days in the year their water supply is very important. There are many very stormy, cold days, when they should not go outside the barn at all. When the weather is such that the cows can be turned out for exercise, once a day is sufficient, providing they have water beside them in the stalls. Many dairymen report drinking cups save them from half an hour to an hour a day.

Modern steel stalls, stanchions and pens are coming into more general use each year. No doubt this is due to several reasons. There are many records of such equipment being in continuous use for over twenty years, with every

(Continued on Page 10)



Modern equipment provides cow-comfort, cow-cleanliness, and cow-protection.

## Feeding Pumpkins to Dairy Cows

*Other Seasonable Questions Dairymen Are Asking*

**Do apples and pumpkins have enough feeding value to make their use worth while? Is apple pomace a good dairy feed?**

**T**HE trouble with apples and pumpkins is that they can be used for only a limited time in the fall. Apple pomace can be used all winter. The following discussion of the value of these feeds is taken from "Feeds and Feeding" by Henry and Morrison:

"The pumpkin is often planted in corn fields and the fruits used as a relish for horses, cattle, or pigs. The field pumpkin resembles the mangel in composition while the smaller garden pumpkin contains somewhat more dry matter. Hills of the Vermont Station found 2.5 tons of pumpkins, including seeds, equal to one ton of corn silage for dairy cows. Though often cooked for swine, trials show equally satisfactory results with the raw pumpkins. The tradition among farmers that pumpkin seeds increase the kidney excretions, tend to dry up cows, and hence should be removed before feeding, has no good foundation. The seeds contain much nutriment and should not be wasted. Pigs relish them and they act as a vermifuge, freeing the animals of worms and putting the digestive organs in good condition. As the seeds are rich in protein and oil, eating an excess may cause digestive disturbance. Squashes and melons, especially pie melons, or citrons (also called cow melons) are sometimes fed to stock.

"Windfall apples, pears, peaches, and plums, may often be fed advantageously to stock and sound fruit may be thus used when prices are too low to warrant marketing the crop, for all farm animals relish these fruits. Fruits contain somewhat more dry matter than roots, the chief nutrients being the sugars. Since they are low in protein, they should be used with protein-rich feeds. For dairy cows, apples have about 40 per

cent of the value of corn silage, and apple pomace is practically equal to the same weight of corn silage. In trials at the Utah Station when fed with shorts and skim milk to pigs 100 lbs. of apples equaled 9 to 15 lbs. of concentrates."

\* \* \*

### Feeding Dry Cows

**In these times of low prices is it not a waste of money to feed grain to cows when they are dry?**

**N**O. During the lactation period a cow uses more minerals than she gets in her feed. Consequently, she has to store these in her body when she is dry. Some dairymen say this is the most profitable time to feed a cow grain. Naturally, it is more profitable to feed grain where the herd is already getting plenty of high quality roughage.

\* \* \*

### Tramping Silage

**Is it necessary to tramp silage?**

**S**OME authorities say no. Apparently when conditions are ideal, that is, when the corn is just at the right stage, fine silage can be made without tramping. However, if corn is frosted or has been on the ground for some time, some dairymen report that the silage gets moldy. We would be glad to hear from dairymen who have tried putting up silage without tramping.

\* \* \*

### Nails Puncture Cows

**Is it true that cows will eat nails and other pieces of metal and that they will kill the cows?**

**Y**ES. Many cows have died from nails, wire, and other pieces of metal. Baled hay wire and staples used to put tags on feed are two bad offenders. At least one big feed company puts all its feed over magnets to remove any pieces of

metal. When a cow swallows a nail, it is likely to travel to some vital spot. The cow may give a sudden leap and then fall dead. Careful search by a veterinarian usually locates the metal that kills her.

\* \* \*

### Cows That Choke

**What is the best treatment for a cow that chokes on an apple?**

**W**E might say that the best thing would be to keep the cows out of the orchard. However, that isn't always practicable and anyway, cows have a habit of getting where they are not supposed to go. Various remedies have been suggested. One is to take two blocks of wood and crush the apple. It is claimed, though, that there is considerable danger of injuring the cow's windpipe where this is tried.

Perhaps the best thing to try first is to put a gag or block of wood between the cow's jaws, then while two men hold her neck as near horizontal as possible, a third man reaches into her pharynx and pulls out the apple or other obstruction. Sometimes the obstruction lodges in the gullet. In this case, give the cow a half pint of linseed or olive oil, then attempt to work the obstruction toward the cow's mouth where it can be taken out by the method already described.

Sometimes we are advised to use a rubber hose as a "probang" to push the apple into the stomach. This often works. Oil it first then gag the cow and have someone to keep her head and neck horizontal. Use care not to pass the "probang" down the animal's windpipe which is pretty sure to result fatally. If the cow coughs withdraw the "probang." Pass it slowly until you are sure the end of it is in the gullet. Even then use care so that the gullet will not be injured.

(Continued on Page 11)



## Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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### For Better Dirt Roads

CONSTANT agitation and discussions which have been carried on for years, chiefly led by this publication, seem to be getting results. The majority of the towns are already receiving much more state aid than formerly for dirt road improvement. Now a legislative committee is engaged in holding hearings in different parts of New York State to study the farm-to-market road situation and to get the advice of county officers and supervisors on the best methods of procedure for secondary road improvement.

One proposition advanced for dirt road improvement is to bond the state for \$100,000,000, all of which would be used in building narrow but hard roads to the good farms. Another proposal is to increase the tax on gasoline and use all of the extra tax for the same purpose. At the hearings held by the legislative committee the opinion seems to be unanimous that it is time that the farmer living on the dirt road got a chance and, as a result, it is very likely that important legislation for this purpose will be considered at Albany during the coming winter.

The position of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST on this problem of better dirt roads is well known. We are for them. We believe, however, that some consideration should be given to the tax problem and that, therefore, in order to get money for the improvement of the dirt roads, less money should be spent for a time at least in building the great and costly main highways. For example, let us have less \$50,000 a mile roads and more \$5,000 to \$10,000 a mile roads.

### Wasted Time

A LARGE and representative audience attended the annual meeting of the Country Life Association held the third week in August at Cornell University. The program was exceedingly important bearing on the subject of better rural government and the problem of reducing local taxes. The speakers were of national reputation. Nevertheless, we are sorry to say that much of the splendid material which the speakers had very evidently taken days to prepare was wasted because the addresses were read. Notable exceptions to this were the talks of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt and Dean Liberty Hyde Bailey, who made outstanding addresses which were thoroughly enjoyed by the audience.

There is seldom any excuse for reading an address. Over the radio it is necessary and it is excusable in a man holding some important office, because he must be exact to the word in what

he says. The acoustics of most halls are wretched and the ability of most men to read well is worse still. The result is that an audience will strain to try to hear during the first few minutes of the reading and then give up in disgust and either leave the meeting, go to sleep, or think of something else. When speakers and program managers learn this lesson, meetings will be better worth attending.

### A Reunion at the State Fair

THOSE of you who visit the boys' and girls' building at the State Fair this year and see what has been done in the last few years to build up a worthwhile program for the young folks, may be interested to know that it was just twenty years ago when the first group of farm boys spent a week at the State Fair.

There were one hundred and fifteen of them in charge of Dr. R. A. Pearson, then New York State Commissioner of Agriculture and now President of the University of Maryland, and Charles A. Wieting of Cobleskill. Dr. Pearson has taken the time to learn what these fellows who were boys in 1911 are doing now. One of them is a Master Farmer and at least half the group is either farming or engaged in some closely allied business.

Out of this inquiry have come plans for a reunion of the 1911 farm boys' camp, the date being Tuesday, September 8, of State Fair Week, with headquarters at the boys' and girls' building. Perhaps some of you who read this attended the camp and due to change of address have missed the information about the reunion. If so, we know you will plan to be there.—H. L. C.

### Back to the Country But Not to the Land

ON a visit recently with Dr. Wynne, Commissioner of Health of New York City, he called attention to the health problem involved in one of these great modern cities where so many people live or work in congested areas.

"For example," said Dr. Wynne, "did you ever stop to think of all the complications that result when 15,000 persons work in one building as is the case with some of our New York City office buildings?"

In recalling this conversation later we thought that health is not the only problem in such congestion of population. The distribution of food is probably the hardest job of all under such conditions. Governor Roosevelt well emphasized this in the address which he gave at the Country Life Conference at Cornell, and a part of which we publish on the opposite page. His suggestion that the great spread between the farmer's and consumer's price can never be cut down until we decentralize the cities is worth thinking about. In fact, such decentralization is already under way. Note the new houses being built in rural districts near every city.

Undoubtedly this is a movement in the right direction, but it won't entirely solve the farmer's problem if all of those city people who return to the country proceed, as many of them will, to grow most of their vegetables and small fruits in their own home gardens.

### Charles W. Wicks

WE regret to announce the death of Charles W. Wicks, former New York State Senator from Utica, New York. Mr. Wicks was a public spirited citizen who will be especially remembered by the older dairymen through the splendid contribution which he made to agriculture as the chairman of the Wicks Committee which investigated the milk situation during those troublesome days of 1916.

Perhaps more due to this Committee than to any other factor, were the grievances of dairymen brought to public attention, and, therefore, in time remedied. This Committee with Chairman Wicks held hearings in all parts of the state and in New York City, and made a very careful

and thorough investigation of milk marketing conditions. In its report, the Committee said in part:

"The Committee is of the opinion and accordingly reports that during a period of several years the dairy farmer, laboring industriously and thriftily as he might, was not able to procure such reasonable price from the sale of dairy products in this State as to earn a fair labor and invested capital return. If the producers are unable to secure a fair labor return, the industry must necessarily decay in this State, resulting in higher prices to the consumer for corresponding products brought from distant fields or countries to which other and equally favorable markets are more accessible. The consumer can only be assured of an abundant supply of these necessary products, and the State can only retain this important industry within its borders, ensuring present food and future fertility of our soil, by endeavoring to bring about such conditions as will provide to the producer a fair and reasonable return for his labor and invested capital. That the dairy farmer was unable to earn a fair and adequate return in the industry during several years past was conclusively established, in the judgment of this Committee, by abundant evidence in practically every farming community in this State."

Of course, every dairy farmer knew this situation through bitter experience, but when it was brought to the attention of the public through the means of a responsible body like the State Legislative Committee it received the emphasis and the attention that its importance deserved. Senator Wicks was fair in his investigation, but direct and outspoken.

### "Net Profit" Tells the Story

THE old problem of getting rid of unprofitable cows is now before dairymen as never before.

You will be interested in the article on this subject on Page 1. We heard one dairymen say recently that he just had to keep all of his cows in order to keep his volume of production up or else he could not meet his expenses.

We sympathize with his point of view about meeting expenses, but mere volume of milk means nothing if it costs more to produce it than it is worth. It is the net profit that counts. However, there is one way to maintain a fair volume of milk even after eliminations of poor cows are made and that is by the feed and general care that is given to the good cows that remain.

A statement dated August 18, by the U. S. Department of Agriculture indicates that on August 1, over 80 per cent of the cows in New York State were being milked and the milk production per cow was 17.4 pounds. We have a friend who has charge of several dairies in the state on which careful records are kept and the average production per cow on August 15, was 31.4 pounds per cow or nearly twice the average for the state. The Government report indicates that slightly over 16 pounds of grain are being fed for each 100 pounds of milk produced, but the dairies on farms under the control of our friend are being fed nearly twice this amount of grain.

Now every man has to figure this problem out for himself. He cannot buy grain even for good cows if he receives little or nothing for his milk, and even at the best prevailing milk prices he cannot afford to feed grain to poor cows. However, grain is the cheapest now that it has been in years and in most cases farmers can afford to feed more of it to good cows than they are feeding.

### Eastman's Chestnut

SEVERAL Scotchmen were discussing the domestic unhappiness of a mutual friend.

"Aye," said one, "Jock MacDonald has a sair time wi' that wife o' his. They do say they're aye quarrelin'."

"It serves him richt," said another feelingly. "The puir feckless creature marrit after coortin' only eight year. Man, indeed, he had nae chance to ken the wumman in sic a short time. When I was coortin' I was coortin' twenty year."

"And how did it turn out?" inquired a stranger in the party.

"I tell ye, I was coortin' twenty year, an' in that time I kenned what wumman was, and so I didna marry."



# Bringing the Mountain to Mahomet

## Industry May Go Rural -- Governor's Plan Good for Producer and Consumer

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Everyone who attended the recent American Country Life Conference at Cornell University agreed that Governor Roosevelt's talk was an exceedingly important contribution. Because the ideas he expressed, if logically worked out, will bring great changes in the marketing of farm products, we are giving you on this page some of the most important parts of his address. Here it is.*

OUR urban industrial economy is fraught with tremendous perils, as we now see. The faster the wheels of the economic machine turn the greater the disaster when it meets impediments. We now hear the cry of the millions who clamor not primarily for bread but for a chance to work that they may earn their food and their shelter.

Is there no surplus in the production of these necessities of life by which unemployed workers may bridge over from the slack times to the good? If there is, it is not in their hands. We must call upon the generosity of those who have accumulated the means to buy in order to alleviate the distress of those who have not.

But there are surpluses, as we all know. Wheat was lately quoted in the principal markets at the lowest money price ever recorded for this important basic food, and a real price much below that when comparison is made with previous years of low grain prices. There is a great abundance of milk and an exceedingly low price. There are vegetables so abundant that it scarcely pays to take them to market. Our whole agricultural plant is geared to a basis of production more than adequate to feed the whole population abundantly. There are surpluses both of food crops and the means of growing crops. Why should any hungry person lack food?

The difficulty is not solely that purchasing power does not lie in the hands of those who need to buy and must buy to live. There is a difficulty also in the situation that those who lack food and shelter are in the very places where it is most inconvenient and expensive for society to help them, for the cost of food in the cities is made up of many charges, the very least of which is the farmer's share in the production of the food supply. Food in the country, at the farm, and food in the city are two very different propositions. One represents costs of production, or something much less than that in these times, the lowest price the farmer will take rather than permit his crop to rot in the field—sometimes barely enough to pay for his labor in getting it from the field to town. The other represents mainly distribution costs.

### Transportation Costs Have Increased

If all the food products necessary to supply adequately all the unemployed in New York City were to be offered free by the farmers of New York State, but the present charges for transportation and handling were collected all down the line, the reduction in the ultimate price to the consumer would be almost insignificant. The cost of distribution relative to the cost of production has been increasing all through the years of our boom period in industry. Farm prices are now below those of pre-war days. In the cities, farm products are 50 per cent higher than their pre-war prices.

In the present situation of agriculture I don't think anyone could seriously suggest that we need to take men out of industry to put them to farming. The question I think we need to examine is whether we can't plan a better distribution of our population as between the larger city and the smaller country communities without any attempt to increase or any thought of increasing the number of those who are engaged in farming as an industry. Is it not possible that we might devise methods by which the farmer's market may be brought closer to him and the industrial worker be brought closer to his food supply? A farm and a rural

home are not necessarily the same thing.

Conditions have changed a great deal since the great rush of workers to the cities began. One of the most significant transformations is that wrought by the automobile and the improvement in highways that has come along as a consequence. It is no longer necessary that an industrial worker should live in the shadow of the factory in which he works, and as a matter of fact many of them do not. Especially where factories are situated on the outskirts of cities or in smaller communities the worker should have a wide range of choice for his home in terms of physical distance.

### City Not Essential to Industry

Industry, too, has been freed of a great many old restrictions as to location. It doesn't need to be located close to a water power, nor does it need to be located in most cases near a fuel supply. High tension transmission of electric current has opened a new era in the transportation of power.

Improvements in transportation, too, have had an effect on factory locations. Railroad facilities have been extended and improved to the advantage of lesser centers of population and in New York we have the great resource of the barge canal which brings cheap heavy transportation to many communities across the entire State, in effect almost making them seaboard points. The automobile, the bus and the automobile truck have become as important in the transportation of finished products and in some cases of materials as in the movement of workers. Huge vans of manufactured goods travel great distances from factory to market on the public highways.

### Industry May Seek Decentralization

Communication time between factory and administrative offices and between factory and market has been shortened by telephone improvement and extension, and in this item of administration the automobile and improved highway again play an important part through the means they afford for quick travel from plant to plant and from an administrative center to a plant.

All of these circumstances seem to

indicate that industry of its own volition is likely to seek decentralization. They seem to point to the probability that we shall see more factories established in smaller communities and in agricultural regions and fewer comparatively in the largest centers and in old manufacturing communities. Already there has been a trend in that direction.

There is no doubt that social considerations have had a great part in keeping workers in the cities. City life has had its advantages as well as an attractiveness not based on any actual benefits. But the advantages of city life today are less comparatively than they were ten years ago and they will probably continue to grow less, for city conveniences are very rapidly being brought to the country.

### City Cannot Duplicate Advantages

We have seen how transportation has reduced distances and made rural living practicable today where it was not a generation or more ago, in the days when the pattern of the factory town of the old style was devised. But there are a hundred other things that contribute to the comfort and practicability of rural living. There are electric lights and electric refrigeration, there are new methods of sanitation for rural homes, there are gas and electric cooking, there is the operation of household power machinery; there is the rural delivery of mail, including the parcel post which puts housewives in close touch with distant shops; there are modern consolidated schools equipped to supply a good primary and high school education as can be had in the city; there are rural parks which furnish better playgrounds than city people can enjoy; there are the radio and the rural moving picture house showing the same films that the city workers enjoy and there is the opportunity for a freer and more natural community life than can be found in the city streets.

The country has added advantages that the city can not duplicate in opportunities for healthful and natural living. There is space, freedom, and room for free movement. There is contact with earth and with nature and the restful privilege of getting away

from pavements and from noise. There is an opportunity for permanency of abode, a chance to establish a real home in the traditional American sense.

But, more than all this, there would be the great advantages for the worker of the opportunity to live far more cheaply and with a greater degree of economic security. The materials for healthful living in the country are cheap and abundant. Established in a country home in an agricultural district the worker, even if he were to grow nothing for himself, could buy a week's supply of healthful food for little more than a day's supply would cost him in the city.

### Would Increase Consumption of Farm Products

With a considerable movement of workers from city to country there is every reason to believe that the total consumption of agricultural products would be greatly increased. City workers pay 15 cents for a quart of milk for which the farmer receives just now about three. It is well known by health authorities that the city consumption of milk is far less than it should be, that adults and children alike of workers' families would be healthier if they could afford to use more of it. The city price of one quart would buy them at least three in the country. Vegetables whose city price is made up mainly of the costs of many handlings could be obtained with like savings. City workers do not eat enough fresh green vegetables, mainly because they can not afford them. Many families have them no oftener than twice a week when they should have them twice a day, and could have them that often if they were close to the supply.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *A recent announcement from the Census Bureau shows a big increase in what might be called the rural non-farm population; in other words, country dwellers who do not till the soil. Between 1920 and 1930 the total population of the United States increased 16.1 per cent, the rural farm population decreased 3.8 per cent, but the population living in the country but not operating farms increased 18 per cent.*

Today in fact many city workers have become country dwellers. Both our great and our smaller urban communities are spreading out into the country. It is really surprising to find how many of our country villages are largely inhabited by men and women whose business activity is in some fairly distant city. What is painful about this situation is to see in how many cases families are finding rural homes without finding the real advantages of country living. They are paying more than enough for what they need and desire but are not getting it.

### Country Homes Instead of City Lots

When I see the cheaper city type of houses built on narrow lots of some real estate development far out on the highway, many miles from a city limits, it occurs to me that those who have bought them have been betrayed and that there is urgent need of country life planning for city dwellers. Let us cite the instance of a worker in Poughkeepsie who longs for a pleasant home in the country. He listens to the alluring talk of a real estate promoter and goes miles out in the country to buy a lot in a region where land is selling for agricultural purposes for \$100 an acre. An acre is approximately 208 feet square. The city worker pays \$500 and gets, not an acre, but a plot 50 by 100 feet, of which it would take eight to make an acre. The gross return to the developer is \$4,000 for an acre bought for \$100. He has bought simply a city lot in rural surroundings. A real estate developer who considered the needs of the people with whom he dealt and who planned wisely could sell full acre plots in such a locality for \$500 each, give them the improvements they ought to have in that loca-

(Continued on Page 18)

## The Song of the Lazy Farmer



A FELLER came to me one day and told me if I'd only pay a dollar down and one each week and buy his books, I'd learn to speak Sanskrit and Scotch and Japanese, he said with languages like these I'd be at home most anywhere, and I might travel here and there, I'd git along in any land, their language I could understand. He said that ev'ry person should be able to be understood in Austria or Hindustan, if he's an educated man. He said some time I'd feel the need of sayin' certain things in Swede, if I should go to Buenos Aires I'd find myself harrassed with cares unless good Spanish I could speak, he said I'd learn it in a week if I would buy them books of his, or any other tongue gee whiz.

His story sounded mighty good, I've often figured that I would enjoy a trip to Borneo, there ain't no place I'd rather go, or if the money I could get I'd like to visit in Thibet. A trip to Chile would be nice, I'd go if I just had the

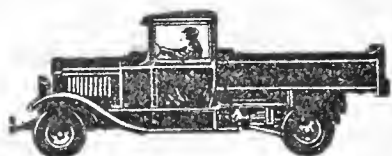
price, I'd like to see Somaliland, when there, if I could understand the natives' talk I'd like it well. A lot of stories I could tell, when I go back, about some chief who longed to cut me up for beef, but didn't, when I talked to him in his own tongue, some synonym in his own language might save me from goin' in a stew, by gee. The only trouble with me is, I ain't got any mon, gee whiz, so I'll stay home, nor feel the lack of books, I'll read the almanac!



# "AND DON'T COME BACK, MR. WATER-THIN, YOU'RE BAD NEWS TO THIS FARM!"



BAD NEWS is the word! For Mr. Water-thin is the quart or more of waste oil that ordinary refining



leaves in every gallon of motor oil. It's non-lubricating stuff. It's quick to vaporize under the heat of a tractor, truck or car.

But there's none of this useless material in Quaker State Motor Oil. Quaker State has developed and installed in all of its refineries — *the most modern in the world*—special equipment that

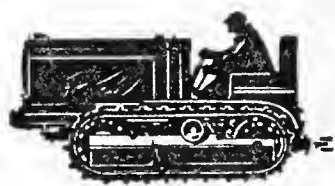


gets water-thin out. And Quaker State replaces this useless material with rich, full-bodied lubricant!

So there are four full quarts of

lubricant to the gallon of Quaker State—not three quarts and one of waste. You really get an *extra* quart of lubricant! *That's why Quaker State is the largest selling Pennsylvania Oil in the world!* That's why it is the most economical oil that ever went to work on a farm!

Quaker State is made entirely from 100% pure Pennsylvania



Grade Crude Oil. It is so free from impurities that it doesn't require acid treatment in refining. That's important! For acids tend to destroy some of an oil's oiliness.

Use Quaker State and you'll save money in oil and in maintenance costs. For that extra quart makes Quaker State lubricate not only *longer*, but *better!*

THERE'S AN EXTRA QUART  
OF LUBRICATION IN EVERY GALLON

## QUAKER STATE MOTOR OIL



### With the A. A. Fruit Grower



## Common Storage for Apples

Could you tell us if best results are usually obtained with apple storage houses built under ground or above ground? What should we figure as the probable cost of a house for common storage based on storage capacity? Could you also give us some suggestions as to management of apples in common storage?

GOOD results can be obtained with common storage houses either under ground or above ground. Perhaps in the past under-ground storage houses have been more common because of a belief that it is easier to keep apples from freezing than it would be above the ground. However, proper ventilation is equally as important as maintaining the proper temperature and it is much easier to ventilate a storage above the ground than it is under ground. Where apples are put into cold storage ventilation is unnecessary because at temperatures near freezing the life processes of apples are stopped whereas at common storage temperatures they go on and fresh air must be supplied.

### Insulation Necessary

Where a storage house is built above ground insulation will, of course, be necessary in order to maintain temperatures above freezing. Granulated cork makes an excellent insulating material and is sometimes used to fill in the space between studs. Other materials which, while not as effective, are cheaper, are sawdust or mill shavings. Whatever insulating material is used, it is important that it be kept dry because once wet it loses a large part of its ability to keep out heat or cold. The ceiling as well as the sides should be well insulated.

The cost of building a storage house should not vary greatly whether above ground or below ground. One estimate says that construction costs should run somewhere between 40c and 75c a bushel. Often some old building can be successfully converted into a good storage house at a distinct saving.

Ventilation can be taken care of by providing a cold air intake with an area of 20x30 inches for each 2500 cubic feet of capacity near the floor level and one or more warm air outlets in the roof totaling two square feet of opening for each 2500 cubic feet of capacity. These outlets should be insulated and fixed so that they can be tightly closed.

Where temperatures are too warm or where the air is too dry apples will shrivel badly. Good moisture conditions can be maintained more easily on dirt floors overlain by wood floors which should be raised from the dirt about six or eight inches. Mice and rats can be controlled by covering the earth floor with a wire netting. If a concrete floor is put in it may be necessary to

sprinkle this at frequent intervals in order to maintain good moisture conditions.

Apples should be put into storage as soon as possible after they are picked because every day the fruit remains out of storage will cut down the length of time that it can be held in storage. Many growers leave the picked apples in the orchard over night and then put them into the storage house in the morning when they are cool. The temperature of the storage house is lowered by opening the ventilators whenever the outside temperature is below the temperature inside the house and closing the ventilation whenever it is warmer outside than it is inside.

### Apple Varieties

What are the principal varieties of apples shipped from Western New York and what is the most common package used?

A STUDY by the New York State College of Agriculture shows that the Baldwin and the Rhode Island Greening apple amounted to more than 50 per cent of the total shipments from western New York while twelve other varieties represented 90 per cent of the remainder shipped. Some of the more important of the other varieties are Duchess, Wealthy, Ben Davis, King, Twenty Ounce, Maiden Blush, McIntosh, Roxbury Russet, Hubbardston, Stark and Northern Spy.

In western New York, most of the apples are packed either in barrels or in bushel baskets. A very small percentage is shipped in bulk. In recent years, there has been a decided shift from barrels to bushel baskets. In 1928-29, over 53 per cent of the apples were shipped in bushel baskets as compared to only 14 per cent five years previous. This change is probably due to the fact that nearly all retail dealers prefer a smaller package than a barrel in order to provide a more rapid turnover for such a perishable commodity. The fact that the bushel basket is not a satisfactory package for export shipment has probably prevented a more rapid shift from barrels to bushel baskets.

Different markets seem to take a different proportion of the packages. Milwaukee, Newark, and New York City rank high in the percentage of barreled apples received while Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Cincinnati rank high in percentage of apples received in bushel baskets. One reason why the barrel seems to be a popular package in shipments to New York City is the possibility that such shipments may be exported.

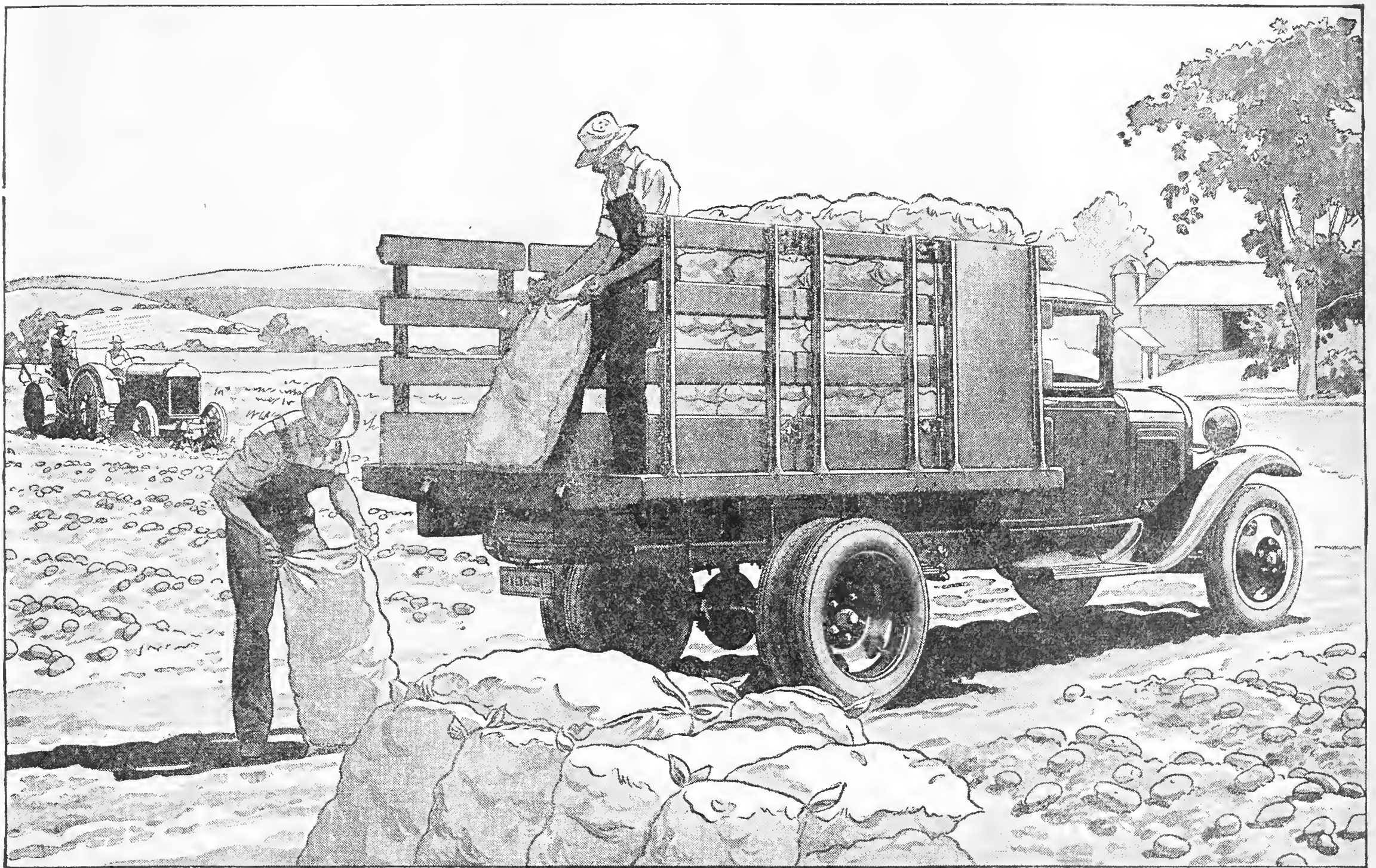


A fine crop has been produced. Now comes the problem of careful handling and storage in order to put the crop on the market in the best possible condition.



# The FORD TRUCK

helps you reach the profitable markets



131½-inch Stake Truck

**W**ITH the fast, economical Ford truck, you can haul *direct* to favorable markets . . . quickly, easily. Prices in a more distant market are often 25% to 40% higher than those in the locality of your farm.

The Ford truck permits you to select your market, and enables you to make a long haul pay. The economy of the Ford goes far beyond gas and oil consumption alone . . . it is an inbuilt quality, evident in the low first cost of the truck, in the way it keeps out of the

shop and on the job, and in the thousands of miles of willing, faithful service that it gives.

Rugged simplicity of design throughout is a fundamental reason why the Ford truck gives such long, economical, trouble-free service.

Your local Ford dealer will gladly demonstrate a truck of the type you need. You may purchase a Ford truck on convenient, economical terms through the Authorized Ford Finance Plans of the Universal Credit Company.

*150 miles with a load then back for more, once a day*

*A farmer near Traverse City, Michigan, writes that for the past sixty days, his Ford truck has been making one trip a day to a point 150 miles distant, with a capacity load of baled hay. In this short time, the truck has covered more than 15,000 miles — exceeding the average yearly distance that trucks cover in farm service. This is but a single example of how farmers in all parts of the country are using Ford trucks to extend their marketing range . . . doing it at such small additional cost, and in such little extra time that the profits increase with the mileage.*





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profits to you is also  
the best test of Park  
& Pollard feeds.**

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The Park & Pollard Co., Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N.Y.

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**Poultry Feeds:** Lay or Bust Dry Mash · Red Ribbon Scratch · Growing Feed · Intermediate Chick Feed · P & P Chick Scratch · P & P Chick Starter · P & P Broiler Ration—**Dairy Rations:** Overall 24% · Milk Maid 24% · Bet-R-Milk 20% · Herd-Health 16% · P & P Fitting Ration 12% · Milkade Calf Meal—**Other Feeds:** P & P Turkey Grower · P & P Turkey Starter · P & P Stock Feed · Bison Stock Feed · Co-Tu-It Pig and Hog Ration · Pigeon Feed · P & P Horse Feed · P & P Rabbit Feed · Pocahontas Table Corn Meal.

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Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

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A Sensation for Broiler Raisers! We've been doing a lot of experimenting on CROSS BRED CHICKS. We wanted a new chick, solely to make more broiler money than any chick ever before offered. We have it now!

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will bring the highest market prices, with a rapid and uniform growth hitherto unknown. Write for details and prices. Regular breed chicks also.

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**GUARANTEED TO LIVE BABY CHICKS**

**BIG HATCHES SEPTEMBER 8-15-22-29. OCTOBER 6-13-20-27. EXTRA FULL COUNT.**  
**ELECTRIC HATCHED HEALTHY: VIGOROUS. CAN SHIP C.O.D.** Per 50 100 500 1000  
Large Barron Eng. S. C. Wh. Leghorns (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each) \$4.00 \$7.70 \$37 \$72  
White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks. Extra choice for broilers 5.00 9.50 46 90  
Jersey Black Giants 50, \$7.50; 100, \$14.00; 300, \$41.00  
Sent parcel post prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order. Free catalog.  
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**10,000 Chicks Weekly**

Barred Rocks (Penna. State College Strain)  
Black Giants (N.J.) Strong healthy chicks.  
Fully Guaranteed. None better. Low prices.  
Prompt delivery C. O. D. Folder FREE.  
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**SEASON'S LOWEST PRICES**

	25	50	100	500	1000
Will ship C.O.D.					
Barred Plymouth Rocks	\$2.50	\$4.75	\$9.00	\$43.50	\$85
Heavy Mixed	2.25	4.25	8.00	38.50	75

Postage paid and full delivery count guar. Order now.  
**ULSH POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY,**  
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**WHITE LEGHORN HENS**

and males now half price. Thousands of laying pullets.  
Baby Chicks and eggs from trapnested, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred for 31 years. Winners at 20 egg contests. Records to 336 eggs. Catalog and bargain bulletin free. Write for special prices.  
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**CHICKS** C.O.D.—100 Rocks or Reds, \$8; Leghorns or Heavy Mixed, \$6.50; Light Mixed \$6.  
Free range. Safe delivery guaranteed. Circular.  
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**HOLLYWOOD PULLETS** the greatest egg producers known. Single Comb white leghorns. Nu-BORN FARMS, Jasper, N. Y.

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1,200, 4 1-2 Months Old, \$1.00 each  
1,500, 5 Months Old, \$1.25 each

Immediate September delivery; shipped express collect. Lowest prices we've ever quoted. Healthy clean bunch from Special Matings. Order at once if you want quality pullets.

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Box 55 Stockton, New Jersey

**BABY CHICKS**

\$8.00 PER 100 UP. Thousands hatching daily. Fourteen breeds. Sent collect. Postpaid. Live delivery. Prompt shipment. Started chicks priced according to age. Send for folder. **SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY,** 335 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J.

**LOWEST IN YEARS**

**PULLETS** 50c-60c-65c and up. From Big type Barron strain Leghorns. R.O.P. 200-291 large egg size breeding. Health certified by licensed Veterinarian. Also hens and breeding cockerels. Shipped C. O. D. on approval. Catalog free.  
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Thousands of Barron & Hollywood strain White Leghorns. All ages. Write Today for New Low Prices. Also Brown Leghorns & Bd. Rocks. **Bos Hatchery, Zeeland, Mich. R.2A**



**With the A. A.  
Poultry Farmer**



**Figures Should Cheer Up Egg Producers**

**T**HERE is no question but that statistics make dry reading, yet every poultryman is vitally interested in the prospects for prices during the coming winter, and the only way to present the picture is to give you the number of chickens raised, the number of hens on farms, and the amount of eggs in storage.

First, let us take a look at the number of chickens raised last spring. Reports from commercial hatcheries from January to June showed a decrease of about 27 per cent in salable chicks as compared with last year. It should be remembered that last year's figures showed an increase of 22 per cent for the same period in 1929 so that chicks hatched this year were not far below those hatched and sold in 1929. It is interesting to note too that the figures month by month as compared with last year showed that as the season advanced hatcheries came nearer and nearer to equalling last year's figures, indicating, perhaps, that poultrymen who early in the year had decided they would cut down their business, decided by June that the outlook was not as bad as they had previously thought.

**Old Hens Had Cause to Worry**

While chicks hatched last spring will constitute a large percentage of flocks next winter, old hens are important too. Let us see what has been happening in laying flocks last spring and during the summer. On January 1, 1931, the U. S. Department of Agriculture figures show 2.4 per cent fewer hens on farms than on January 1, 1930. The low price of eggs during the spring caused many poultrymen to cull their flocks closely or sell them entirely and on July 1, there were 5 per cent fewer hens on farms than there were on July 1, a year ago. Doubtless this heavy marketing has continued from July 1, up to date so that fewer than the usual number of old hens will be kept over. There is some evidence that this heavy marketing has been along the line of culling poor producers because egg production per hen as reported to the U. S. Department of Agriculture from January to July was 5 per cent greater than it was in 1930 and 7 per cent greater than the average for the last five years. That these figures as reported by farmers to the U. S. Department of Agriculture are correct is evidenced by receipts at New York, Chicago, Boston, and Philadelphia, the four largest markets where 93,818 cases more of eggs were received in the first six months than were received in the same period in 1930.

The number of eggs in storage always affects the outlook. The into storage season begins around March 1, on which date there were 407,000 cases in storage, as compared with 84,000 cases a year ago. Those who stored eggs last summer had a balance in red ink when the deal was over and naturally entered the storage business this spring with considerable caution. On July 1, eggs in cold storage totalled 9,495,000 cases, as compared to 10,743,000 cases on July 1, 1930. Since that time the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports that the into storage movement has shrunk more rapidly than it did a year ago and that peak holdings on August 1, were smaller than August 1, 1930 by an even greater margin than was shown July 1.

**Consumption Has Been Good**

No picture of the situation would be complete without some thought about probable consumption. It is estimated that consumption of eggs during the first six months of 1931 was 10 per cent greater than during the same period in 1930. Low prices doubtless were responsible for this increased consumption, which came about in spite of rather unfavorable conditions.

No one knows, of course, what the demand for eggs will be next winter. We all know that eggs at the usual market price are economical food and

we can see no reason why consumptive demand should not be reasonably good during the winter.

**Feed Costs Are Down**

In considering the prospects for the winter, the cost of production is perhaps as important as the price received. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has the following to say about feed prices:

"On June 15 farm prices of corn and other items making up a poultry ration were only 60 per cent of the June 15th average for the years 1923 to 1925, while the farm price for chickens was 76 per cent and of eggs 63 per cent of the June 15 average for the same five years. Compared with these years, June feed prices last year stood at 90, with eggs at 83 and chickens at 89. On June 15, this year, therefore chicken prices were relatively much higher, and egg prices slightly higher, than feed prices, while in June last year chicken prices were slightly lower and egg prices materially lower than feed prices; compared with their relative positions in the years 1923 to 1927. Corn, the principal component of the poultry ration for the country as a whole, showed a July 1 condition giving indication of a crop 43 per cent larger than the extremely small crop of last year and about 7 per cent larger than the five year average production, provided that subsequent seasonal influences should prove to be average. There is also an abundant supply of wheat."

**Fewer Pullets Next Winter**

Summing up the whole situation, the Bureau of Agriculture Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, makes the following comment about the probable fall and winter production of eggs:

"With 5 per cent fewer hens, and with about 10 per cent fewer young chickens available from which pullets may be saved, the number of layers during the coming fall and winter seems likely to be materially less than last year. The present outlook, therefore, is for fewer hens but for heavy feeding and relatively high egg production per hen during the fall and winter. Even though the tendency to heavier than usual laying per hen evident during the first half of the year should continue, it seems unlikely that enough pullets will be saved to bring the total production of eggs during the rest of the year up to that of the last half of 1930. If an unusual proportion of the young pullets should be saved, the reduction in numbers of layers might not be so great as now seems probable. But pullets were hatched much later this year than last and if an undue proportion of them should be added to the laying flock, the later date at which they come to laying age will tend to retard fall and early winter production to some extent compared with last year although layings in later months and at the spring peak might be heavy."

**Turkeys vs. Grasshoppers**

**W**E hear a rather good story from the grass hopper infested regions of Kansas and Iowa, where one large turkey grower, knowing that turkeys are inordinately fond of grass hoppers, turned his flock loose to clear his garden of the pests. That night a sorry looking sight met his eyes. His flock of turkeys, led by the once proud gobbler, returned as from battle. They had fought a good fight, and the crops were full of the bodies of the insect pests, but sad to relate, the grass hoppers had won the last skirmish. A few solitary feathers were all that remained from the once regal plumage of the leader of the flock, while his following complained mightily of the fact that their fall coats were completely ruined. This seemed so good that we had to pass it along. New York State farmers can be thankful that their grass hoppers are of the grass chewing variety, and have not yet grown so ravenous that they add feathers to the diet.





## Wiring the Farm Home

SOME of the mistakes which have been made in wiring farmsteads for electricity could have been avoided by careful planning and the liberal estimation of future needs. Such a procedure insures a better wiring job and therefore a more complete utilization of the benefits of electric service.

The first suggestion is to make sure that the main lead-in wires are large enough to take care of all possible current demands. The minimum recommendations stipulate three number 6 wires in conjunction with a 60-ampere service switch. This provides 110-volt service for the lights and appliances, and 220-volt service for motors, ranges, and heaters.

To distribute the load better, the house should be divided into several circuits, each separately connected to the main distribution panel at the service switch. A favored method is to run the circuits vertically through the house, thus putting each floor on several circuits and avoiding the possibility of an entire floor being plunged into darkness when a fuse blows. This system has the added advantage of being the least expensive in labor and wiring. For this circuit number 12 size wires are recommended, although number 14 are permitted. It is advisable to have the appliance and lighting circuits separate. Circuits used to supply ranges, water heaters and similar heavily wired appliances should not use less than number 6 size wires.

### Wall Switches and Outlets Advisable

Drop cords and pull chains should be avoided whenever possible. For fixed lights, let the control be from wall switches placed about 42 inches from the floor. Three-way or 4-way switches are suggested for halls, stairways, and intermediate rooms which may be used for passage-ways. These switches save steps and give the best control.

The increasing use of portable lamps, decorative fixtures and portable appliances makes necessary more liberal wiring and out-let provisions. One

widely accepted code suggests a convenience outlet for every 12 feet of baseboard. The practice of placing these outlets in the wall 36 inches high instead of in the floor or baseboard is rapidly gaining favor since it makes unnecessary the stooping and groping behind furniture for connections. Such outlets, moreover, are out of the reach of small children.

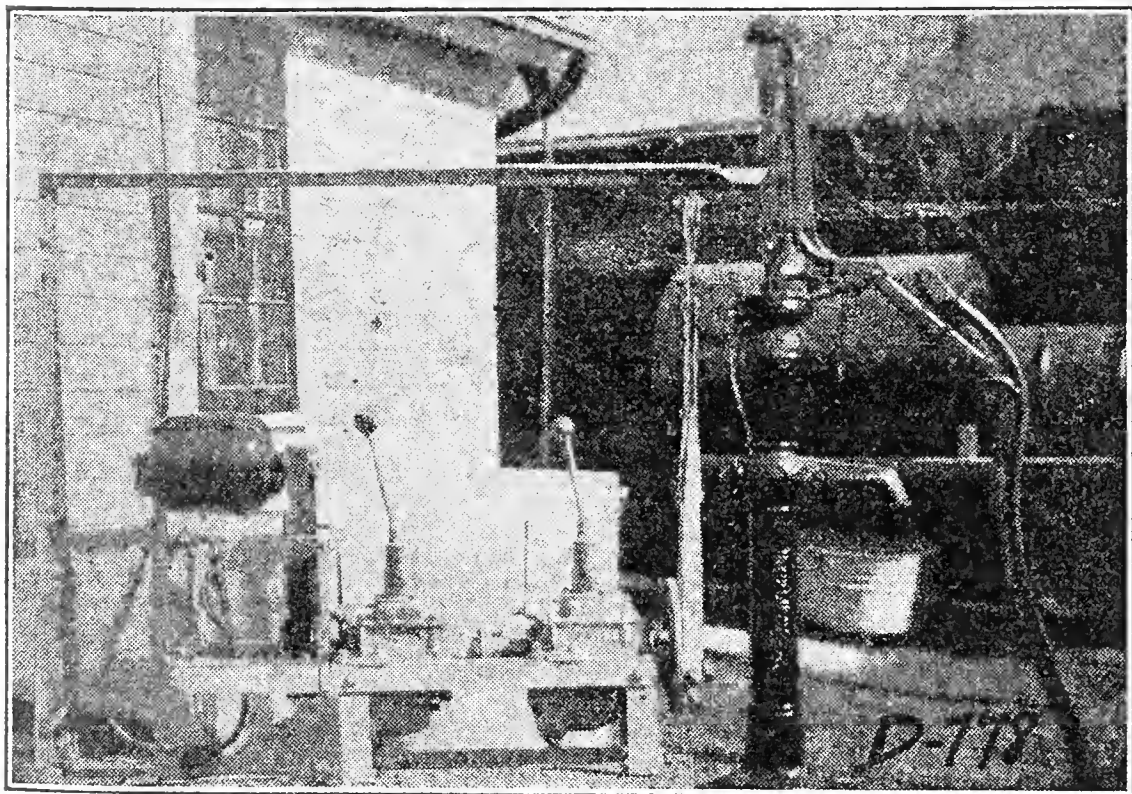
### Mixing Paint

"I was wondering if you could tell me what two kinds of paint to combine together to make an orange or burnt orange color paint? I do not want to use inside paint or enamel. I would like to combine outside house paints to make the orange color as they do not seem to have an outside paint that color. I mixed canary yellow and red but that won't do. I bought canary yellow and would like to use it if I could get some color to change it by mixing to orange."

I AM sending you copy of Farmers' Bulletin 1452-Painting on the Farm—in which you will find a lot of valuable paint information. On pages 25 and 26 are given a number of suggestions about mixing different colors to get desired tints which will give some idea of how to go about this, even though it does not give the exact combination you want.

It is rather difficult to tell how to match any special color without a chance to test out several combinations. I think that you will get about the burnt orange color that you enclosed by mixing about one pound of yellow ochre with ten pounds of white lead paste well stirred together. You can test this by using one level teaspoonful of the yellow ochre to ten level teaspoonfuls of white lead paste. Mix enough linseed oil with this to make it of paint consistency and then put a coat of it on a smooth board and see how the color suits after it has dried. It is always a little darker wet than it is dry. If the color is too light you can increase the yellow ochre or perhaps put in just a little burnt umber. If you wish a slightly reddish tinge, add a trace of red.—I. W. D.

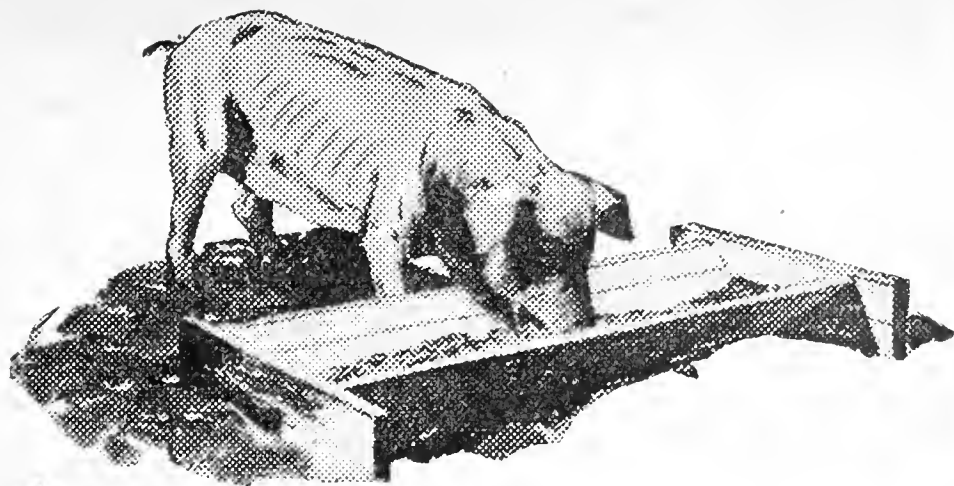
### Pump Jack of Two Auto Transmissions



"I AM sending you a photo (D-778) and description of my home-made pump jack made up of two Chevrolet transmissions, for use with an electric motor for power. By running both transmissions in reverse, it will give a speed of 39 strokes per minute, and by running both in low it will give 56 strokes per minute."

EDITOR'S NOTE—We wonder why more of our readers do not make more

use of these discarded transmissions, not only for pump jacks but for other cases where considerable reduction in speed must be made. By using a larger pulley for the motor belt to drive, a greater reduction in speed could be secured. Other variations could be secured by using the drive pinion and differential, or it would not be difficult to make use of the clutch assembly, so as to get starting and stopping facilities.—I. W. D.



## Feeding a poorly-lubricated tractor is as costly as feeding a wormy hog

You know how a wormy hog makes feeding costly. It's just the same with your tractor. When a tractor is improperly lubricated, fuel costs go up.

Why? . . . A cheap oil thins out dangerously and does not lubricate effectively. That means unnecessary wear. A cheap oil permits blow-by between piston and cylinder wall. That means lost power and wasted effort—and—higher fuel cost for less work!

If the oil is too heavy you are likely to get gumming, carbon and excess friction. Here again—you get higher fuel costs for less work!

Stick by these two rules for low fuel costs! (1) Keep your tractor in top-notch condition at all times. (2) And use a high quality oil of exactly the right grade for your particular machine.

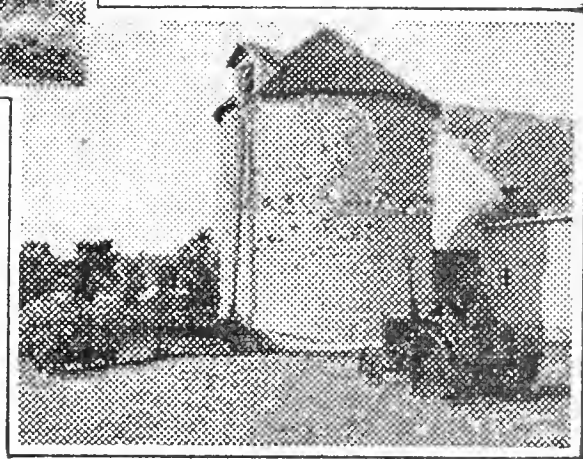
Any farmer who has used Mobiloil knows that it helps to cut fuel costs. Mobiloil *stands up* to any kind of work hour after hour. Mobiloil is sturdy. It's built to stand the gaff. It is made tough. It holds its body under the hardest usage. That's why it can help your tractor deliver maximum power with the lowest possible fuel costs.

Next time you are in town, drop in to see your Mobiloil dealer. Ask him to show you the complete Mobiloil chart which tells you the exact grade of Mobiloil for your particular tractor. Also ask him to let you see samples of Mobilgrease described below.

(below) Don't let cheap oils run up your fuel costs during fall plowing. Give your tractor Mobiloil! Mobiloil stands up to the long grind of plowing. It keeps your tractor in top condition. Remember, it takes just as much fuel to run a poorly conditioned tractor that does only half a job as it does to run a smoothly-operating machine that is doing its full work.



(above) Here's another place where improper care and faulty lubrication can steal power and increase your fuel costs. Clean chains and open gears on the drill with kerosene and a stiff brush. Then brush on Mobilgrease lightly. Do this often. Keep every bearing and gear well lubricated with Mobilgrease.



(right) Improper lubrication of an implement can cause excess fuel costs in your tractor. On ensilage cutters, blowers, etc. use Mobilgrease freely. Mobilgrease supplies a tough lubricating film that helps eliminate power losses—helps cut tractor fuel costs. Mobilgrease is economical—it lasts 3 to 9 times as long as ordinary grease.

# Mobiloil stands up

*Because it is Made — Not Found*

## VACUUM OIL COMPANY



## Do this for animal health



SPRINKLE and spray Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant about barns and living quarters. (1) To keep down foul odors. (2) To destroy disease germs. (3) To kill lice and parasites. (4) To ward off contagious diseases.

SANITATION IS LIFE. Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant is standardized—5 times as strong as carbolic acid for killing certain disease germs. A powerful disinfectant and deodorizer for barns and homes. Dilute, one gallon to 72 gallons water. This strong emulsion keeps dairy barns, pigpens, poultry houses, sinks, closets, all places free from disease germs and clean smelling.

Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

## Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant

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**GARGET** ended or money refunded. 3 cow treatment \$3 prepaid. SWISS CO., B-2, Whitewater, Wis.



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A. E. HUNTLEY, Manager

(18 miles east of Poughkeepsie; 7 miles west of Pawling)

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150 JERSEYS — 150 HOLSTEINS

TUBERCULIN TESTED: PUREBREDS AND GRADES: ALL AGES: NEGATIVE ANIMALS.

Catalogs on request to farm.

Sale under management of J. B. Sisson's Sons, Auctioneers, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

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#### DORSET AND HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

Offering choice Rams (Lambs & Yearlings) suitable Plock headers or cross-breeding. Ewes, pure-bred and grades, at prices that will make you money. All stock on approval. TRANQUILLITY & ALLAMUCHY FARMS, ALLAMUCHY, N. J. Arthur Danks, Mgr.

#### REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS

\$20 each. Shipped on approval. Will exchange for wool at 20 cents per lb. J. S. MORSE, LEVANA, N. Y.

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COLLIE PUPPIES—Sable and White. Intelligent cow drivers. Males \$6.00 Females \$4.50. P. Hamilton, Cochranville, Pa.

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RABBITS & SUPPLIES. Complete Literature. ALBERT FACEY, JR., INC., 115-AA, Valley Stream, N. Y.

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## Young Pigs For Sale!

Chester and Yorkshire: Berkshire and Chester

6 to 8 weeks @ \$3.25 each

8 to 10 weeks @ \$3.50 each

C. O. D. F. O. B. Woburn

BOX 144, John J. Scannell, WOBURN, MASS. TEL. 0230.

#### FEEDING PIGS \$4.50 Each

Prepaid \$5.00. Select, crated, C.O.D. Grain fed. Mostly Poland Chinas. Few other breeds. SHOATS around 40 lbs. \$6.25. These shoats started on garbage, vaccinated, castrated, \$7. C. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Delaware

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6-7 wks. old, \$3.25. 8-9 wks. old, \$3.50

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## With the A. A. Dairyman



## Just How Good Is Your Dairy?

(Continued from Page 1)

to the first one, however, is that there is every indication that cows sold for beef are going to be lower during the next two or three years than they are now. According to the authorities at the State College of Agriculture, who have studied the price trends for many years, the average price of cows in 1922 was \$60 a head. Following this low price period, there were increases, until a high point was reached in September, 1929, with cows selling at \$135 per head. Many cows are worth more than this, of course, but as an average price this was an absurdly high figure.

Prices have steadily declined from this peak until in June of this year, the market price was only \$78 per head. The College says that on the basis of the price trend since 1880 and the actual number of cows and heifers on farms, a further decline may be expected for at least two more years.

The trend of beef prices coincides closely with the price of dairy cows.

With these facts and trends in mind it is apparent that the longer dairymen delay disposal of inefficient cows, the more likely they are to get lower prices and the more they will lose on every pound of milk such animals produce.

Now, on the average, dairymen ordinarily cull or sell about one out of seven cows every twelve months. On this basis prosperity will be a long time coming back to the dairy farmer.

The Farm Bureau Federation program proposes to shorten this period so as to dispose of one out of seven cows every four months, thereby bringing better production and marketing conditions that much quicker.

Now, getting back to a method of selling these poor cows after they have been appraised, of course one

market is the farm family itself. If every dairy community would eat a cow a week, it would dispose of the cows, helping to stabilize cow prices and furnishing the farm families with beef.

Further than this, it is suggested that every dairy neighborhood can cull and ship cows cooperatively. Of course, there is no point in culling out a cow and selling it to a neighbor. The milk market is not benefited.

But it is possible to organize quickly and fairly easily practical cooperative cow-shipping associations. Your county Farm Bureau man will help you with this.

Why not see that a meeting of dairymen is called in your neighborhood, at least to go as far as to give consideration to this plan of appraising, culling, and shipping cows? It is the most practical plan yet proposed for removing some of the worst difficulties in the present dairy production and marketing situation.—E. R. E.

## Dairy Production in Northeast

IN a recent survey of cooperatives in twelve northeastern states, the volume of dairy products outranks all other agricultural commodities. Ninety-five cooperative market associations serve 126,100 farmer members with dairy products valued at \$228,611,428. This amount represents 55.8 per cent of the total cash income received from dairy products sold to farmers in the area.

Ninety-six per cent of these sales constitute fluid milk and cream. The sale of the twenty-six associations shows butter making up less than one per cent of the total.

## Equipment That Saves Steps

(Continued from Page 3)

evidence of being good for many more years. It is this long life of steel equipment that appeals to many dairymen.

The better and easier sanitation of the metal equipment, however, is the thing most dairymen like about it. A well known veterinarian recently said: "The better sanitation of good steel stalls and stanchions, which may serve a good cow or two in the herd, is cheaper than making it easier for disease germs to be harbored in wood stalls."

One of the latest developments in the shape of the stall partitions is setting the rear of the partition in concrete farther away from the edge of the curb. The advantages claimed are easier cleaning,—one can push a floor scraper along the rear of the standing platform, without the partition being in the way; handier in milking; set in farther away from wet litter and manure and less likely to rust out for this reason.

Only a few years ago people used to joke about "individual drinking cups for cows." No one jokes about them now,—at least not the farmers using them. But now some are smiling a bit when they hear about salt cups for cows. The writer used to go out in the back pasture every Sunday morning with a pail of salt and thought it a lot of fun to see the cows and horses follow around and push after salt. It seems like we don't do that any more, for the modern efficiency on the dairy farm says we ought to have salt cups,—one for each two cows, on the stall post between them. Those who have used these new salt cups say they certainly are the real thing. They say no two cows require the same amount of salt, and that it is just as helpful to have salt before a cow as water, and the combination of salt and water right before the cows can't be beat.

The modern milking machine is a life saver to a lot of dairymen. On

many farms it takes the place of one man. That is, were it not for the machine milker an extra man would be required to help with the chores and other farm work. One man finds it no trouble to milk a string of 20 cows in an hour with his milker. Nearly all milkers have been made so they are very dependable, and certainly far easier to clean than they used to be. Some of the finest certified dairy farms in the country, where the very highest standards for cleanliness and low bacteria count are maintained are finding they can produce cleaner milk with a modern milking machine than with hand milkers.

It is this same desire for greater cleanliness that appeals to many dairy farmers, when they fix up their barns and put in steel equipment. There are still some farmers who think they will have to build a new barn, to have it handy, and modern. But nearly always the old barn can be remodeled, with more windows, better ventilation, and conveniently arranged equipment. The makers of barn equipment have trained men whose business it is to know barns, and to help any farmer work out plans to remodel his old barn or if he prefers to build new.

### Good Ventilation

The ventilation of the barn may not always be thought of as part of the equipment, and perhaps it may not be directly responsible for cutting down the too long walks of the farmer doing his chores. But it should at least be mentioned, if only to say that nothing else in the barn can be more vital to the health and comfort of the animals, as well as making the barn a much more pleasant place in which to work.

A warm, dry barn, yet with plenty of fresh air can only be had with properly constructed walls. For this purpose one of the tested and reliable makes of insulation boards on the mar-

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ket is recommended. Since much of the animal heat inside the barn is lost through single glass windows, as well as walls and ceiling, extra sash or storm windows on the outside pay good dividends. With good construction, the right number of animals inside and a well made system of ventilation, the condition inside the barn will be greatly improved.

Cow-comfort, cow-cleanliness, and cow-protection, are the three big fundamentals to think about in connection with the dairy barn. Modern sanitary equipment helps make cows more comfortable, helps keep them cleaner, and certainly helps protect them from injury. Yet an inconvenient barn, with unhandy and poorly arranged equipment may be causing you to walk a thousand miles a year more than are necessary. Most farmers don't need this much exercise.

## Feeding Pumpkins to Dairy Cows

(Continued from Page 3)

As a last resort an operation can be performed by a veterinarian to remove the obstruction. Obviously, it is better to call a veterinarian when symptoms of choking first appear.

## Feeding Fresh Ensilage

Is there any objection to feeding ensilage just as soon as it is put into the silo or should we wait until it has a chance to ferment?

SILAGE can be fed just as soon as it is cut into the silo. Of course, it is not really silage but green fodder cut up. The advantage of feeding at once is that there is no waste. When silage stands for several weeks or months it is necessary to take off a foot or two of spoiled silage before beginning to feed.

## Salt in the Silo

Is it necessary to put salt in the silo at filling time?

It has been our experience that it is not necessary or beneficial to put salt in the silo at filling time. The addition of salt does not improve the silage any and it seems useless waste of time and money.

## Keep the Proved Sire

We have an old bull whose daughters are very good. Is it advisable to keep him?

WHEN the dairyman has a good proved bull he is wise if he continues to keep him until his age of usefulness is passed. If his daughters already show promise, it is all the more reason that he be used as much as possible. Well bred sires are invaluable, and an old bull is just as well bred as a young one.

In keeping a bull of any age, a safety bull pen is advisable. With proper management and careful line breeding, the proved bull can be kept for years passing his good qualities to his daughters and grand-daughters.

## Removing Binder Twine

We bind corn with twine. We have usually kept a man at the cutter who cut the bands and removed the twine. Is this really necessary?

THE amount of twine in the total amount of silage is so small that it is uneconomical to hire an extra man for the mere purpose of cutting bands and removing the twine at the cutter. We have never heard of a case where a cow has been injured by twine.

## Electric Cooling of Milk

How much does it cost to install an electric refrigerator for cooling milk? What would a fair average be for the cost of cooling per can by electricity?

IF a dairyman is considering the building of a new ice house or if the old one needs repairing seriously, the installation of an electric refrigerator should be taken into consideration. Although there is considerable variation in the cost of electrical equipment and its installation, an investment of from seventy-five to one hundred dollars for each can capacity is a fair average.

Experiments have shown that about eight-tenths of a kilowatt hour of electricity is consumed for each can of milk cooled, which at the common rate available for New York farmers, would make the cost for current approximately five cents a can. Depreciation on original investment and maintenance of the equipment will cost approximately nine cents a can, making the total cost fourteen cents. It is generally figured that the cost of ice cooling will run around sixteen cents per can.

## Clover in the Silo

Can second cutting clover be safely put in the silo along with the corn? What is the best way of doing this?

THERE has been some discussion about putting various green forage crops in the silo and second cutting clover seems to be one of the best to

use when mixed with corn ensilage. The additional protein added to the ensilage more than makes up for the slight additional cost and the cows seem to find the feed more palatable. The clover should be cut either in the ordinary manner or bound with a binder so that it will be ready at the same time as the corn. The proportions used will vary with the amount of clover available and should probably never exceed forty per cent.

At one farm we visited last fall, one load of clover was put into the silo with three of corn. A bundle of clover being put in between every other bundle of corn. This seemed to make a very good feed as the green of the clover could be distinctly seen in the finished product. It is desirable that the clover be uncured, for if it loses too much moisture, it will make the ensilage dry in which case it may be necessary to add water at filling time.

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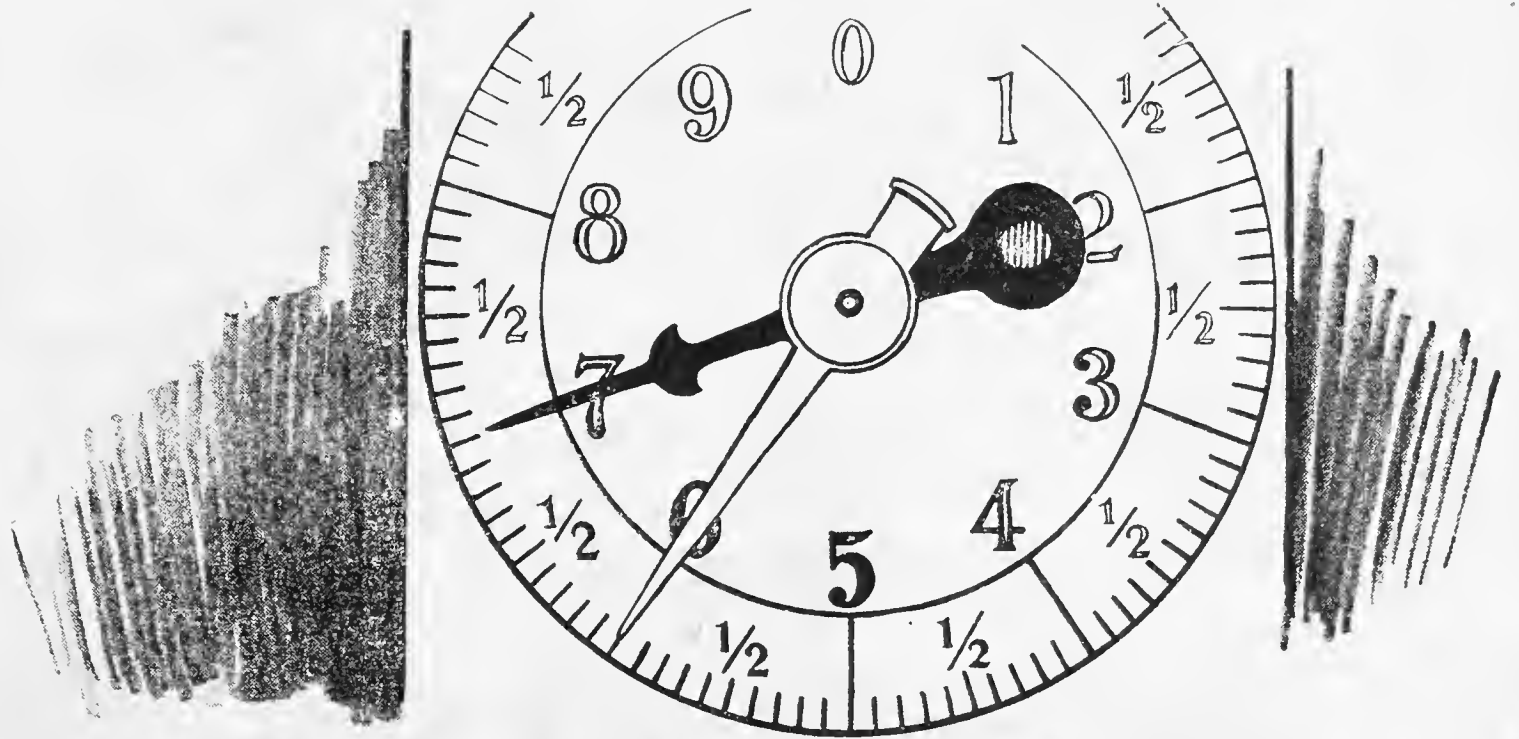
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## THE HAND ON THE MILK SCALE IS THE HAND THAT KNOWS WHAT YOU SHOULD FEED

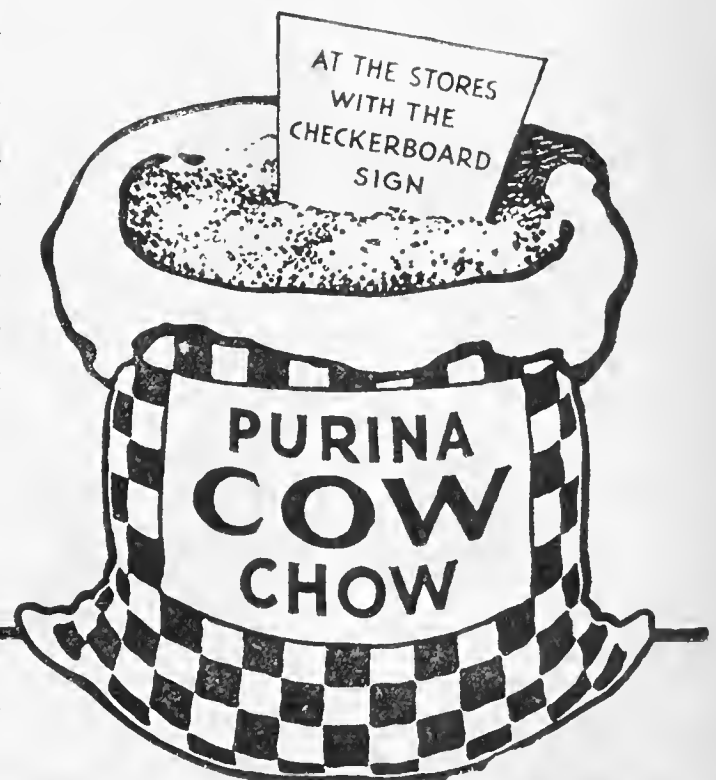
CAN YOU LOOK at a ten-gallon can of your milk and, off hand, tell your neighbors what it cost you to make it? Regardless of your answer you'll agree that it's a mighty handy thing to know in these days when dollars and cents count more than ever.

You can learn the news about your milk costs from a helpmate which does it easily and quickly . . . a milk scale. It can tell you how much feed your cows are eating and what it costs. It can tell you how much milk you're getting and what it's worth. So, naturally, with one eye on the feed and the other on the milk, your milk scale can offer you real news on what to feed.

As a supplement for your grains, Purina Cow Chow will welcome the milk scale as a judge of its real worth. Purina Cow Chow is known as good feed but the milk scale will tell you that it's the *cheapest* feed . . . that it puts milk in the can at the fewest cents per can. Fewest cents per can . . . that's the test of a feed's true worth. That's the way we ask you to judge Purina Cow Chow. Purina Mills, 898 Checkerboard Square, Saint Louis, Missouri.

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20% COW CHOW

24% COW CHOW  
34% COW CHOW  
BULKY LAS

FITTING CHOW  
CALF CHOW



# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

## September Milk Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk (Metropolitan area)	2.90	2.70
2A Fluid Cream		
2B Fluid Cream	1.66	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	1.91	
Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	1.35	1.10
4 Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for September 1930 was \$3.37 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$3.17 for 3%. The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

## Butter Closes Fractionally Lower

CREAMERY SALTED	Aug. 29, 1931	Aug. 22, 1931	Aug. 30, 1930
Higher than extra	29 -29 1/2	29 1/2-30	40 1/2-41
Extra (92 sc.)	28 1/2	29	40
84-91 score	24 1/2-28 1/4	24 1/2-28 3/4	35 -39 1/2
Lower Grades	23 1/2-24	23 1/2-24	32 1/2-34 1/2

The last week of August found the butter market opening with considerable pressure to move fresh butter. As we reported last week, many operators have been working on their storage stocks, present quotations representing satisfactory profits on these held goods. As a result of the extensive use of held butter, fresh stocks have been more or less neglected, and in turn have accumulated to some degree. It was to cut down these accumulations that the trade retreated to the extent of 1/2c per pound in an attempt to attract some of the buyers away from storage goods over to fresh makes. The reduction on August 24th held throughout the entire week. There was no disposition on the part of the receivers to advance prices, it being held that to force the situation might seriously interfere with business as a whole. Basically the market is strong. However, the trade is very conservative in its actions, using the utmost caution before risking a change. Consumptive demand has been holding up well and the trade output figures still run ahead of those of last year.

On August 28, the ten cities making daily reports held in cold storage 57,759,000 pounds compared with 80,563,000 pounds held on the same week day last year. From August 21 to August 28 the ten cities reported cold storage holdings reduced by 1,590,000 pounds. During the same period last year holdings in the ten cities were reduced 1,394,000 pounds.

## Cheese Market Unchanged

STATE FLATS	Aug. 29, 1931	Aug. 22, 1931	Aug. 30, 1930
Fresh Fancy	15 1/2-16 1/2	15 1/2-16 1/2	20 1/2-21 1/2
Fresh Average	15	15	
Held Fancy	21 -23 1/2	21 -23 1/2	24 -26
Held Average			

Cheese prices in the Metropolitan district have not changed since our last report. Business has been slow and operators have been inclined to take profits on previously stored goods. Western and upstate markets have not only been sustained but there have

been further advances in the West. However, these are some who look upon these advances with some question as to their advisability, it being felt that the market shows less firmness than during the period of advances earlier in the summer. Gossip about a tough winter ahead is doing more to hold back trade than any other factor.

Statistically the cheese market is still in a good position. On August 28 the ten cities making daily reports had in cold storage, 14,299,000 pounds of cheese, whereas on the same weekday last year they reported 19,472,000 pounds. From August 21 to August 28 holdings in the ten cities increased 244,000 pounds. During the same period last year holdings were DECREASED 86,000 pounds.

## Egg Supplies Continue Heavy

NEARBY WHITE	Aug. 29, 1931	Aug. 22, 1931	Aug. 30, 1930
Henney			
Selected Extras	33 -37	33-37	39-41
Average Extras	28 -32	28-32	35-38
Extra Firsts	24 1/2-27	24 1/2-27	28-33
Firsts	22 -24	22-24	26-27
Undergrades	20 -21	20-21	24-25
Pullets	24 -27	24-27	28-30
Pewees	17 -19	17-20	19-21
NEARBY BROWNS			
Henney	27 -34	28-34	36-44
Gathered	20 -25 1/2	20-26	25-35

Contrary to earlier predictions that egg supplies would be materially reduced this fall, New York's receipts are running heavier than a year ago and, due to the cooler weather, qualities have improved to a considerable degree. As a result, New York finds itself over-supplied with eggs. In spite of this, chain stores in the metropolitan district have advanced their low priced eggs to 32c which appears to be out of line in relation to the fresh egg market at wholesale. As a result of the situation it is impossible to figure where the egg market is going.

In the nearby market, receipts have not been clearing promptly and the wholesale market is feeling the effects of the recent high prices asked at retail. Some receivers have found it necessary to store some recent receipts, a most unusual situation in late August. Under the circumstances, we are not surprised that prices fail to advance. In fact, they did well to hold.

On August 28 the ten cities making daily reports had in cold storage 5,122,000 cases, whereas on the same weekday last year they held 5,652,000 cases. From August 21 to August 28 the ten cities reported reductions in cold storage holdings amounting to 65,000 cases, whereas during the same period last year reductions amounted to 143,000 cases.

## Express Fowls Sell Well

FOWLS	Aug. 29, 1931	Aug. 22, 1931	Aug. 30, 1930
Colored	23-26	21-24	19-22
Leghorn	15-19	18-19	16-18
CHICKENS			
Colored			
Leghorn			
BROILERS			
Colored	18-26	20-29	20-30
Leghorn	19-21	22-23	22-25
OLD ROOSTERS	-15	-15	-14
CAPONS			
TURKEYS	20-30	15-25	25-30
DUCKS, Nearby	15-22	15-21	20-23
GESE	-12	-12	15-16

Fancy fowls arriving by express and truck met an excellent call during the last week in August, a great deal of the stock being placed on a premium basis. Some chickens were received during the week, the supply being very limited. This was a blessing in disguise because chickens have been a burden in the freight market and meeting a lot of sales resistance. During the week a few Rock pullets arrived and brought good prices, in some cases up to 30c and 32c. There was a good call for turkeys during the last week in August and fancy hens advanced to 30c. Again we call your attention to the Jewish holidays which begin next week and which are mentioned elsewhere on this page.

## Poor Demand Hurts Hay Prices

An irregular and slow demand caused hay prices to break during the last week of August. Liberal supplies were more than enough to meet the trade needs and it was necessary to cut prices in order to effect clearances. The bulk of the arrivals consisted of new hay in small bales, little or none of it of high grade, the bulk grading

medium to poor. This new hay has been selling at \$1 to \$2 per ton less than old hay of similar grade. Because of the situation the hay market closed very irregular. Unless shipments change radically it would not be surprising to see prices go back still farther.

It is absolutely impossible to sell some of the junk that is coming to hand. Why shippers insist on sending such truck into the market is hard to explain. Some of it is good for little more than bedding. As a matter of fact, it isn't as good as a bright, clean straw, and that is why straw prices exceed, in some cases, certain grades of so-called hay.

Straight timothy generally sells at \$14 to \$22 per ton, depending on grade. Prices on clover mixtures range from \$14 to \$20, while grass mixtures range from \$12 to \$20. The straw market is slow with values uncertain. Oat straw brings \$11, while old rye brings \$18 to \$22 and new rye \$19.

Philadelphia reports \$16 to \$21 on timothy and clover mixtures; \$15 to \$16 for rye straw; \$12 to \$13 for oat straw.

Boston reports a slightly better demand for hay. Arrivals have been light and meeting ready sale, there being practically no accumulation. Old crop timothy brings a premium with offerings very scarce. Prices are firm and no discounts are being offered. Timothy \$17.75 to \$21.25; Eastern fine \$16.75; clover mixtures \$20 to \$21.

## Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	Aug. 29, 1931	Last Year
(At Chicago)		
Wheat, (Sept.)	.50 1/4	
Corn, (Sept.)	.39 1/4	
Oats, (Sept.)	.23	
CASH GRAINS		
(At New York)		
Wheat, No. 2 Red	.63 1/2	.64 1/8 1.04 3/4
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.60 1/4	.58 1/4 1.12 1/2
Oats, No. 2	.33	.32 1/2 .52 1/4
FEEDS	Aug. 29, 1931	Aug. 30, 1930
(At Buffalo)		
Gr'd Oats	19.75	35.50
Sp'g Bran	13.00	36.50
H'd Bran	15.50	28.00
Standard Mids	13.00	27.00
Soft W. Mids	17.50	32.50
Flour Mids	17.00	32.00
Red Dog	19.50	34.00
Wh. Hominy	18.00	40.00
Yel. Hominy	19.50	40.00
Corn Meal	20.00	41.50
Gluten Feed	21.50	41.00
Gluten Meal	24.50	47.00
36% C. S. Meal	20.00	39.00
41% C. S. Meal	22.00	41.00
43% C. S. Meal	23.00	43.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	27.50	43.50

The above quotations taken from the weekly letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

## Potato Market Quiet and Weak

During the last week in August supplies of white potatoes in the New York market are heavy, from New Jersey and these coupled with fairly heavy offerings of Long Islands plus a limited demand resulted in a weaker tone with prices trending lower. Jersey's grading No. 1 in 150 pound sacks ranged from \$1.35 to \$1.75, or an average of about 1c per pound. Long Island's No. 1 in 150 pound sacks are quoted at \$1.50 to \$1.85; field run stock bringing \$1.25 to \$1.35 in 150 pound sacks.

## Fruits and Vegetables

The general market for fresh fruits has been extremely weak during the latter part of August. Supplies of apples in baskets have been meeting a dull outlet, and the market tends to decline. Alexanders bring from 50c to 90c per basket; Duchess 40c to 75c; Gravenstein 50c to \$1; Twenty-Ounce 65c to \$1.25; Wealthy 60c to \$1; Wolf River 60c to \$1. Crab apples have been bringing 75c to \$1.25 per bushel basket and from 20c to 35c per 12 quart basket. They have been getting very little attention. Apparently housewives aren't making crab apple jelly as they did once upon a time.

Cherries from upriver are bringing from 16c to 45c for 4-quart basket depending on color and quality.

Eastern pears are bringing \$1 to \$1.50 for Clapps, Bartletts and Seckels. State plums are bringing from 75c to 80c per 12 qt. basket.

State cabbage is coming forward rather freely but meeting only fair trade, bringing \$22 to \$25 in bulk and

from \$1 to \$1.15 per 90 lb. bag.

Lettuce closed a little better than earlier in the week. The best brings \$2 to \$2.63 per crate. Some poor sold as low as 75c.

Tomatoes are in very heavy supply, especially from New Jersey, 6 till carriers from up-State bringing from 50c to \$1.50, with New Jerseys at 50c to \$1 per 6 till carrier. Outlook is a little better for next week.

Owing to the situation in the fruit and vegetable trade it is absolutely essential that growers and shippers get the daily quotations and market comments over the radio. Tune in each noon at WEA. It is the only way to follow the market.

## In the Bean Market

During the last week in August it was impossible to get any quotation in New York State Red Kidney beans, the supply has been so limited. Red Kidneys from Chile are now taking their place at \$5.50 to \$6.25. White Kidneys are holding steady under a fair demand with prices ranging from \$5.75 to \$6.35. During the last week in August, pea beans took a spurt, advancing from a top of \$4.75 up to \$4.90. At the close the tone was a little easier and quotations dropped down to \$4.85 on the best and \$4.25 for common stock. Jumbo marrows are unchanged at \$4.50 to \$5.25 with average marrows \$1 per hundred lower than jumbos. Round Cranberries still bring \$6 to \$6.50 and baby Limas \$4.75 to \$5.25.

## Meats and Livestock

CATTLE—Load medium 1257 lb. grass steers easier at \$7.10. One common load unsold. Cows slow, about steady. Low cutters and cutters \$1.25-2.75.

VEALERS & CALVES—Few nearby vealers steady \$11.50 down. Part deck medium southern \$8.00. Few southern calves \$6.50.

HOGS—Steady, good to choice 160-220 lbs., \$6.50-7.00.

LAMBS & SHEEP—Lambs in moderate supply, fairly active, generally steady. Bulk good to choice \$8.00-9.25. Medium \$6.00-7.50. Common down to \$4.00. Ewes steady, \$3.00 down.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—Receipts during the week were light with trading slow all through, and market was irregular and weak and not cleaned up, and prices the same as previous week on choice. Small was lower. Fresh receipts per pound: Choice, 13-14c, a few extra fancy higher; fair to good 10-13c; small to medium 6-10c.

LIVE RABBITS—Receipts light to moderate during the week. Demand slow, market closed steady at 10-16c per pound.

\* \* \*

HIDES & SKINS—Calfskins, green trimmed, New York City, No. 1, 8c per pound. No. 2, 6c per lb.; weights 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs. No. 1, \$1.15; 12 1/2-14 lbs. No. 1, \$1.20 each; 14-18 lbs. No. 1, \$1.25 each; 18 lbs. and up No. 1, \$1.75; No. 2's buttermilks and branded proportionately less on foregoing weights. Deacons, 25-30c.

\* \* \*

WOOL—New York better fleece wool, unwashed, fine, per pound: 18-25c; 1/2 blood 17-24c; 3/8 blood 17-22c; 1/4 blood 17-21c; low quarter blood, 18-20c; common and braid, 16-19c.

## Hebrew Holidays

The Hebrew holidays for the year 5692 with best market days for each are as follows. Shippers should note these dates carefully and time shipments so as to reach here on the best market days.

New Year, September 12 and 13, 1931. Best market days, September 8 to 10. Kinds most in demand: Fat fowls, turkeys, ducks and geese.

Day of Atonement, September 21, 1931. Best market days, September 17 to 19. All prime stock wanted, especially spring chickens and roosters.

Feast of Tabernacles, September 26 and 27, 1931. Best market days, September 22 to 24. Kinds most in demand: Fancy fat fowls, ducks and geese.

## Outlet LIVE POULTRY

Ship Your Live Broilers and other Poultry to New York's Oldest Live Poultry House. Established 1883. We Are Bonded Commission Merchants. Returns made daily. Highest prices paid. Our outlet unlimited. Write for quotations, tags, crates, shipping instructions. Holiday calendar free on request. K27.

## KRAKAUR POULTRY CO.

WEST WASHINGTON MARKET, NEW YORK CITY

## FOWL WANTED

Prime fowl will be in strong demand for the Jewish Holidays. Ship poultry to reach us Sept. 7, 8, 9 and 10, and benefit from the high prices that will prevail.

## Service Commission Co., Inc.

Licensed and Bonded Commission Merchants, WEST WASHINGTON MARKET, N. Y. Accurate weights, highest prices and prompt returns guaranteed.

## Strawberry Plants for Sept. Planting



Now ready for you, varieties Premier, Chesapeake, Aberdeen, Howard No. 17, Blackmore, Aroma, Everbearing Mastodon and all other commercial varieties. Apple Trees one and two year old. Golden Jubilee Peach trees, all kinds of Nursery Stock in great assortment, our fall price list now ready. It is free.

BOUNTIFUL RIDGE NURSERIES, Princess Anne, Md.

WANTED—GUINEA PIGS—State quantity and weight. Lambert Schmidt, 1101 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.



# Farm News from New York

## City Milk Dealers Unite --- Change in Apple Grades --- County Notes

**M**ORE than 80 per cent of the wholesome milk dealers of Kings and Queens counties in the metropolitan area have formed an association for the ostensible purpose of stopping racketeering in the milk business. The executive secretary of the new association has announced that politics and racketeering methods have long ruined the business of the legitimate milk

ments than United States number 1, but the color requirements are not made higher than the previous United States grade for the variety.

Second, lowering the color requirements for United States number 1 grade on certain early varieties, such as Gravenstein, Oldenburg, Red Astrachan, and Williams.

Third, a "Hail Grade" is provided for hail-marked apples, these to meet the requirements of United States number 1, except that all hail injured apples where the skin is not broken or those with healed hail cuts are permitted in this grade, provided that all such apples are fairly well formed.

### Grange Fights Freight Rate Rise

**I**N connection with the rate increase which the railroads have been attempting to put through, Fred J. Freestone, Master of the New York State Grange, representing the farmers of

New York, has taken the stand that it will be the farm producer who will bear the major burden of any increase. The way it looks to us, the railroads will not benefit greatly by the proposed change and since the consumer can pay no more at the present time, it only means that the farmer will have to take still less for his produce.

### Vegetable Grower's Convention

**V**EGETABLE growers of the State, represented by seventeen local growers' associations under the leadership of Henry Marquart, of Orchard Park, attended the Vegetable Growers' Association of America at Cincinnati, Ohio, August 24 to 27.

Prominent speakers at the meeting included M. P. Rasmussen, of the New York State College who told of new developments in marketing and Paul Work, also of Cornell, who spoke on the newer developments in cultural

methods. City markets were discussed by F. P. Weaver, of Pennsylvania State College, using material which he gathered when at Cornell and recently published in a Cornell University Experiment Station bulletin. Charles S. Wilson, of Hall, New York, member of the Federal Farm Board, was present at the meeting to explain the activities of the Board in connection with fruits and vegetables.

### Vegetable Cooperatives Show Big Increase

**V**EGETABLE cooperatives form an important part of agricultural business in the Northeastern States, according to a report just issued by the Federal Farm Board. Almost twelve thousand vegetable growers marketed their products through sixty-two cooperative associations in the twelve states, handling a total of more than

(Continued on Page 15)

### WGY Features

Weather Forecasts (Daily except Sun. at 12:00); N. Y. City Produce Market Reports (Daily except Sat. and Sun. at 12:02 and 3:40); Boston Produce Market Reports (Mon. and Thurs. at 12:05); N. Y. City Milk Market Report (Mon. at 12:10); Vermont Farm Service (Tues. at 12:05); New Hampshire Farm Service (Wed. at 12:05); Massachusetts Farm Service (Fri. at 12:05); County Agent Robbins (Mon. at 12:15—Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Fri. at 12:10); Mrs. Ruth Robbins (Wed. at 12:40); Miss Carolyn Robbins (Mon. at 12:35); County Agent Johnson (Fri. at 12:30); A. A. Farm News Briefs (Tues. at 12:40); Editor Ed Looks At Life (Thurs. at 12:40).

MONDAY—September 7

12:25—"Forage Crops", Professor H. B. Hartwig, Agronomy Extension Specialist, N. Y. State College of Agriculture.

TUESDAY—September 8

12:20—"Our Neighbor to the East", Ray F. Pollard, Manager, Schoharie County Farm Bureau.

12:30—"Weeding Cows", C. Fogg, Assistant Agricultural Agent, Columbia County Farm Bureau.

WEDNESDAY—September 9

12:20—"Variations in the Butterfat Contents of Milk, and the Influencing Factors", Dr. C. R. Roberts, Sheffield Farms.

12:30—"The County Agent Makes a Call", J. H. Putnam, Franklin County (Massachusetts) Agricultural Agent.

dealers. With the aid of the city, state and federal authorities, the new association hopes to be able to eliminate irregular activities on the part of politicians and reform the practices in the distribution of milk. Any step that will really lower the cost of distribution of milk in the city will be welcomed by both the consumer and the producer. We plan to keep you informed concerning the activities of this association.

### County Dramatics Contest

**A** SLIGHT change has been made in the judging of the community dramatics contest, the winners of which compete at Farm and Home Week every year. In order to be perfectly fair to every community, and in order to make it easier for the judges and for the individual groups, the state has been divided into seven districts, each district contest to be witnessed by the judges. Four winners of these contests are to be selected for the finals next February.

Just when your district contest will be held can be determined by writing your local district committee, or the State Community Dramatics Contest Committee at Ithaca.

### Consider Peach Quarantine

**P**EACH growers may be interested in the hearing to be held before the Federal Plant Quarantine Board in Washington, on September 15, for the consideration of the possible isolation of states affected with the phony peach disease. Most of the affected states are in the south, and are in addition to the states of Alabama and Georgia, which are already under partial quarantine. Whether the proposed quarantine will go into effect or not will have a material bearing on the New York State peach situation in years to come.

### Change in Apple Grades

**A**PPLÉ growers of New York will be interested in changes to be made in the official New York State grades probably going into effect on September 1. These changes will be in line with the recently revised United States standards, which involve changes of minor importance.

These changes are: First, a slight lowering of the requirements of United States Fancy, Grade, this grade to be the same as to defects as United States number 1, but of higher color require-

ments than United States number 1, but the color requirements are not made higher than the previous United States grade for the variety. Second, lowering the color requirements for United States number 1 grade on certain early varieties, such as Gravenstein, Oldenburg, Red Astrachan, and Williams. Third, a "Hail Grade" is provided for hail-marked apples, these to meet the requirements of United States number 1, except that all hail injured apples where the skin is not broken or those with healed hail cuts are permitted in this grade, provided that all such apples are fairly well formed.

**Allegany County**—4-H club exhibits from Allegany County will be one of the features of the Angelica Fair this year. Over 100 different classes are open and more than 200 exhibitors have already made entries. The Calf Club exhibits are particularly good this year, all sections of the county being represented and members from Clarksville, Cuba, Friendship, Hume, Burns, Almond, Andover, Independence, Wells-ville, and Angelica showing their project animals. An added feature of this year's fair will be the showmanship contest sponsored by the Dairymen's League of Allegany County. The purpose of this contest is to ward premiums to boys who are unable to secure the best type of calves, but who are real stockmen as shown by the training and conditioning of the animals. There are a number of exhibits in the market lamb class and the garden exhibits. 4-H girls will have their opportunity in the canned goods and baked foods exhibit. Miss Erma Linderman, Assistant County Club agent of Genesee County, will judge the girls' work.

**Schenectady County**—Rains delayed harvesting very much. Many oats were very black when harvested and considerable buckwheat is drowned out and some not sowed on account of too much moisture. Corn generally looking good. Potatoes also turning out pretty good especially early ones. The annual Farm Bureau picnic was postponed on account of infantile paralysis. —S. W. C.

**Franklin County**—Malone Grange had a farm products show in the Grange Hall on August 22. Selections were made for the annual Grange exhibit and products shown were mostly specimens of hay, grain, fruit, vegetables and other produce. A dairy program in connection provided speakers from Cornell University, through the farm bureau office.

A home bureau meeting was held in Malone recently the officers from 18 units being present. An effort is being made to reach the goal of 600 members, set by the county committee.

Six hundred farmers and their families were present at the annual Franklin County Farmers' picnic, in Burke, August 20. C. W. Radway, County Farm Bureau Agent, and Hollis Foote, of Malone, were in charge of the fun and directed all sorts of contests for men, women and children. The tallest man and tallest woman were awarded ribbons. There were three-legged races, sack races, wheelbarrow races, bean contests, a cow-calling contest for the men and a dinner calling contest for the women. A ball game was played until the ball busted, and a spirited contest in barnyard golf was of great interest. The farmers spent the day at the picnic, returning home just in time for chores. Everyone enjoyed a picnic lunch at noon and a "fine time was had by all" during the entire day.

One of the few covered bridges now

standing in the North Country is to be torn down this summer. A new structure of concrete will replace it, over the St. Regis river near Hogsburg. Many will regret to see the old landmark go the way of so many such reminders of a by-gone day, pushed aside in the name of progress. Traffic census this year shows traffic heavier than last year. This has been a good season for tourist trade here.

Early silo filling is planned on some farms, because corn is drying up in many fields. Some sections are badly in need of rain, and though much has fallen in freak downpours here and there, much more is required to do good in the dry areas.—Mrs. W. R.

**Tioga County**—The 72nd fair of the Tioga County Agricultural Society was held the week beginning August 17. The weather was fine and the attendance larger than ever was known in the history of the County Fair. The musical attraction was the Reporter-Star Newsboys band of Orlando, Florida, composed of fifty pieces in charge of Editor Brossard, of the Reporter-Star. The cattle exhibit was the best in many years. Around 175 head were in the show, and all the exhibitors were Tioga County breeders. The horse show was not large, but both teams and individual horses were of fine quality. Two rings of Shetland ponies attracted the youngsters, and many rides were enjoyed. The 4-H Club calf exhibit by the girls and boys of this county was excellent. It is due to Mr. Peabody, instructor in agriculture in Owego High School, that there was such a

fine and complete exhibit of the 4-H club. Oakleaf Grange of Smithboro won the banner, although all the other ten were worthy of one. In their order they were judged as follows: North Barton, Halsey Valley, Newark Valley, Campville, Flemingville, Nichols, Spencer, Strat's Corners, Candor, and Lockwood. The Farm and Home Bureau tent was well patronized. The Home Bureau conducted a milk bar and a rest room.—Mrs. D. B.

**Steuben County**—The Steuben County Farmers' picnic was held on the grounds of the Agricultural Society at Bath, on August 8th, with an estimated attendance of eight thousand. This picnic is sponsored by the Farm Bureau, Home Bureau, Dairymen's League and the Grange. The program consisted of contests, games, and music furnished by such prominent men as Greely Lyon of Ratbone, champion old-time fiddler of Steuben County, and John A. McDermott, champion player of Cortland County. Mrs. John Edwards of Rexville, who won the Grange singing contest at the State Fair last fall, entertained with several selections. All in all, the time was fully taken up with interesting events and everyone had a good time.

The ground is very wet. It is almost impossible to run the binders in many fields. A large crop of buckwheat is expected, although the acreage is below normal. Early potatoes are yielding a small crop while the later crop looks favorable. Several carloads of cows have been shipped out of Steuben County recently.—C. H. E.

## Western New York Notes

The Genesee County Agricultural Society, at its 92nd annual fair, August 25 to 30, will determine whether elimination of gate admissions will attract larger crowds. Attendance at the Genesee County Fair has diminished in recent years, so this year free admission, a novelty in the East, but common in the West and Middle West, will be given a try-out.

Another fair experiment in Wyoming County will be watched with interest when the County Fair is held in Perry. It is the first time the County Fair has been held outside of Warsaw. This fair is sponsored by farm groups which are most vitally interested in maintaining a fair. Represented in the new Board of Directors are the Farm Bureau, Home Bureau, 4-H Clubs, County Health Unit, Seed Improvement Clubs, Dairymen's League, Granges, and live stock breeders. The 1931 premium list shows that the premiums are the largest in years, with unusually large offerings in the 4-H department. All entries are confined to Wyoming County and there will be only a comparatively few professional exhibitors. The idea is approved by the Department of Agriculture and Mar-

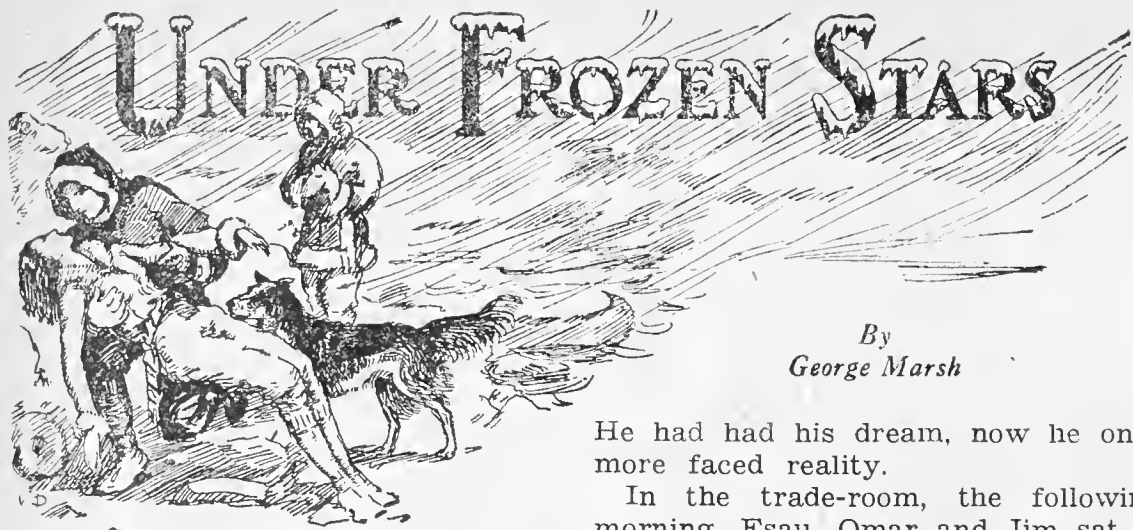
kets and by the Farm leaders at Cornell University, where plans are being developed to use rural fairs as an adjunct to the Bureau activities. There will be no horse races nor free attractions, as all of the expenses are being budgeted to conform with the state aid.

The East Penn Development Corporation, New York, has purchased approximately forty thousand acres of leases in Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties, together with gas wells, pipe lines, and other physical properties from the Lee Gas Corporation of Forestville, the Hanover Development Company of Silver Creek, and the larger part of the Dickman, Martin and Dickman interests of Silver Creek and Forestville.

A bond issue of \$290,000 has been approved to cover the cost of a new building to accommodate the needs of the Central rural school district at Randolph.

Livingston County producers of sweet corn are faced with a serious problem now that the corn borer has reached the Genesee Valley, and farmers are making a determined effort to stamp out the pest.





By  
George Marsh

## The Story Thus Far

Jim Stuart rescues Aurore LeBlond, daughter of the head of the rival fur trading post and then falls in love with her. Paradis, who works for Aurore's father, is bitterly jealous.

Jim, planning to go North, meets Aurore on the island where they confess their love for each other. Arriving in the Pipestone Country, Jim and his companions, Omar and Esau, are warned against Jingwak, a big medicine man in league with Paradis, and are advised to leave the country.

After several unsuccessful attempts on the lives of Jim and his companions during which Smoke disappears, the party separates. Jim and Omar befriend an Indian of the Pipestone. Esau goes on ahead escaping Paradis and his followers by shooting the Windigo Rapids, a feat previously unaccomplished.

Jim and Omar proceed and learn of a contest of magic between the famous Jingwak and Esau.

Esau convinces the Indians that Jingwak is a fake Shaman, and the mission is a success as he obtains the promise of the Christmas fur trade. When Jim returns to Sunset House he finds a letter from Aurore telling him goodbye.

\* \* \*

"She send you dat lettair?" gasped the perplexed Indian. "You not want eet?"

With the look of a wounded animal Jim met her uncomprehending gaze.

"She does not want me, Sarah."

The small eyes in the broad face glittered, as the copper skin of the Ojibwa darkened with sudden anger. Putting down the candle-stick, she shuffled to the kitchen, to return directly carrying a crimson scarf, then, dramatically flung it to the floor and stamped on it.

"Tajimadji!" She rasped out the familiar expletive of her native tongue. "She geeve me dat!" And the furious Sarah spat at the once treasured gift of Aurore LeBlond.

## CHAPTER XXVI

LATE in the night the body, which days of drudgery with pole and paddle in the race against the freeze-up had numbed with weariness, brought the surcease of sleep to the tortured brain of Jim Stuart. It had been a will-o'-the-wisp, a phantom, the vision of the girl which had companioned him into the heart of Kiwedine.

He had had his dream, now he once more faced reality.

In the trade-room, the following morning, Esau, Omar and Jim sat in a council of war.

"Did LeBlond send Paradis to the Sturgeon country?" demanded Jim of his swart counselors, who scowled in thought as their mouths emitted smoke like wet wood. "And if we think he did, do we face him with it or lie low?"

With a long draw at his pipe, Omar filled his capacious mouth with smoke, and slowly emptied it, before replying: "We lie lak' de fox een hees hole."

Esau nodded in agreement.

"I think that's the game," agreed Jim. "If he thinks Paradis went to Nipigon he won't hear what happened at Sturgeon Lake until the Christmas trade. Now Esau and I start north to get the early fur the first week in December. We'll need two more dog teams. We'll start this morning, Omar, for Expanse, and bring them up on the first sledding."

Omar stared in amazement at his chief. "De cano' weel freeze een, for sure. Een two-tree week we can travel de ice wid de dog," he demurred.

Jim's face darkened. "You're not afraid of being caught by the ice?"

With a shrug of his heavy shoulders the half-breed rose and knocked out his pipe. "All right, we go now wid de wind behind us."

Down the Lake of the Sand Beaches through the grey October day travelled the canoe, seeking to reach the post far to the south before the water-ways closed, while the silent stern-man wondered what new folly swayed the mind of the man whose paddle tore at the sullen black water. Not stopping to boil the kettle, for the dusk would drive them ashore to an early supper, the measured cadence of the "churnswish" of ice-filmed paddles beat out the hours.

On to the Woman River went the canoe while the winter hovered but did not strike—hovered to whiten the laboring canoe-men with snow flurries and stiffen their fingers with cold while their hot breaths rose like steam. Breaking a lane with their poles through the half-inch ice sheathing the winding inlet of Expanse, the voyageurs who had barely nosed out ahead of the fast following freeze-up, at last paddled in to the beach at the headquarters of the company.

At their appearance in the door of the trade-house, the whiskered jaw of Andrew Christie dropped. His pale blue

eyes squinted through the steel-rimmed glasses as though he stared at white wraiths instead of men.

"Well, I'll be skinned!"

"Good-day, Mr. Christie," said Jim casually. "There was a matter of business that couldn't wait for sled-travel, so Omar and I took a chance."

As the inspector perfunctorily gave Jim a gripless hand, his face betrayed curiosity mingled with disapproval. "Business, eh? It's about time there was some business between yeh and me besides freighting yeh supplies to be et up by yer people while the fur goes to LeBlond. Well, what's the business that brings yeh in the freeze-up? Man yeh're crazy!"

Jim met the usual Christie wail with a complaisant smile. "I've come for two dog-teams."

"Dog-teams!" Andrew Christie raised bony hands in protest. "Two dog-teams! So ye've wasted all this time comin' to Expanse, thinkin' I'll let yeh have two teams, did yeh?"

"No, I've wasted no time, for I'm going back with the teams," Jim grinned into the purple face of his irritable superior, while Omar turned away to hide his amusement.

"Now when, Mr. Stuart," stormed the angered Christie, "did yeh become inspector of this district?"

"You gave me a year in which to double my trade, didn't you?"

"Yes! And I don't mind tellin' yeh that your successor's bin picked."

Jim's wind-burned face stiffened. For an instant the deep-set-grey eyes grew dark with the anger he fought to control. "This," he thought, "this is my reward for losing her." Then, buttressed with the knowledge of his sure victory, he said mildly, "Thanks for your expression of confidence."

Evidently ashamed of the frank speaking into which his anger had led him, Christie compromised with: "What in thunder d'yeh want of these dogs?"

Briefly Jim told of his promise to the Indians to visit the Pipestone Lakes in early December.

"So ye've bin up there this fall, eh?"

"Yes."

"Find out why they bin keeping away from yeh?"

"Yes."

"Well?"

"It's a long story. I'll tell you later. Do I get the dogs, Mr. Christie?"

"Well, if you can't get 'em down for the Christmas trade, I suppose ye'll have to go after 'em."

"So, it's agreed I get two dog teams?"

"Yes."

"Thanks. I think I'll drop over and see Mary."

"Ahem!"

The inspector scratched his bearded chin as he coughed. He seemed embarrassed, to the man who waited for him to speak.

"I—I wouldn't bother Mary—now. A-

hem!" Again he cleared his throat. "Y'see, she's always thought pretty well of you—but we've had some news. She—ye'd better wait and go over to supper with me."

## CHAPTER XXVII

"WHAT could she have heard?" Jim wondered, as he followed Christie into the house. "Poor Mary, if she only knew the truth!"

But the desolation in his heart numbed him to indifference to the attitude of the daughter of Andrew Christie. It mattered little to Jim Stuart what rumor the moccasin telegraph had brought from Mitawangagama.

Grave faced, she met him at the door and gave him an unresponsive hand, patently avoiding his eyes, and, when she had served the men their supper, returned to the kitchen. Doubtless a highly colored version of the rescue of Aurore and his trip with Omar and Pierre to LeBlond's had reached Expanse. In his misery, however, he ignored her coolness.

After supper, in the trade-house when he told of the ambush on the Woman River and of the banishment of Paradis, the red face of Christie beamed with satisfaction.

"Now we've got something to hold over Meester LeBlond!" chuckled the inspector, rubbing his bony hands.

"Yes, but I don't think he knew anything about this ambush."

"Maybe not; but I've me own idea about that. Now yeh say yeh learned up on the Pipestones what's been keeping the trade from yeh?"

Behind a cloud of tobacco smoke the small eyes of Omar twinkled as he waited eagerly for Jim's reply.

"Why, the friendly Indians told us that Sunset House was supposed to be pestered with evil spirits—devils!"

"Well, I'll be skinned!" The thin lipped mouth of Christie stretched in a loud laugh. "Deevils! That's pretty good!" One pale blue eye closed under a bushy brow. "Since yeh fished that good lookin' girl of LeBlond outa the lake and sneaked over under her father's nose to spend the day with her, I figured there was a devil among the weemen up there. But evil spirits!"

Jim's cold eyes met the other's smirk. So Aurore's Indian girl had talked? This was what Mary had heard.

"Paradis spread the tale through a medicine man that the place was haunted," Stuart explained, ignoring the insinuating grin of his chief. "But Esau convinced them that it was simply a trick to get the trade."

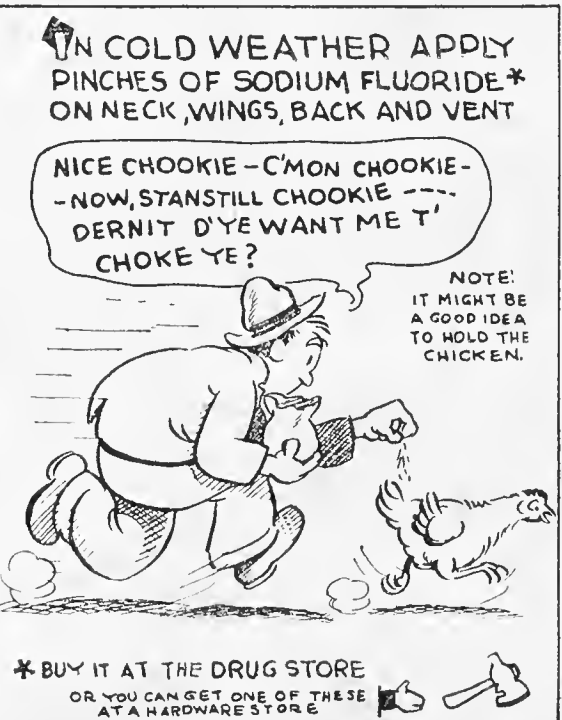
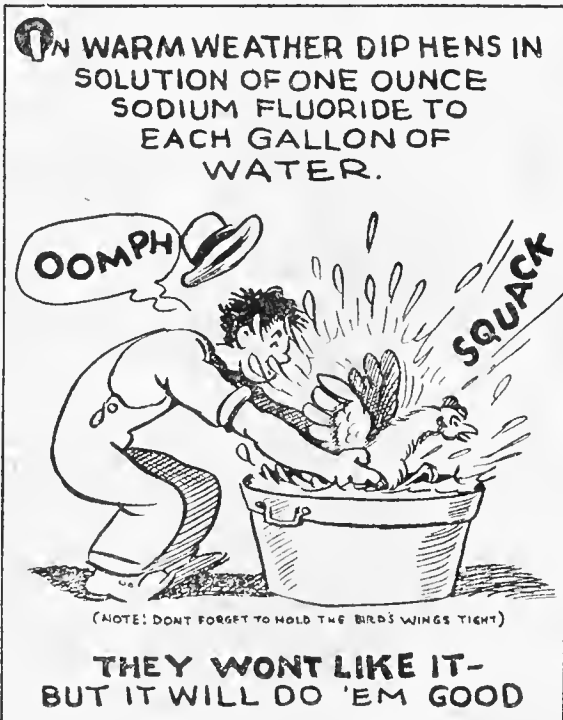
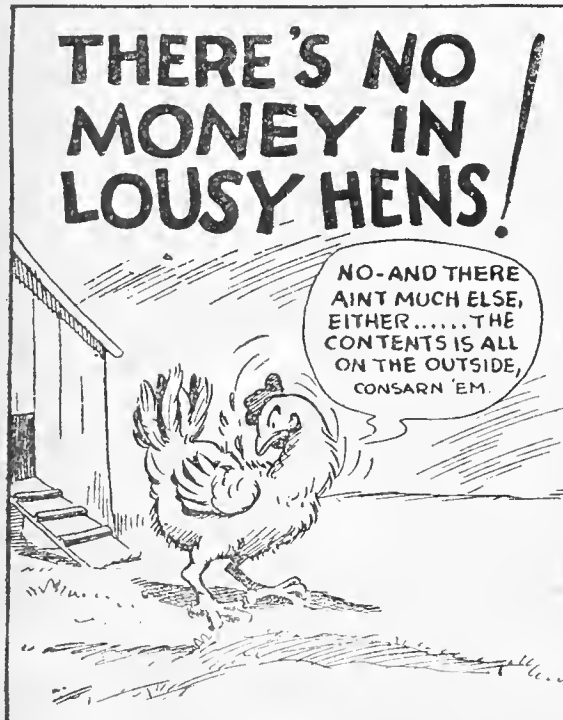
This was Jim's sole report of the Odyssey of the three friends to the Sturgeon valley and many a new moon was to swing above the white desert of Lake Expanse before Andrew Christie heard the story. Until the pelts of the Pipestone and the Sturgeon country packed the fur-loft of Sunset

(Continued on Page 18)

## HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

## To Get Rid of Hen Lice

By Ray Inman





(Continued from Page 13)

seven million six hundred and fifty thousands dollars worth of produce.

The surprising part of the survey is that it shows mushrooms to be the most important vegetable marketed co-operatively. Nearly one-half of the sales were made of this particular crop. Potatoes came second, and lettuce third, with other truck crops and miscellaneous vegetables making up the remainder. The results indicate that there is a wide field of opportunity for further development of cooperative marketing in the vegetable industry.

### Corn Borer Spreads

ON investigation by the entomologists of the State Experiment Station at Geneva has shown the marked increase in the infestation of the European corn borer. The infestation seems quite general in the counties bordering Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, and serious losses will probably be had by growers in Monroe, Wayne, Oswego, and Jefferson Counties. The Genesee Valley seems to be fairly free from the injury. Now is the time for growers to consider control measures for this serious pest which has spread so seriously throughout the state during the past year or two, due to the lack of adequate clean-up measures in the affected areas.

In the infested regions, the feeding or siloing of stalks, and the clean plowing of any remnants left in the field are the only control measures that can be recommended. Producers in the Eden Valley section of Erie County,

where this procedure has been followed on a community basis for several years have been able to produce early sweet corn with little or no borer injury.

### Award Prizes For Milk Production

THE Gouverneur Fair Association in St. Lawrence County has taken a step which may well be copied by fair associations in other dairy counties. In brief, they established a class for mature cows in which milk production as well as type were given consideration. Naturally, only cows from herds entered in dairy improvement associations, or on which records were kept in some manner were eligible for this class.

Prizes of \$15, \$10, and \$5 were given for each of the four dairy breeds important in this section.

### Bean Growers Tour

ON Monday, August 31, Dan Dalrymple, Seneca County Farm Bureau Manager took bean growers for a ride. Four stops were made by all those who went along with Dan, the first one at the farm of Earl Wilson, at North Interlaken, where a fertilizer test was in progress. The second stop was made at Ovid, the third at the Paul Kinne farm, where a test of twenty-one different varieties of beans is being conducted and the last stop of the day at the farm of A. H. Brooks north of Romulus, to observe cultural methods. Dr. Hardenburg and Dr. Burkholder of Cornell, were present on the tour and talked on bean culture and outlook, and on bean diseases, respectively. All reported a fine session.

### Forty Second Week at Storrs

IN the forty-second week of the Storrs laying trials, the birds continued to show themselves as true thoroughbreds. Production for the week was 3,958 eggs or a yield of 56.5 per cent which is two-tenths of one per cent more than the total for last week.

The birds actually increased their production by 16 eggs more than last week and 347 more than in the corresponding week a year ago. This astonishing increase was distributed among the White Wyandottes, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, and Rhode Island Reds. Australorps and Giants remained the same, whereas production for White Leghorns declined slightly.

Highest production for a single pen for the week was made by Tom Barron's White Leghorns from Catforth, Eng. These birds checked up 60 points. Wene Chick Farm of Vineland, N. J. came in second with a score of 59 points. Still another pen of Leghorns owned by the Geo. Lowry Poultry Farm of West Willington, Conn. ranked third with a total of 58 points.

Fourth place is claimed by two pens; one, Rhode Island Reds entered by West Neck Farm of Huntington, N. Y. and the other, Barred Rocks owned by James Dryden of Modesto, Cal. These two pens tied with 57 points each. Four pens of Leghorns from New York, Oregon, and two from Connecticut tied for fifth place with 56 points each.

### Bits O' News

The Genesee County Farm Bureau is cooperating with the Genesee County Fair Association in putting on a real old-time exhibit in the Home Bureau and 4-H Club building. This year, special emphasis has been laid on the clover alfalfa program, the Farm Bureau's major project for the last three years. The procedure of bettering the farmer's soil is traced from the first soil sampling to the time when the bumper crop of alfalfa is produced. A feature of the exhibit will be a dairy barn full of alfalfa hay and a train drawing milk to the metropolitan markets.

The Steuben County Pomona Grange had its September meeting at Greenwood Wednesday, September 2. The address of welcome was made by a member of the Greenwood Grange at ten o'clock and Mrs. Charles Pettit,

Chairman of the State Home Economics Committee, delivered the principal morning address.

Lyle W. Jackson, United States Commissioner from Hornell, was the principal afternoon speaker. Degree work took place during the evening meeting at which time all unfinished business was taken up.

\* \* \*

The 70th gas well has been brought in at the Wayne-Dundee area on the Edna Reep farm in the town of Barington. Thousands of dollars have been lost by farm owners in New York State who, anxious to lease their farms for gas and oil and taken in by a smooth sales talk, now find that their lease gives them very little for their money.

\* \* \*

The Chenango Farm Bureau poultry tour was held on Thursday, September 3, with Professor H. E. Botsford of Ithaca in charge. Members of the tour visited poultry farms in the Unadilla Valley, starting at Norwich and

ending up in New Berlin. The problem of housing in different localities was the primary feature of the tour and each stop demonstrated a different type of house which was ideal under the particular conditions.

### A Good Club Member

AN example of what the 4-H club may do for a boy is given in the progress Jack Grover of Wyoming County, New York has made since 1924. Not only has he built his own brooder house, made an electric brooder, and exhibited winning birds at various fairs but last year won forty-two first prizes including first prize Leghorn cockerel at the National 4-H poultry show at Madison Square Garden. In addition to his poultry activities, he has attended the Junior Field Days as a county winner, Camp Pyre at the New York State Fair, and this September he will be one of New York's State's representatives at the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Massachusetts.

## And Now THE GREAT CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY FAIR

Celebrating this year the completion of a \$60,000.00 Expansion Program

DAY & NIGHT New Exhibition Buildings DAY & NIGHT  
for Agricultural Products NIGHT

Diversified Entertainment

DUNKIRK, N. Y., SEPT. 7-8-9-10-11

Take the  
**GUESS**  
out of  
Grading Potatoes  
and Onions

Experienced buyers and Government inspectors know that potatoes and onions marked "Boggs Graded" will not vary 3% in size from Government grades and that they will not be bruised or injured in grading.

Consequently, "Boggs machine-graded" potatoes and onions bring higher prices.

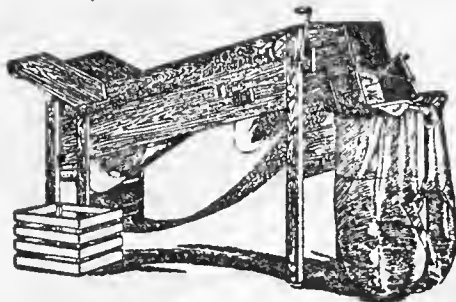
In one operation you can grade No. 1's and No. 2's and remove culls and dirt with a double-belt

**Boggs** The Standard  
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Get a No. 3 single-belt hand grader now, at only \$49.00, to grade 150 bushels an hour. This machine will make one marketable grade, besides culls, of potatoes or onions to conform to the Government grade or to meet requirements of any local market. A second belt can be added any time to make it into a double-belt grader. And when you need a larger, faster, electrically operated machine, you can convert it into a power grader at no more cost than if you originally purchased a power equipment. All that is necessary is to add power attachments, picking table, etc.

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No. 3 Single-Belt Hand Grader

BOGGS MFG. CORP.  
20 Main St., Atlanta, N. Y.

Without obligation, please send a free copy of your catalog.

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**PRACTICAL**—New battery cells and bulbs can be purchased at low cost in any village. It is durable and will stand hard treatment.

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Make your selections direct from factory stock at the *Biggest Savings in Years*. Kalamazoo prices are lower—far lower than ever—but Kalamazoo quality, famous for 31 years, is rigidly maintained. This is the year to buy wisely. That means buying direct from the factory—eliminating all unnecessary in-between costs.

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Mail the Coupon Now! You'll see 200 styles and sizes—more bargains than in 20 big stores. *Only \$5 Down on any Stove, Range, or Furnace, regardless of price or size. A Year to Pay.* 800,000 Satisfied Customers have saved 1/3 to 1/2 by mailing this coupon. "We saved \$50," says C. T. Harmeyer, Ansonia, O. "I saved from \$50 to \$75 by sending to Kalamazoo," writes W. B. Taylor, Southbridge, Mass. "No one will ever be sorry they bought a Kalamazoo," says Cora M. Edwards, Berryville, Ark., who has had one 22 years.

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Don't miss the new Coal and Wood Ranges, new Combination Gas and Coal Ranges—new colors and new improvements. Look for the ranges with the new *Utility Shelf—they're lower, much lower in price, and so attractive!* The President is a modern new Coal and Wood Range. Your choice of Pearl Gray, Ivory Tan, Nile Green, Delft Blue or Black Porcelain Enamel in all ranges. Colors to match every decorative scheme. Colors that start you dreaming of a beautiful kitchen. Colors as easy to clean as a china dish. Also Gas Stoves, Oil Stoves, Household Goods.

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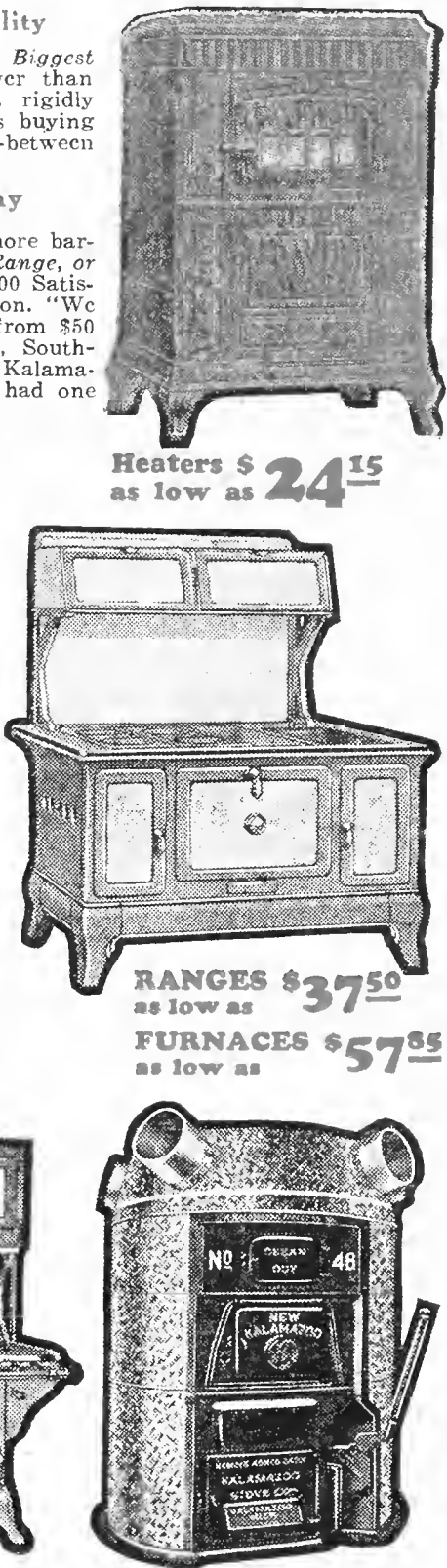
Tremendous buying power enables us to buy raw materials at the lowest possible prices. Selling direct from the factory—we are able to give you this year as never before, *absolute rock-bottom Factory Prices*. Kalamazoo is a factory. You can't beat factory prices at any time—more especially this year.

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All stoves and ranges are shipped from Kalamazoo, Mich., or Utica, N. Y., warehouses, if you live east, within 24 hours. Furnaces, 48 hours. No delay. Safe delivery guaranteed. Mail the coupon now for this sensational new book.

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801 Rochester Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich. Warehousing and shipping points: Utica, N. Y., and Kalamazoo, Mich.



**800,000 Satisfied Customers Have Saved Money by Mailing This Coupon**

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Gas and Combination Gas, Coal and Wood Ranges	<input type="checkbox"/>	
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Pipe Furnaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	Name _____ (Please print name plainly)
Direct Heat Furnaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	Address _____
Washing Machines	<input type="checkbox"/>	City _____ State _____

# Aunt Janet's Corner

## Make Learning Pleasant for the Children

SCHOOL time is upon us again and the younger members of the families are adjusting themselves again to school routine as against the programless days of vacation. In no aspect of home life does the child reflect the parent more than in his attitude towards school. It is such a temptation to "josh" the lively boy about the teacher or to insinuate into the girl child's mind that school is a burden which one must bear with the best possible grace rather than being a pleasure and an opportunity. Fortunately most children find school and its associates stimulating and respond to it in their own fashion.

Yet there are many poorly adjusted children in school and in many cases the direct cause of a poor adjustment if it could be traced out to its source, would be found either in the indifference of older members of the family or an active expression of dislike on their part for school.

Since learning and growing constitute the chief business of childhood, it is rather too bad to have these main activities go "against the grain", so to speak. All of us enjoy doing things we like and even though we have to do some things we do not like, we can be more graceful about it if we are not constantly reminded by our associates that it is an unpleasant duty.

So, in order that the business of learning may be made attractive and easy for the children, home conditions will help a lot if a place is provided for study, for the boy or girl to keep his school books, pads, etc. But the best help of all will be for him to have instilled into his mind all the time that school is a place for him to learn the delightful things which he will need to know in after life, and that he will always be glad if he learns all that he possibly can of what the school has to teach.—AUNT JANET.

and one pound of rock salt. Pour this over the cucumbers. Cherry leaves, grape or horseradish leaves may be added, besides the dill.

### Tomato Pickles

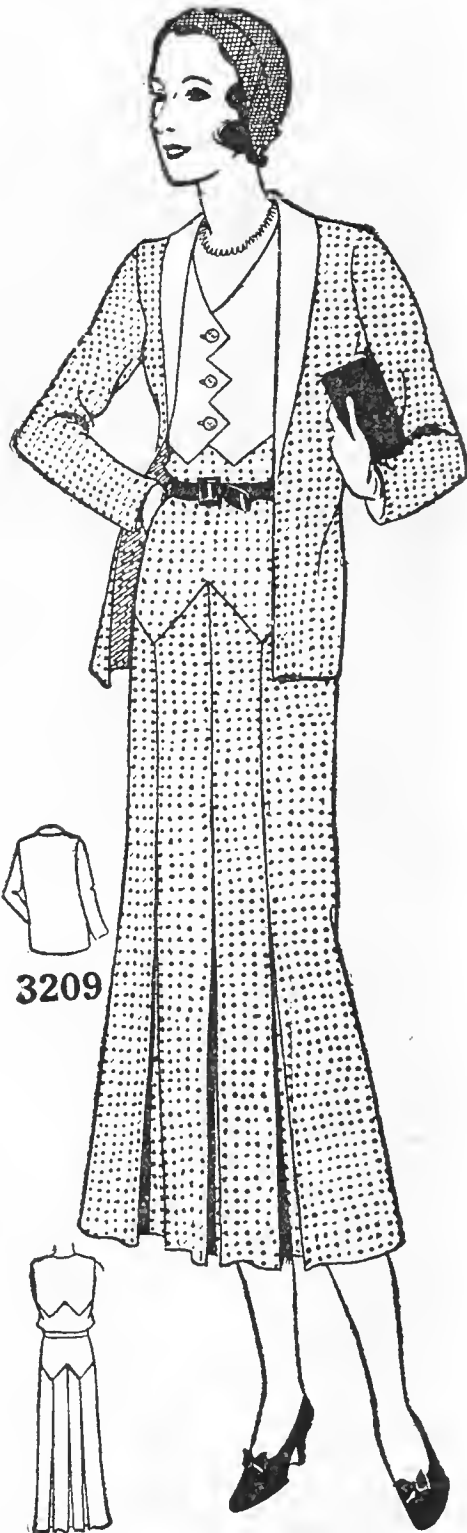
Ingredients—four cups vinegar, two cups sugar, one half cup salt, four large onions, three green peppers, three tablespoonfuls mustard seed, four large tomatoes, two cups celery. Chop the vegetables and drain and add them to the first three ingredients. Bring the whole to a boil. Pack hot in sterilized jars and seal.

### Good Posture Essential

PRESENT day styles demand good posture more than ever, because of the closely fitting lines of the bodice. No matter how well the garment may fit, if the figure is held carelessly, the style of the dress is ruined. The old rule of "chest up" is good for both health and looks.

The three ways of attaining a good figure are diet, exercise and proper underwear. Underwear which fits in hunches spoils the outline of the top garments.

### Chic Jacket Dress



3209

### Tested Recipes

#### Sweet Pickle Pie

A delicious mock mince pie can be made from sweet tomato pickles. Chop enough of the sweet pickle to make one cupful, add one cupful chopped apples, small cupful seeded raisins cut in pieces, one half cupful brown sugar, two tablespoonfuls melted butter or three tablespoonfuls chopped suet, one tablespoonful candied orange peel chopped, one half cupful grape or currant jelly, one tablespoonful hot water and one half teaspoonful each of cinnamon, nutmeg and allspice. Blend thoroughly and bake between two crusts.—L. M. T.

#### Seed Cake

Cream together one half cupful butter and one cupful sugar, add three beaten eggs, one fourth cupful milk, two level teaspoonfuls baking powder, one fourth teaspoonful grated nutmeg, one half teaspoonful vanilla, one tablespoonful caraway seeds, one tablespoonful chopped citron, and two cupfuls pastry flour. Bake in patty pans or in a shallow cake pan. Delicious with lemonade or ginger ale.—L. M. T.

#### Lettuce With Dressing

Cut off roots, wash and drain tender lettuce. Beat one half cupful thick cream, add two tablespoonfuls vinegar (not too strong) one tablespoonful tomato relish, and a seasoning of salt and pepper. Arrange lettuce in a dish, pour sauce over it and serve.—L. M. T.

### Pickle Recipes

#### Carrot Pickles

Cook carrots until tender in salted water. Pack hot in sterilized jars. Fill the jars with a solution of one cup of salt, one cup of sugar, four quarts of vinegar. Mustard seed may be added.

#### Dill Pickles

Make a solution of one and one half gallons of water, one quart of vinegar

JACKET DRESS PATTERN NO. 3209 would fill a place in a girl's or small woman's wardrobe which no other garment could occupy. Made of thin woolen weave in the pretty autumn shades of brown or in the flat washable crepe, this outfit would go almost anywhere. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 5 1/2 yards of 39-inch material with 1 yard of 39-inch material contrasting. PRICE, 15c.

**TO ORDER:** Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps. Add 12c for one of the new Fall catalogs and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.



# To Separate Perennials

## Blooming Period Determines Best Time to Divide These Plants

TO divide herbaceous perennials, their flowering periods should be considered. Spring-blooming plants such as Lily-of-the-valley should be divided in early fall after the summer drought period.

Fall-blooming perennials such as hardy chrysanthemums and anemones are best divided in the spring.

Summer-blooming perennials such as



LAYETTE SET NUMBER B5601 comes stamped in white batiste for simple but beautiful embroidery. The set consists of a dress, gertrude, cap and bib, and comes in one size, infant to six months. Embroidery floss included. Price, \$1.00 per set. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

lilies or hemerocallis may be divided in the spring or early fall.

By organizing the routine of dividing of the plants, the labor may be distributed throughout the year so that it does not come all at once, in one season.

In lifting the plants, they should be kept moistened and not allowed to dry out. Any broken ends should be dusted with sulphur. When a tap-rooted perennial such as the oriental poppy is moved, be sure to get all of the root, then divide to single growing shoots and plant, separating them by one-fifth of their eventual height. Lily-of-the-valley is handled the same way, iris should be cut into clumps of four or five growing shoots, and the peony should be cut into clumps with four or five healthy buds on each, while phlox should be cut with six to eight growing buds.

To get the best results, the soil into which the plants are moved should have well spaded into it a well mixed fertilizer of 4 per cent nitrogen, 8 per cent phosphorus, and 6 per cent potash at the rate of one pound to thirty square feet.

## Storing Tender Perennial Flowers

By C. H. CONNORS, Floriculturist

At the approach of cold weather, the winter care of tender perennials becomes a matter for action. After the first light frost, roots of gladiolus, canna, caladium, trigridia, montbretia, tuberosa, and other tender summer flowering bulbous plants should be dug at once. They should be stored in a frost proof cellar with good air circulation. As much soil as possible should be allowed to remain on the rhizomes of the cannas. The other roots may be stored in boxes of sand or other material that will act as an insulator. Gladiolus corms may be stored without protection, except when cormels are small. The temperature of the storage should be about 40 degrees F. It should not be more than 60 degrees F.

## Dry Dahlia Roots

Dahlia roots are dug after the tops have been killed. They should be dried off before they are placed in storage. Before the final storage, the stems should be well dried off, as moist stems are the most frequent cause of storage crown rot. If the stems are very large, it often pays to divide the stem and clump into two or three parts for better drying.

One of the best insulators is peat

moss. It should be air-dried on a cellar floor and should be granulated to permit close packing and sifting through the roots.

One who has no storage cellar can build one around a cellar window, using wallboard or packing-box material. By opening and closing the window, a fairly uniform temperature can be obtained.

There are some half-tender perennials that do better if protected in winter. The various species of blue sage or salvia and the chrysanthemums, of the commoner garden flowers, may be dug and heeled-in in the coldframe.—*New Jersey Agriculture.*

## Planning the Fall Sewing

IN planning the sewing for the fall and winter it is a good idea to take stock of the discarded clothing on hand that can be cut over to advantage, especially if there are children in the family. Of course it does not pay to spend valuable time cutting over badly worn garments, but very often clothing that has been worn for "best" is not practical for everyday wear and can be further utilized by cutting over for the children.

Cute little suits for boys can be cut from skirts, coats, dresses and even daddy's trousers. A sailor suit for one of my little boys was made from an old blue serge skirt and jacket suit. The goods was reversible and the inside of the old became the outside of the new, the result being very pleasing, especially as the only cost was for trimmings for collar and sleeve and a middy tie or cord.

Well adapted to cutting from old materials are little suits with pants and blouse of contrasting colors. A suit of this sort was cut from a brown wool poplin skirt and a tan silk pongee waist. The trousers were cut high with

## For Smart Juniors



GIRL'S DRESS PATTERN NO. 3314 is a smart tailored model of tweed-like cotton trimmed at the neck and wrists in contrasting color. Tiny checked gingham of brown and white with yellow trimming would be fetching on a child with dark hair. Wool challis, print, cotton broadcloth, or sheer worsted would be very much in demand for a fall dress of this nature. The pattern cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 1 3/4 yards of 39-inch material with 3/8 yard of 35-inch contrasting and a leather belt. PRICE, 15c.

a strap over the shoulders and with tan blouse and brown ribbon tie made a cute outfit for a four year old.

Another suit of similar style in which a certain little red-head looked adorable, had the trousers cut from a blue velvet blouse, a white blouse and blue tie went with them.

Skirts for the little girl's skirt and sweater suit could be made to advantage from hand-me-downs and if one wants to make coats or lumberjacks there is ample opportunity to utilize one's talent for making over.

Coats require a thorough pressing to have a well-finished and tailored look, but are well worth the trouble. One ingenious woman made caps as well as coats for her youngsters when they were little, and thus helped keep down the expenditure for clothing.

Careful planning and cutting are necessary to satisfactory results, but aside from the standpoint of economy one gets an extra "Kick" out of it from having turned something old and useless into something new and wearable.

—Mrs. E. L. N.

## Clown Door Stop.

THE clown door-stop is the jolliest little fellow to stand by and hold open a troublesome door that simply won't stay put on its hinges! He's so amusing that you will want him standing by some door, even if he's just for



show. Calico clowns would be excellent things for boys as well as girls to make, and we warn you that if you give your own away, you'll surely want to make another one to keep.

His inner foundation is a sand-filled bottle; and you also will need a half dozen old stockings or other rags for stuffing.

Package No. M196 includes stamped hat, head and hands, red and black floss, the suit and ruffling materials in crisp bright prints with definite instructions which insure the making to be very simple.

M196 Materials and Instructions complete for making the Clown Door Stop ..... 25 cents

Order from Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

## Do You Know That—

Woolen dress material should always be pre-shrunk by pressing it with a damp cloth before it is cut and made up.

\* \* \*

A cup of kerosene poured down the sink drain and followed the next morning with a gallon of boiling water, will keep it clean and free of clogging grease.

\* \* \*

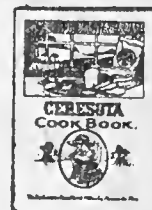
A wire spoon-shaped whisk, or egg beater, is excellent for folding beaten egg whites into a cake mixture or for smoothing thin batters.

\* \* \*

Do not dip chocolate candies on a rainy day, as best results depend on rapid drying.



## A Picture Book



## A Cook Book



## A Sack of Flour

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THE Picture Book is for the Children. The Cook Book and the Sack of Flour are for Mother. In either case, satisfaction is complete! The kiddies will be delighted with the Picture Book, which is really a picture book and painting book combined. It contains 48 pages, and 12 of them are in full color. Opposite each color page is the same picture in outline on special paper, ready to be painted with Japanese water colors that are included. The Cook Book contains over 150 tested recipes and has already been welcomed by thousands of housewives. The Flour is Ceresota Unbleached — a regular pound and a quarter sack. It needs no bleaching because it is milled from the finest Northern Wheat. Flours that must be bleached to obtain proper whiteness cannot be of the same high quality as Ceresota Unbleached. Make sure of good bread by using Ceresota Flour — equally fine for cakes and pastries, but priced for general baking. Your grocer has Ceresota Flour or can get it for you! The Picture Book, the Cook Book, the Trial Sack — all three will be sent to you for 25 cents. Use the coupon below.

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famous Ceresota Cook Book, (3) the beautiful

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AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY for a competent fruit and vegetable farmer. Modern house containing six rooms and bath, also barns, on a 20 acre fruit and vegetable farm in excellent location, Westchester County, may be occupied by a competent farmer with good references, without payment of rent, farm to be run on shares. Apply AB 1000 c/o American Agriculturist.

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LIME and FERTILIZER Spreaders made to attach to any farm cart or wagon, \$15.00. J. S. GREENLEAF, Anson, Maine.

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FREE DOG BOOK. Polk Miller's famous dog book on disease of dogs, instructions on feeding, care and breeding with symptoms chart, 48 pages. Illustrated. Write for free copy. POLK MILLER PRODUCTS CORP., 1021 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.

# Bringing the Mountain to Mahomet

(Continued from Page 5)

tion and still make a handsome profit. That acre would mean 8 times as much land as the uninformed buyer now gets.

It seems to me evident that the time has come for public authority to assert jurisdiction over housing conditions in the country and over the character and planning of rural real estate developments. We have precedent for this in the housing and zoning regulations of cities and a beginning of zoning authority in the counties. But I think, with competent advice, we should be able to go much further than this in moving toward an adjustment of the whole problem of distribution of population and the living conditions of workers in the State, which I have been discussing.

With that purpose I propose to appoint a Commission on Rural Homes, to be made up of a group of prominent citizens of the State, all of them having a record of interest in the improvement of social conditions, and to ask the heads of six departments of the state government to serve with them as ex-officio members so that advice and data on various phases of the problems to be considered may be made available to the commission.

## The Task of the Commission

The task I am placing before this commission is, broadly, to determine to what extent and by what means the State and its subdivisions may properly stimulate the movement of city workers to rural homes if such a movement seems desirable; to determine what facilities may be furnished by public authority to assist these workers in getting the right kind of homes in the right locations, and to inquire what encouragement may be offered for the movement of industries from urban centers to rural locations or the establishment of new industries in such locations if such a movement of industry seems desirable.

While the commission will govern the course of its own inquiry I have fixed in my own mind certain definite objectives which will serve to make the undertaking somewhat more concrete. These are:

1. That the commission be prepared to recommend legislation for village, town and county zoning for the whole state, but on a permissive basis, and for village, town and county permanent planning commissions.
2. That the commission explore the possibilities of the enlistment of private capital to aid in the establishment of rural homes within a reasonable distance of industry.
3. That the commission make recommendations as to experiment by the state alone or by the state with the cooperation and assistance of private capital in establishing wholly new rural communities of homes for workers on good agricultural land within reasonable distance of which facilities shall be offered for the establishment of new industries aimed primarily to give cash wages on a cooperative basis during the non-agricultural season.

## Help Them to Help Themselves

If we find that the movement of workers to rural homes ought to be encouraged, then it seems to me that we ought to find means of meeting the needs of those who wish to establish themselves in the country. Their requirements suggest themselves to me as follows:

- First: Information as to the right type of home to build.
  - Second: Guidance and assistance in obtaining the most economical use of funds in acquisition and construction.
  - Third: Advice as to the right area of land to be acquired.
  - Fourth: Assistance in financing.
- The question how best to establish agencies for providing service along this line is within the scope of the commission's task and problem as I have outlined it. I have no doubt that many specific plans for the establishment and organization of rural communities, extending possibly even to suitable

types of architecture, layouts of roads and sanitary facilities, planting schemes and methods of community cooperation, will be suggested to the commission. These should furnish valuable data for such temporary or permanent agencies as may be set up as a result of the commission's recommendations.

It will be borne in mind that the objective is to furnish rural homes of an inexpensive sort for unemployed workers and those of small earnings, not to provide for the needs of those who are able to invest ten thousand to fifteen thousand dollars in a country home.

I think I scarcely need to say that this plan doesn't contemplate any coercive use of state power or any attempt to force either industry or private citizens into a fixed pattern of conduct. On the contrary, it involves merely cooperative planning for the common good. In that cooperating planning it will be essential, naturally, to seek the advice of thoughtful industrial leaders on the trends of industry as to location, character and seasons of employment, and to seek the advice of representatives of labor on other features of the proposal.

I shall ask the commission to report to me about December 1, so that legislation which may be proposed may be placed before the Legislature at the beginning of the regular session in January. I shall be prepared to recommend not only legislation but an appropriation if that is found desirable.

## Under Frozen Stars

(Continued from Page 14)

House, the lips of three men were closed.

## Snow

When the ice grew strong enough for sledding on the great lake, and the snow deepened in the forest, Jim and Omar would start back with the dogs; until then, they were held prisoners at the post. Night after night the starlit trail of "the Freezing Moon" of the Ojibwas glittered with a greater intensity as the young ice split under the increasing frost. Long since the lag-gard rearguards of the armies of the geese had passed south on their clamoring pilgrimage. Then, one windless day, a lead-hued sky blanketed the sun and the air slowly went white. The "long snows" had come.

By the early dusk six inches had fallen. Outside the trade-house two toboggan sleds, their loads covered with tarpaulin wrappers and lashed, waited for the early start, before dawn, under the stars.

At Christie's house Jim, the clerk, McComb, and the inspector sat at their supper. Following her custom, Mary had served the men and retired to the kitchen.

"Yeh have plenty of fish on yer cache, Stuart?" demanded Christie. "Two extra teams'll make a hole in yer supply and I don't want my dogs underfed."

"We made a big haul of whitefish and lake trout this fall; there's plenty. I'll have your dogs back here in good shape before Christmas—"

"What's all that noise about over at the trade-house?" broke in McComb.

The three men stopped eating to listen. "I hear dog bells," said Jim, rising. "Don't suppose they've sent a packet through from the railroad?"

"That's just what it is," agreed Christie, rising with a mouth full of food.

Leaving the house, the three men walked through the falling snow toward the yellow glow of the trade-house windows. In front of the building the post dogs circled and snarled around a panting team, whose driver held off Christie's huskies with a heavy whip while he talked to two company Indians.

"Mail packet!" Jim surmised. "She'll get my letter, then, next week."

(Continued next week)





# The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare  
and Protection of A. A. Readers



## The Story Has Two Sides

A friend of mine shipped 50 bushels of sweet corn to ... in Wallabout Market on commission. He sold the corn for 35c a bushel, took 10c per bushel, which left the farmer 25c, minus 15c for empty basket and 18c cartage to New York. Can commission men charge anything they see fit and if so let me know and we will give them our farms. Kindly let me know how their license reads. Would like to close them up.

NO doubt many of our subscribers feel much as this writer does about commission men in general. Because the attitude is so common we would like to give the other side of the story. The firm mentioned is a reputable concern, licensed and bonded by the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, holders of a Federal license under the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, and given an excellent moral rating in our market credit guide.

The sweet corn was consigned to this firm on commission. A commission man

he makes very unsatisfactory returns or fails to make any returns at all. When the shipper tries to collect he either finds that the man he sold to has no financial responsibility at all or perhaps that he cannot even be located. It pays to ship to reliable houses in these times but even the most reliable house cannot return you more than the market will warrant.

## No Spectacles With Subscriptions

A few days ago your agent stopped at our house offering the American Agriculturist for five years at \$2.00 and giving a pair of reading glasses as premium. We had been thinking of subscribing as we had noted the paper while visiting friends so we at once subscribed. The reading glasses seemed all right while out in the sunlight but on going into the house (after agent was gone) they are not strong enough. Can we send them to you and exchange them? We do not know the agent and we foolishly did not ask for a receipt.—W. H. G., Ohio.

THIS is one of several letters recently received by us indicating that men are taking subscriptions for American Agriculturist without authorization by us. We accept no advertisements for spectacles for publication in American Agriculturist and naturally would not permit any salesman to give spectacles as a premium.

Every A. A. subscription salesman has credentials which will identify him and he will be more than glad to show them to you on request.

The only way to have your eyes properly fitted is to see a man who has received proper training in this work and allow him to prescribe for you. Mail order spectacles or premium spectacles may be cheaper but you have but one pair of eyes and you cannot very well get along without them.

## Milk Buyers Licenses Revoked for Failure to Pay for Milk

FAILURE on the part of milk plant operators to make prompt settlement to producers from whom they purchase milk has resulted in the revocation of the licenses of several operators by the Department of Agriculture and Markets, according to a report to Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke. Kenneth F. Fee, Director of the Dairy and Food Bureau of the Department, stated that demands have been made on surety companies furnishing bonds to operators whose licenses were revoked and that additional demands will be made when the milk producers have

## The Strong Box of Wealth

AN old man had discovered to his sorrow that it was poor policy to deed his only child the family home which the young man would have inherited ultimately anyway. Among the very few possessions retained by the old man was a well padlocked small iron box. This was a coveted treasure by the greedy son and wife, as they thought it must contain valuable bonds. When the old man, after many forlorn months, finally died, the young couple made a big ado about, "The Strong Box of Wealth" which father had left them. Imagine then, dear readers, their well deserved chagrin when they opened it to find only a hammer and this verse:

"Please take this hammer  
and hit upon the head the  
man who gives his money  
away before he's fully  
dead."  
—C. S. W.

had an opportunity to present claims. Licenses revoked included one at North Blenheim, Schoharie County, two in Syracuse, and two in Rochester. In each case the license was revoked because of failure to make prompt settlements to producers. Mr. Fee pointed out that under Section 258 of the agricultural law each day that a purchase of milk is made without a license constitutes a separate violation of the law. A decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Antonio Perretta, of Utica, was to the effect that Article 21

## Prompt and Efficient

IT is with pleasure that I am writing to inform and thank you that I received a vacuum cleaner from ... yesterday, not my old cleaner, but a better one, which I consider very fine of the firm to do, and I wish to express my deepest gratitude and thanks to you for the prompt and efficient personal service which you rendered in securing it.

of the agricultural law requiring that a license be obtained for the operation of a milk gathering station or plant for the purchase of milk from producers was constitutional.

## What Price Health?

"Will you please inform me as to the reliability and value of the following set of books that are being sold to the women of our community through a lady agent at \$20.—a set of two volumes. The title is 'Health Knowledge.' Editor-in-Chief, J. L. Corish, M. D. Publisher: Medical Book Distributors, Inc., New York City."—A. C. P.

IN order to get information to answer this question, we wrote to the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. They sent us a clipping from a pamphlet published by them entitled "Medical Mail-Order Concerns." The clipping was an expose of the "Okola Laboratory" against which a fraud order was issued by the Postmaster-General in 1914. According to this authority, Dr. John L. Corish was one of those associated with the Okola Laboratory.

We are giving this information as it came to us; so that our subscribers can use their own judgment as to whether or not to buy "Health Knowledge."

## No Record of Settlement

On May 19th I sold seven tons No. 442 baled straw at \$8.00 per ton, amounting to \$57.77 to B. A. Dean and Son, Inc., of Auburn, New York. Their buyer was Alfred Wethey, who I believe is vice-president of the company. Up to date I have been unable to collect even a dollar on my account and I understand many farmers in this locality have been treated likewise.

SINCE January 1 we have had a number of similar letters in regard to B. A. Dean and Son. Our records do not show that any of these claims have been paid.

## Employment Scheme Working

I am enclosing a letter wanting men and women interested in work on steamships and yachts. It stated that the fee would be one dollar if paid by July 25, and it also states that the fee will be returned if not satisfied.

Now I answered this on the 24th and haven't heard any returns. I don't care so much for the one dollar, but I think it should be published if the company is a fraud. If you find it is a fraud and can get my dollar back, I will be thankful. We thank your paper and especially the American Agriculturist Service Bureau.

WE have mentioned this sort of proposition before and in order to be absolutely fair, we wrote to one of the largest steamship companies, who stated that any vacancy on passenger steamships can be immediately filled from the long waiting list of experienced men and women. This means that it would be impossible for anyone to promise or give any assurance of the employment of inexperienced persons on any steamship line. It would be especially difficult for those that are located at a distant point. Any reliable employment agency does not ask for advance commission. "Get your job, then pay your money."

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cannot control the market. He sells stuff consigned to him for the best possible price, deducts his commission and expenses, and returns the balance to the shipper. He does not himself buy the stuff but merely acts as agent for the producer. We could in this case ask the State Department of Agriculture and Markets to check on the records to see whether the corn was actually sold for the price reported. Because of the excellent record this firm has we do not feel justified in asking the Department to do this needless work.

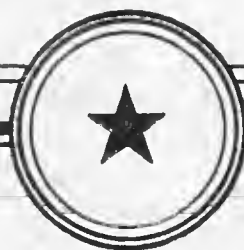
Concerning the commission, there is no law setting the amount of commission a firm may charge. The usual commission on vegetables is 10 per cent, but recently a number of firms in the market got together and agreed to charge 10c per package on all packages selling for less than \$1.00. While we were not in favor of this move, it must be admitted that it costs just about as much to handle a small package as it does a big one.

Possibly our subscriber has shipped corn to the market before; possibly he has not. We do know that in many cases unsatisfactory returns are received because the produce shipped to the market is not the kind wanted by the market or not shipped in the kind of containers wanted on the market. We know that prices are low. This is bad, but the commission men really are not responsible for it. Commission men are finding it pretty hard to keep their heads above water these days, many of them in fact, finding it impossible and so going out of business.

One unfortunate feature of the situation is that it offers a fertile field for the crook and the fly-by-night buyer. At first thought it would seem that hard times would hit the fly-by-night just as hard as it does the legitimate buyer. Here is how it works out. Producers get returns from a reliable dealer which they feel are unsatisfactory. The fly-by-night comes along, makes all sorts of glowing promises and gets a shipment of stuff. The glowing promises fail to materialize. Either



<b>LOADING CHARGE</b>	<b>10¢ cwt.</b>
<b>AVERAGE FREIGHT TO BUFFALO</b>	<b>37¢ cwt.</b>
<b>YARDAGE, etc.</b>	<b>11¢ cwt.</b>
<b>SALES COMMISSION</b>	<b>11¢ cwt.</b>
	<hr/>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>69¢ cwt.</b>



**T**O AID DAIRYMEN of the New York Milk Shed to eliminate their "marginal" cows (estimated to be 1 in 7), all G. L. F. Service Stores will market such animals in conjunction with the Producers Cooperative Commission Association, Inc., of Buffalo, at approximately the above cost per cwt.

If you market your cull cows in this way, you will realize every cent they bring in the terminal market at Buffalo. Furthermore, the Buffalo office of the Producers Cooperative Commission Assn., Inc., will work closely with the Manager of your G. L. F. Service Store in determining the best time to make ship-

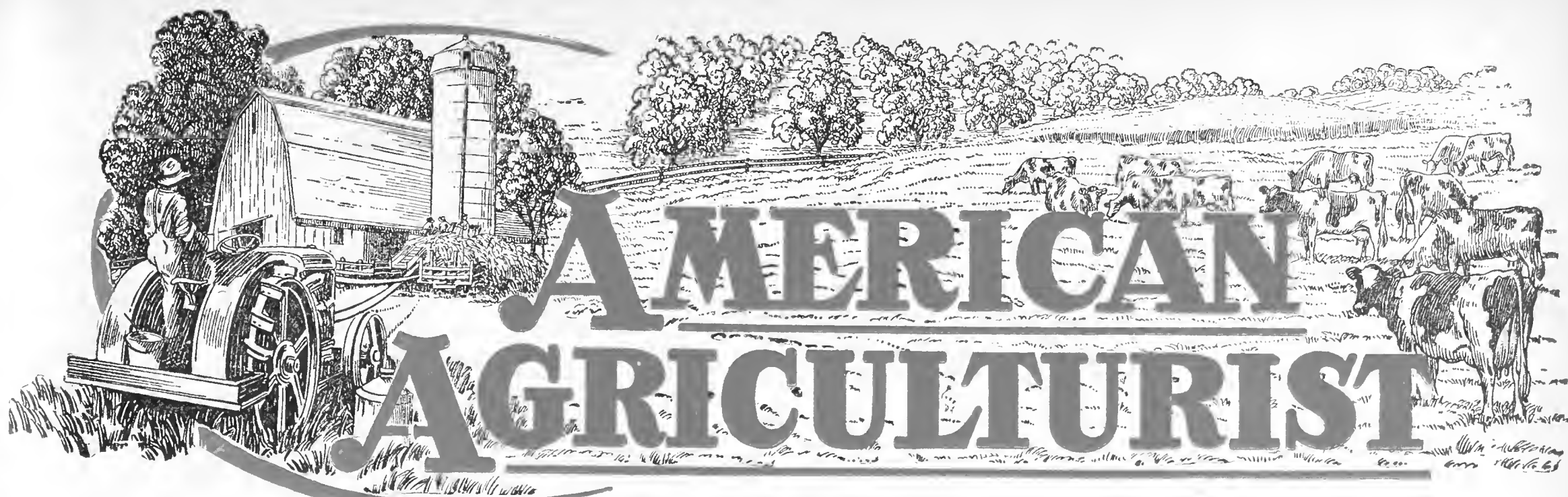
ments. Even though you do not use this Service, the availability of it should help you to get all your cattle are worth from your local buyers.

Marginal cows eat with healthy appetites, G. L. F. Exchange Dairy, G. L. F. Sweepstakes silage, and good legume hay. They occupy a stanchion, represent a cash investment and require their share of labor. Yet, because of age, disease, accident or lack of inherent capacity, they do not produce enough to pay their way. What is still worse, their profitless production floods an already over-supplied market. Eliminate them.

*The* **G. L. F.**

**COOP. GRANGE LEAGUE FEDERATION EXCHANGE, INC.**  
**ITHACA, NEW YORK**





Published Weekly

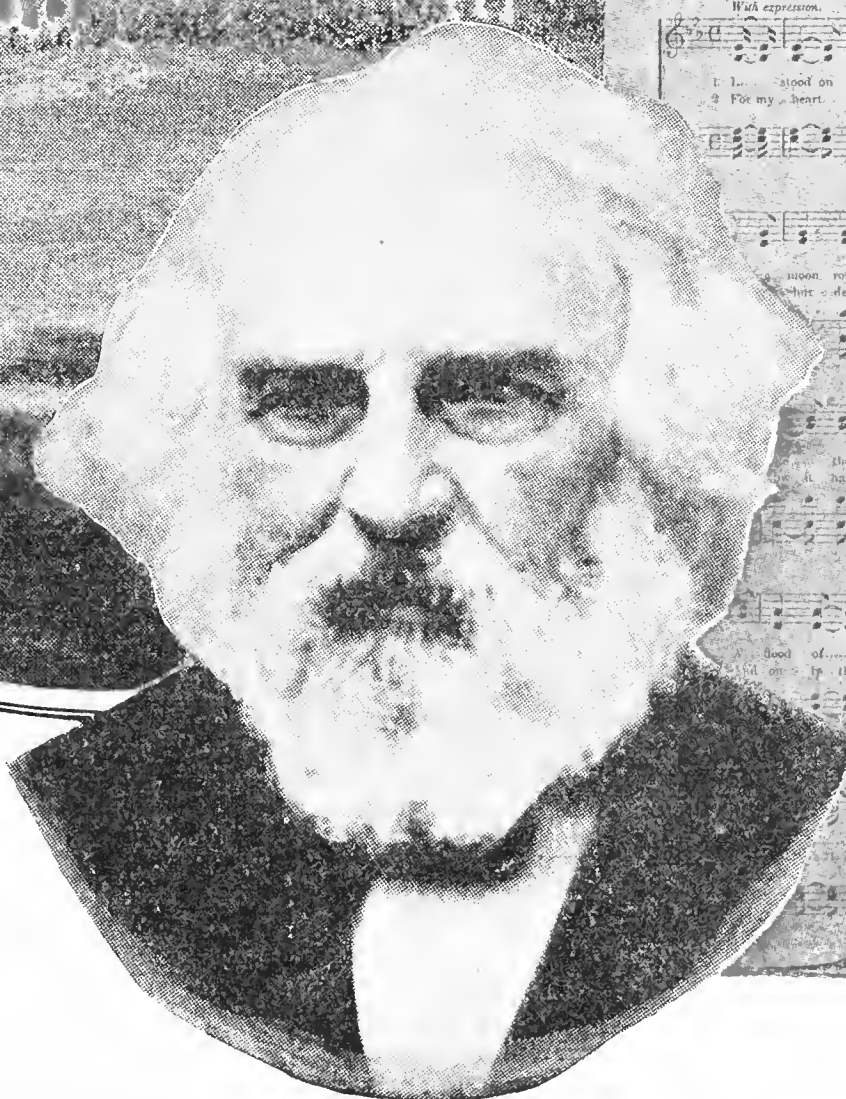
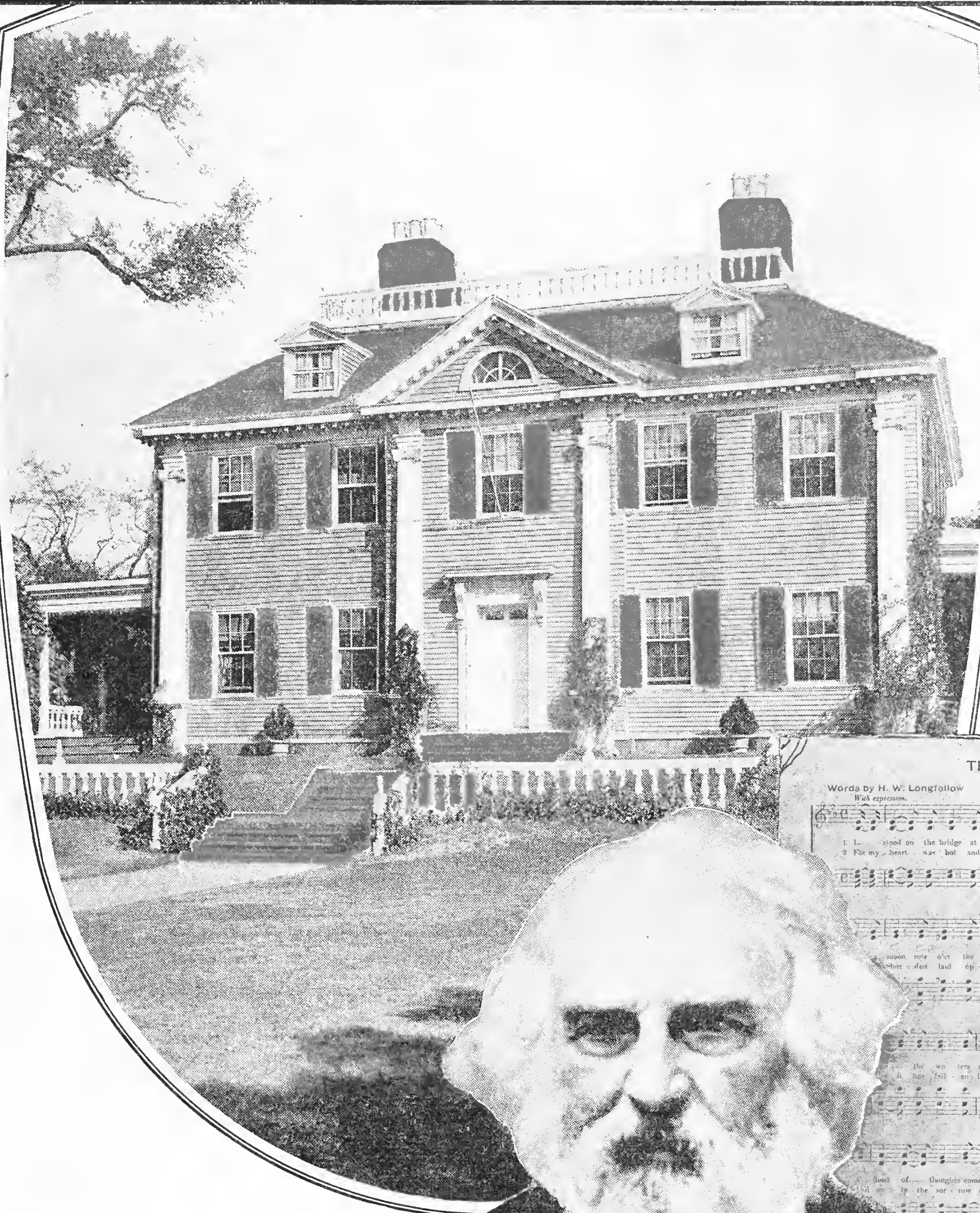
September 12, 1931

\$1.00 per yr.

## SONGS.. THAT MOTHER USED TO SING

Longfellow's Selections

When Henry W. Longfellow went to Cambridge to teach at Harvard University, he lived in the famous Craigie House which had been occupied by George Washington and Martha Washington at the time Washington took charge of the Colonial troops. It was in this historic home that most of his favorite poems and songs were written. Many of these were songs our mothers loved dearly. Read the story on page 5.



### THE BRIDGE.

Words by H. W. Longfellow

Music by M. Lindsay





## He bought dairy feed at the lowest prices . . . by telephone

### A Bell System Advertisement

NEAR West Chester, Pa., lives a farmer who finds his telephone of great assistance in buying feed for his dairy herd. After checking up on prices by calling dealers in nearby towns, he recently decided that it was advisable to buy a large part of his winter's supply at once. The orders were promptly placed. The next day the price of bran advanced, and other grain prices went higher soon afterward. In this one instance a considerable saving was made.

The telephone is equally helpful in making the most advantageous sales of livestock, grain, fruit and vegetables through co-operative marketing associations or local markets. Even when bad weather makes roads impassable, it is always ready to keep up social and business contacts, or summon help in any emergency.

The modern farm home has a telephone that serves faithfully and well, rain or shine.



## With the A. A. Dairyman



### Trouble With Garget

We are having quite a lot of trouble with garget. How is this disease spread and how can we prevent and cure it?

THIS disease is almost always caused by bacteria which develops in the udder and every drop of milk which comes from a diseased udder is capable of spreading the trouble to another animal. It can be spread by the milker or to the cow standing next to the one that is diseased. Where cows do not have their regular stalls the conditions are especially favorable for the spread of this trouble. Heavy feeding, bruises, or lying on cold floors will not cause garget, although they may make the trouble worse.

The way to handle garget is, first, to remove the diseased cow from the herd in order to prevent the spread of the disease to other animals. Milk diseased cows only after the other cows have been milked and milk the diseased quarter last. Do not milk on the floor. Milk in a utensil and throw it outside the barn at a spot where the cows cannot have access to it. Massaging the injured quarters helps. Camphorated oil or hot water can be used although the rubbing is what does the most good. Milking affected quarters as often as possible, even as often as every three hours seems to help.

General treatment consists of reducing the feed perhaps to the extent of cutting out all grain for a day or two, and giving the animal a laxative, preferably from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a pound of epsom salts.

### Cull One in Seven

THE dairy committee of the New York State Farm Bureau is advocating that dairymen in the New York Milk Shed sell one of every seven dairy cows to the butcher before January 1. This recommendation is not like the suggestion recently made to plow under every third row of cotton because killing one-seventh of all the dairy cows will take out of production the poorest cows most of which are producing milk at a loss to their owner.

Based upon the receipts of cull cows at Buffalo and Jersey City markets, dairymen during the first six months of the year sold boarder cows only three-fourths as rapidly as they did last year. Probably the reason for this is that prices for cull cows have not been good. In some quarters it is estimated that they will be cheaper before they will be higher.

Last January there were about 1,400,000 cows on New York State farms and a quarter of a million heifers.

ers. Even if dairymen did the usual amount of culling there would be 50,000 more cows on January 1, 1932 than there were January 1, 1931. Apparently the dairy committee of the Farm Bureau is sound in their recommendation and their effort should receive the support of every dairyman. The best way to support them, by the way, is to send to the butcher one in seven of the cows in your dairy.

### Calves Should Receive Water

SEVEN pounds of skimmilk fed twice daily to calves do not contain sufficient water for maximum development according to Prof. F. B. Morrison of the animal husbandry department of Cornell University. In two trials carried on while he was at the University of Wisconsin there was a striking difference in those calves which had all the water that they wanted twice a day, in addition to skimmilk, compared to those having skimmilk only. The calves receiving the water had better appetites and ate quite a little more concentrates and hay. For the average of the two years, the calves fed 14 pounds of skimmilk daily to six months of age, with a good concentrate mixture and hay, but without additional water, gained only 1.36 pounds daily. Those receiving, in addition, what water they cared to drink twice a day, gained 1.84 pounds. Running water, when available in the barn, makes it easier to give the calves better care and in this way secure cheaper gains.

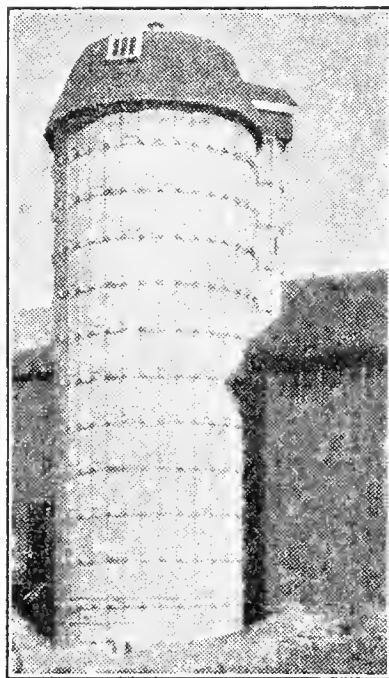
### Milk Still Needs to Be Cooled

AT this time of year, managers of a milk shipping plants frequently find it necessary to reject more milk because of off flavor or because it is not sufficiently cooled than they do in the middle of the summer. This is probably the result of a tendency on the part of dairymen to feel that less care is necessary as soon as nights begin to get cool. The very best results can be obtained by cooling milk the year around regardless of outside temperature. Experiments have shown that, even at freezing temperatures, milk poured into a can which has been set outdoors will not cool rapidly enough to prevent serious growth of bacteria. Milk exposed to the air cools slowly and in winter finally freezes which is also objectionable. It is just as important to cool milk now as it is in the middle of the summer.

## Horse injured? Reach for ABSORBINE

Absorbine is the dependable liniment when gashes, bruises, threaten lay-ups. Fast to ease inflammation and guard against infection, it's a quick healing aid. Muscles and tendons strained by pulling, too, respond to this 38-year-old liniment. No blisters—no lost hair—horse can work. A real economy. All druggists—\$2.50 a bottle. W. F. Young, Inc., 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

Turn to the  
**LIVESTOCK ADS**  
on Page 18



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**The American Agriculturist Advertisers Are Reliable!**



A new wrinkle in corn harvesting machinery that is being tried in the Middle West. The corn is cut into proper lengths for silage and elevated into a wagon. Then it is hauled to the silo where a blower puts it in the silo. Four men, with this outfit, can handle the silage corn—that is if it isn't tramped in the silo.



# Plenty of Apples

## Bumper Crop Puts a Premium on Quality

**T**HE apple harvest will soon be here and every apple grower is speculating as to just what the market situation is going to be. It is generally understood that while New York, New England, and the Far Western States have average or less than average crops, the heavy production in the Shenandoah-Cumberland area and in the Central West have raised the estimated production higher than any year since 1926.

According to the August 1 report of the United States Department of Agriculture, the 1931 commercial crop of apples is estimated at almost thirty-nine million barrels. This is an estimated increase of five million barrels over the commercial crop of 1930 and is over six million barrels larger than the five-year average. This means that the 1931 crop promises to be about nineteen per cent greater than normal.

### Production Similar to 1926

A glance at the production for 1926 in the accompanying table shows that this year's crop is similar in many respects to that of the year which proved so unsatisfactory to many apple men. While New York and the New England States have prospects for a slightly smaller crop than that bumper year, the Shenandoah-Cumberland and the Ozark Mountain regions show a definite increase.

For example, Virginia has a crop estimated at five hundred and sixty-four thousand barrels over 1926, two million nine hundred and sixty-four thousand barrels

over last year's drought-stricken crop, and one million five hundred and forty-six thousand barrels over the five-year average. West Virginia adds to the surplus from this region with an increase of one million ninety-five thousand barrels over last year and four hundred and forty-one thousand over the five-year average. In the Central West, Illinois leads with an increase of almost a million barrels over the five-year average, while Michigan, Ohio, Missouri, and Arkansas all contribute to the surplus. In the mountain sections, and in New York and New England, unfavorable conditions have resulted in a nearly average crop of fair quality, and in the Far West, with the possible exception of Colorado, the average production has been maintained, although

slightly less than last year's crop. From this, we conclude that the picture of production has changed materially from last year when New York and New England and the Far West had a bumper crop, only offset by the greatly decreased yields in the Shenandoah-Cumberland section and in the Central West. The picture of production is certainly not too encouraging.

### Quality Only Fair

The quality of apples this year is only fair, since weather in the East has favored scab and several reports from growers have indicated that there will be a considerable quantity of poor fruit. Worm damage has also been reported in the Far West, although probably no material reduction in the quality of the boxed apple can be expected. Some rain in the Central West has helped the maturing of the fruit in that section so that the indications are for good quality stock.

In order to have a complete picture of just what is going on, let's look at the prospect in other countries. We learn that the Canadian apple crop is estimated at ten per cent greater than last year and fifteen per cent greater than the five-year average. Nova Scotia is about thirty per cent heavier than a year ago, while on the other hand, British Columbia is about twenty per cent less than last year. It looks as if the English crop would be lighter than last year and, although reports from the continent are as yet incomplete,

(Continued on Page 18)

### Estimated Commercial Production of Apples in Competing States as of August 1, 1931, With Comparison for 1930, 1926, and the Five-Year Period, 1925-1929.

(Figures in thousands of barrels)

	Five-Year Average 1925-1929	1926	1930	1931 (August 1 Estimate)	Gain or Loss 1931 Compared With 1930
New York .....	4,521	6,000	5,375	4,588	loss 787
Pennsylvania ....	1,100	1,796	1,150	1,732	gain 582
New Jersey .....	668	944	849	806	loss 43
Massachusetts ...	642	880	1,016	492	loss 524
Michigan .....	1,216	1,489	1,045	1,622	gain 577
Illinois .....	1,059	1,290	936	2,050	gain 1,114
Ohio .....	604	1,009	350	1,352	gain 1,002
Missouri .....	482	619	283	952	gain 669
Virginia .....	2,718	3,700	1,300	4,264	gain 2,964
West Virginia ...	1,334	1,700	680	1,775	gain 1,095
Washington .....	8,611	8,650	11,355	8,760	loss 2,595
California .....	1,691	2,048	2,174	1,802	loss 372
Oregon .....	1,294	1,750	1,600	1,228	loss 472
Idaho .....	1,550	925	1,500	1,520	gain 20
Colorado .....	858	969	335	564	gain 229
United States ....	32,571	39,119	33,723	38,783	gain 6,212

## What Readers Want to Know

### Facing Apple Barrels, Using Mulch Paper and Other Fruit and Crop Questions

**Is it legal to "face" apple barrels under the new New York State Grading Law? How many apples of different sizes will it take to face a barrel?**

**I**T is not illegal to pick out good specimens of uniform shape and face the barrel with them.

However, it should be remembered that the new grading law states that the face should be representative of the average contents of the package. In other words, do not put culls in the middle of the barrel and then face them with fine apples.

To face a barrel with  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inch apples put 12 around the outside, 6 in the second row, and 1 in the middle. If 3-inch apples are used, you can use 15 in the outer, 9 in the second, and 3 in the center. With  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inch apples will go 16-10-4, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch, 18-12-6-1. It is a good idea to use the same number of apples in the head of every barrel of the same variety and grade so that the appearance will be uniform no matter which barrel is opened.

\* \* \*

### Results from Use of Mulch Paper

**What have been the results from the use of mulch paper on vegetables?**

**T**HE results have not been equally favorable on all crops. In general, it hastens maturity of the early season crops, probably because the dark color of the paper increases the temperature of the soil. It seems to give greater benefits in dry years than it does in years when there is plenty of moisture.

So far as weeds are concerned, there is no question but that mulch paper saves a lot of work. Different crops are handled in different ways.

Transplanted crops are usually put in by making holes in the middle of the paper and setting the plants in. Crops that grow from seed are commonly put in a row with mulch paper between the rows.

Interest in mulch paper seems to be increasing rather than decreasing. At first, laying the paper was quite a job but now we have on the market a mulch paper laying machine which is illustrated on this page.

\* \* \*

### Cull Potatoes Defined

**When the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets was holding hearings in New York State on the proposed rules for potato grading there was some question as to whether cull potatoes should be defined as those containing more than 20 per cent of total defects or more than 15 per cent of total**

**defects. Can you tell us which was finally adopted?**

**T**HE regulations as they went into effect were that any potatoes containing more than 15 per cent total defects must be labeled and sold as culls.

\* \* \*

### Capacity of Apple Barrels

**How many apples does it usually take to fill a standard barrel?**

**W**HERE apples average  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter it will take around 550. It will take about 450 of apples averaging  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches in diameter and about 350 where they average  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter.

\* \* \*

### Speed of Ensilage Cutters

**I read somewhere that many ensilage cutters are being operated faster than necessary. What speed should an ensilage cutter be run and how can you determine the speed?**

**T**ESTS have shown that it wastes power to run an ensilage cutter

too fast. The proper speed varies somewhat with the size of the cutter and the height to which the silage must be elevated. In general we can say that you will get best efficiency from the power used where the cutter runs just fast enough to elevate the silage into the silo without clogging. With a cutter where fans are 30 inches in diameter and where the silage is going into a 30 foot silo, the cutter fan should revolve around 630 times a minute. The larger the fan the slower it can be operated. The best way to determine the actual speed

(Continued on Page 20)



A mulch paper laying machine which can be drawn by a team, reduces the labor required to put down the paper and does a much smoother job.



## Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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### The Buffalo Market Situation

FRUIT and vegetable growers in Western New York are showing some concern over the market situation in the City of Buffalo. For years farmers felt that the facilities provided for them at the old Elk Street market were not entirely satisfactory. Finally, there was some talk of a union terminal market to be located at a central point but for some reason these plans fell through. A new market was proposed and built by the Nickle Plate and Erie Railroads, farther east on what is known as the Clinton-Bailey site, and about the same time steps were taken by the New York Central Railroad to improve accommodations at the Elk Street site. Growers, while disappointed at the failure of all interested parties to get together and unite in one central terminal, have tried to make the best of the situation but naturally were forced to decide to take their produce to either one market or the other. Right now, there seems to be a fairly general opinion among Western New York farmers who truck produce into Buffalo that there is not enough business in Buffalo to warrant two markets and that one or the other of them is eventually doomed to failure.

If this is correct, it would take no fortune teller to predict that neither market wants to be the one to be eliminated. After all, though, why should producers worry about the matter? Why not just sit back and take it easy until the issue is decided? This might work if it were not for the fact that as usual, the innocent bystander and the non-combatant are those who suffer most.

The facts warrant the conclusion that war has been declared by the two markets and that the first campaign has been opened by price cutting. Potatoes shipped into Buffalo from southern markets have been offered to buyers at a price which, farmers claim, is less than the price in the South plus transportation costs to Buffalo.

Again it might be argued that local growers should not worry as long as price cutting is confined to southern products. They are worrying, though, because they are ready to harvest their own potatoes. They believe that this price cutting will affect their own returns and result in a loss of thousands of dollars at a time when they can least afford it.

We are wondering if it would be out of place to suggest to officials of both markets that they confine their price cutting to products not produced in the vicinity of Buffalo. After all, such

action to eliminate price-cutting in crops grown by Western New York farmers will finally react to the benefit of both markets, as well as serve the interests of producers because it is generally recognized that in order to be successful, a city market needs a section where local growers can come in to sell their produce. Farmers will patronize such a market only as long as they can get prices for their produce which will give them a profit.

So far as we know, aside from the question of price-cutting, producers have no quarrel with either market. It would seem that public opinion plus the influence of farm organizations, should be powerful enough to prevent price-cutting in Buffalo on local grown products.—H. L. C.

### Suggests County Manager Plan

AT the American Country Life Conference held in August at Cornell, Howard P. Jones, secretary of the national municipal league, stated his belief that self-government will be advanced in local communities when townships are abolished and counties are reorganized under a general manager. Mr. Jones says:

"Counties should adopt solutions that municipalities have devised. The manager plan seems as well adapted for county government as for city government. Centralized purchasing and sound budgeting are two fundamental improvements needed by county governments, but they are difficult to obtain without an executive as a center of responsibility.

"No one solution can be prescribed for county government for all states, for county government varies in different states. There is little logic in the arrangement of counties, other than the arrangement of unsatisfactory historical accident. Counties vary in size from the county of New York with twenty-two square miles to San Bernardino in California with 20,175 square miles. There are five counties in Texas with less than 100 persons living within their borders, yet there are three counties in the United States containing more than two million people, and five others containing more than a million."

We do not know whether or not the county manager plan is the best one, but we are sure that there are at present too many local units of government and too many local officials, which were all right before the days of the automobile, but which now add tremendously to the great tax burden.

### Less Oleo Being Consumed

UNITED dairy industry, including both the organized producers and the manufacturers and distributors, did a very fine job in the work they did in securing oleomargarine legislation, both Federal and State, putting a heavy tax of 10c a pound on yellow oleomargarine. Such legislation is perfectly justified because oleomargarine is not normally or naturally yellow. The only reason the manufacturers color it is to make it resemble butter.

The point of calling attention to this legislation now is that it is already securing wonderful results. The total of all materials used in the manufacture of oleomargarine was in round numbers 316,000,000 pounds in 1926, and 424,000,000 pounds in 1930, indicating a great increase, but since 1930 due to new anti-oleo laws, coupled with the industrial depression, there has been, according to the latest estimates, a very heavy drop in oleo production. Exact figures are not yet available, but we know that there has been enough decrease in production of oleomargarine already to be of much help in increasing the consumption of butter.

### What About Grazing After Feed?

ABOUT this time of year dairymen ask us whether it is profitable in the long run to turn the dairy into the meadows and let them graze the afterfeed. Some very successful dairymen follow this practice year after year believing that it is cheaper to let the cows harvest their own feed and that, in some cases at least, the heavy second growth may actually injure the meadow if allowed to mat down.

The other side of the argument is that, at times, the following year's crop on meadows too closely grazed does not meet expectations, par-

ticularly when the cows are allowed on the field after fall rains make the ground wet.

Moderation in this matter is the best course to follow. Cows will harvest the second growth more cheaply than their owner can cut it, draw it to the barn, and put it into their manger. If, of course, the second growth is big enough so that it can be cured into hay, that is the right course to follow. Certainly there is no object in raising a good crop and then not making use of it in some way. The damage comes from allowing cows to remain on the meadows too late in the fall. Close grazing removes the protective covering which a little grass affords to the roots and weakens the root system so that there is no plant food left as a reserve to start proper growth in the spring. A big herd of cows running over a wet meadow can certainly do a lot of damage by punching it full of holes. Moderate grazing will fill the milk pail and will do the meadows no harm.—H. L. C.

### Says Horses Must Be Curried

"I am a subscriber to the American Agriculturist and always read it from the first to the last page. On this week's editorial page, I have just read an item that is all 'bologna' on how to feed and keep horses cheaply.

"This is the first time I have ever heard of a successful farmer keeping horses cheaply without currying them. Curry comb and brush to a horse that is working is half the feed, and any man who could drive a team all day with snarled manes and tails is not a successful farmer, for he has lost the sense of pride that a real farmer feels when he looks at and works with his team.

"If grabbing dollars is all that farming means, no wonder half of the younger crop of farmers ask which way is 'gee' or 'haw.'"—K. J. C.

WE like to get letters, straight from the shoulder like this, because it teaches an editor to be more careful to say what he means and not to create misunderstanding.

The editorial referred to was a suggestion that the heavy expense of keeping horses through the winter could be lowered by allowing them to run in a large barnyard, possibly around a straw stack, and into an open stable or shed for shelter. Horses kept in this way develop a heavy coat of hair, build up their health in the open air, and do not have to be grained heavily to keep them in good condition.

Horses have been kept in this manner on open ranches of the West for many years. Far from being cruel to them, it develops their health and gives them some freedom, which they do not get in stables, which are often dark and unsanitary.

The method probably could not be used with working horses, and this point we did not make clear in our first editorial.

Every farmer knows how expensive it is to winter horses. Times are changed. What was good farming a few years ago, often no longer is. Every effort must be made to cut corners and to lower expenses.

### Eastman's Chestnut

A FRIEND of the A. A. living in western New York, sends in the following story which he said a friend of his, long since dead, used to be fond of telling. I have heard a good many stories about good cows, but this one pretty nearly "takes the cake." Here it is:

A certain farmer, whose real name we will not mention but whom we will call "Jim," owned a herd of purebred Holsteins and never missed an opportunity to picture their good qualities.

"One day," said Jim, "I was coming home to dinner from the harvest field when I discovered that one of my best producers had fallen into an old well just back of the barn. I ran for help, but all of my neighbors had gone to the County Fair, so it was up to me to get her out.

"Returning to the edge of the well, I glanced down at the helpless creature at the bottom and made a quick decision. Throwing off my hat and rolling up my sleeves, I lowered myself quickly into the well beside the cow and started milking.

"Roxy was always an easy milker, and I milked and milked until finally I floated the 'old rip' right out the top of the well!"



# Songs That Mother Used to Sing

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, One of Our Best-Loved Poets-- By DAVE THOMPSON

AFTER the death of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, the Historic Society of Massachusetts held a meeting. This was on March 26, 1882. The poet had been a member of the society for 25 years. Many tributes were paid the departed poet, but none struck nearer to the heart of our esteem for Longfellow than that by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes.

When his turn came to speak, Dr. Holmes said, among other things: "Nothing lasts like a coin and a lyric. So it is with a lyric poem. One happy utterance of some emotion or expression which comes home to all, may keep a name remembered when the race to which the singer belonged is lost sight of. The cradle song of Danae to her infant as they tossed on the waves in the imprisoning chest, has made the name of Simonides immortal. Our own English literature abounds with instances which illustrate the same fact so far as the experience of a few generations extends. And so I think I may venture to say that some of the shorter poems of Longfellow must surely reach remote posterity, and be considered then as now, ornaments to English literature. Longfellow—thoughtful, musical, home-loving, busy with the lessons of life, finds his charmed circle of listeners by the fireside."

## Down to Posterity

In my comment upon the songs that mother used to sing, which were written by the poet Longfellow, I can find no words to express what I have been feeling all along in preparing this series than those of Dr. Holmes. Some expression of what is commonly true to all of us—or the most of us—in the language of the poet and the philosopher becomes the song by which the name of the writer goes down to posterity. Time and again, a single song has been the one lyric expression by which we remember a doctor, lawyer, merchant or chief. The patients he cured, the briefs he wrote, the goods he sold, the battles he won have been forgotten in the chaos of historic happenings. But the word of love, of life, or heroism, which he set to meter in one inspired moment, and perhaps laughed at himself for the sentiment he expressed, has made his name immortal.

Such was not the case with the author of the songs, "Stars of the Summer Night," "The Bridge," "The Arrow and the Song," and many others which come readily to memory. Longfellow filled too great a place in creating American literature to have his fame as a poet live through a single effort. Throughout his long and active life, during most of which he was professor of languages at Harvard University, he wrote many poems which have lived to this age, and which it appears will continue to live on into many future generations.

His first poems were written in 1825, and he sold them where he could for what he could get. He received not more than a dollar or two each, and thought that just so much velvet. It seemed pretty good to him, when in 1840 he received \$15 for "The Village Blacksmith." And when during the same year he wrote and sold "Endymion" and "God's Acre" for the same amount, it must have seemed to the professor of languages that the poet business was looking up. It was. In 1844, he wrote and sold for \$50 each, three poems, "Gleam of Sunshine," "The Arsenal" and "Nuremberg." And that rate of pay held about steady until 1850. After that, had he been an actor he would have said that he was on the big time, for his earnings went as high as \$3,000, which he received for "The Hanging of the Crane."

The first of his poems, written in 1820, when he was 13 years of age, is "The Battle of Lovell's Pond." He was 31 years of age when he wrote "The Psalm of Life." In the year 1845 he wrote three poems, which have been very popular as songs.

"I stood on the bridge at midnight,  
When the clock was striking the hour

And the moon rose over the city  
Behind the dark church tower."

## Learned in School

Go ahead—you finish it. You learned to recite it and to sing it just the same as I when you were a little fellow. Or if you have forgotten that one, try this—it, too, is about the night. It is one of a collection of poems of the night which Longfellow wrote about this time of his life:

"Stars of the summer night  
Far in yon azure deeps,  
Hide, hide your golden light,  
She sleeps, my lady sleeps,  
She sleeps, she sleeps, my lady sleeps.

"Moon of the summer night,  
Far down yon western steep,  
Sink, sink in silver light,  
She sleeps, my lady sleeps,  
She sleeps, she sleeps, my lady sleeps.

"Wind of the summer night,  
Where yonder woodbine creeps,  
Fold, fold thy pinions light,  
She sleeps, my lady sleeps,  
She sleeps, she sleeps, my lady sleeps.

"Dreams of the summer night,  
Tell her, her lover keeps  
Watch, while in slumber light  
She sleeps, my lady sleeps,  
She sleeps, she sleeps, my lady sleeps.

Or, if you have forgotten parts of that one, you may remember all or part of the one which expresses so well what you and I think of on those days when we come face to face with some unforeseen result of our words or deeds.

"I shot an arrow into the air,  
It fell to the earth,  
I know not where;  
For so swiftly it flew, the sight  
Could not follow it in its flight.

"I breathed a song into the air,  
It fell to the earth,  
I know not where;  
For who has sight so keen and strong,  
That it can follow the flight of a song?

"Long, long afterwards, in an oak,  
I found the arrow  
Still unbroke;  
And the song, from beginning to end,  
I found again in the heart of a friend."

Of these three, it seems to me that I love the last best. It may be better remembered as a poem than as a song, but when sung to the music composed by Francois Thomas it is most beautiful. That is, of course, if one can sing.

You will remember that Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was born in 1807, in Portland, Maine, of a rich heritage of American ancestry. His father was Stephen Longfellow, who was a United States congressman from Maine. His mother was Zilpha Wadsworth, a direct descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins, whose fame the poet immortalized in his poem, "The Courtship of Miles Standish." Longfellow graduated from Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, and then studied abroad; later he taught at Bowdoin, and during most of his life was professor of languages at Harvard University. He lived in Cambridge, in the old Craigie House, beside the River Charles. He lived a busy, wholesome life, active with his duties and his charities. He is America's best loved poet.

## Some Thoughts on Farm Financing

By JULIUS GORDON, Schoharie County Master Farmer

THERE has never been any doubt among well-informed people as to the American farmer's ability along lines of production, and that we are making some progress in marketing our products and buying our supplies. But when it comes to certain financial matters, we are just a little bit in the position of the two Irishmen who had been having a heated argument over the tariff.

Says Mike: "If all you don't know was in several large illustrated volumes and you did nothing else the rest of your life you couldn't begin to look at the pictures."

"As for you," says Pat, "you don't know nothin' now and always did."

What started this train of thought was a conversation with a milking machine agent a short time ago. The price of the outfit was around four hundred dollars with five per cent off for cash. The time price included six percent in-

terest and a little questioning brought out that there was a two per cent finance charge, also. This, he assured me, was a very modest amount saying that many concerns charge a much higher rate, but even at that there is a difference of five plus six plus two or thirteen percent between paying cash or buying on time and I don't believe that farming can stand that rate of interest at this stage of the game.

"Well," someone says, "a fellow doesn't always have the cash." Now, no one is any more aware of that fact that yours truly, but banks have money and the law does not allow them to charge over six percent and there you would save seven percent. However, someone else remarks, "In order to get money at the bank our credit must be good." That is very true, and if it isn't good then there is something fundamentally wrong either with us, with our business, or with our banker. If we

are reasonably prompt in meeting our bills, and if, when we have business in town, we transact that business and then go home instead of hanging around playing pitch or pool, and if we are fairly regular in church attendance there should be no trouble on that score.

Now please don't understand me to mean that any one who goes to church a few times should be able to go to a bank and take out all the money he wants. No indeed! What I do mean is that any farmer who is consistently found year after year at his appointed time and place of worship with his family is a mighty sight better financial risk than is the farmer who, when Sunday morning comes, jumps into his car and goes rip snorting over the country, or, what is worse, makes a practice of having a house full of Sunday visitors. I like company as well as anyone, but if they come on Sunday they soon learn that they can go along to church or sit comfortably on a tack until we return. And as for asking the lady of the house to stand over a hot stove and cook chicken for a bunch of company who are too "high brow" or full of sectarian cussedness to go to a little country church there is absolutely nothing to it.

In regard to whether our business entitles us to a good line of credit, one of the first considerations is the size of the business. For example, if a farmer is averaging only two or three cans of milk per day and has no other important source of income, it is going to take him a long time to pay off a very big loan.

For years the Farm Bureau and the State College at Cornell have been urging us to take an annual inventory and to file a credit statement at the bank. This is highly important. Bank officials cannot do just as they want to, always. They are inspected as well as we dairymen and if a bank examiner should drop in and find several notes given by a man, and if they should call for his credit statement and none was forthcoming the bank would be out of luck.

If a loan is secured it is very essential that plans should be made to take care of it when due. It doesn't help our credit standing any if the bank has to notify us every time a note has run its specified time. Furthermore, if a farmer carries a checking account, I believe that he is more likely to obtain credit since the bank figures that the money is apt to stay there a while anyway.

One thing that makes many people hesitate to ask the bank for money

(Continued on Page 20)

## The Philosophy of Nubbins

AT a corn exhibit at a State Fair, I conversed with a farmer. He said,

"Doctor, growing corn is similar to rearing children. Our greatest danger is that we shall raise too many nubbins."

We talked on, and he is responsible for this sermonette. He told me that there were four things that produced nubbins in corn and weaklings in men.

"Poor seed or stock." Runt will always grow from runts, whether in the corn field, or the cottage. In twenty-five years the quality of our corn has greatly improved, due largely to better seed selection.

Some day, in America, we are going to take measures to prevent the marriage of physical and mental defectives. Many of our State institutions are crowded with people who were damned into the world at birth because of the sins of others.

"Poor Soil." Soil is the earthly part of the corn's environment. If the soil is weak in plant foods, even the best seed is doomed to grow nubbins.

The spirit of the home is as soil to the child's soul. If the home spirit is

By DR. J. W. HOLLAND  
The A. A. Philosopher

weak, ignorant, vicious, or depressing, God pity the child that is born into it.

We will make a better race of men when we lift up the qualities that are spiritual in our home life.

"Poor Cultivation." Weeds are good things growing in the wrong place. The richer the soil, the more weeds. It takes more effort to rear a good child than a bad one, for often the child with the finest possibilities, also has the most weeds springing up within his heart.

One black-hearted smart weed in a corn hill will reduce the yield to nubbins. One sin allowed to grow in a boy or a girl will make a moral and spiritual dwarf, a human nubbins.

"Poor Weather." There is an element of uncertainty that runs throughout life. The Bible says that, "While the earth remaineth there shall be seed time and harvest." Yet the weather is mighty uncertain.

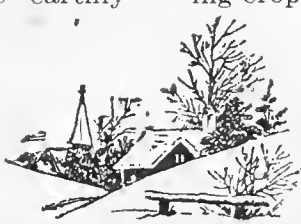
I have seen corn fields ruined in a day's hot winds, and watched wheat shocks floating away on flooded bottom lands.

Bad weather may overtake children. In the form of temptations, or cheap companions evil may be to souls what bad weather is to growing crops.

Let me add the fifth thing for growing men, "Pray, therefore, the Lord of the harvest," that we soul horticulturists may have His blessings, as we try to follow the rules that govern growth.



Dr. John W. Holland





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## With the A. A. Fruit Grower

## Publicity for New York Grapes

IT has been said that the man who makes a better mouse trap than his neighbor will have a pathway beaten to his door even if it be in the midst of a forest. Grape growers of Western New York have long believed that they produced a better quality, more palatable product than that of the Far West but, they have finally come to the conclusion that the old saying is not true and that, if they wish to market their grapes profitably, they must bring the public's attention to them.

All this summer there has been agitation going on among the vineyardists for a campaign of advertising to promote the Concord grape in the Eastern markets. The first week in August saw the organization of a representative group which will have for its chief object the promotion of Eastern grape sales.

George Quinn of Hammondsport has been elected chairman of the organization; William F. Stempfle, secretary; and Herman Smith, treasurer. The advertising program includes not only newspaper advertising in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Rochester, Pittsburgh, and other cities during the grape marketing season, but leaflets are to be distributed which will contain recipes for manufacturing various grape products. These leaflets will be given to tourists and other prospective consumers not only upstate, but also in metropolitan areas.

Those of us who were born on upstate farms can vouch that the Concord grape is a good one. Yet, at the present time, New York State grapes must be sold at a concession in the city markets due to prejudices built up through long experience with poor quality stock and misinformation concerning eastern grapes. It is certainly encouraging to see a grower's organization taking on the problem of creating a demand for such a high quality product seriously in need of better outlets for distribution.

### Growers Pay for Campaign

The cost of the campaign is to be distributed over all the growers in the organization, and a preliminary estimate has placed the assessment figure at twenty cents per acre of grapes, each grower paying according to the size of his vineyard.

By careful grading and packing, New York's produce can be made as good as that grown in any other section and due to its favorable market position should demand a premium.

### Smaller Containers Needed

In this connection, Professor M. P. Rasmussen of the New York State College of Agriculture, says that the grape season is usually about half over before the public realizes that grapes

are on the market and even then few consumers know much about the proper use of grapes. Contrary to common opinion, a recent study in three large cities shows that only thirty-eight per cent of Eastern grapes are used for juice purposes, while twenty-four per cent are consumed as table grapes and twenty-eight per cent find their way into jelly.

The city consumer, when buying grapes for juice or jelly purposes, finds that the twelve-quart basket will serve his need, but Professor Rasmussen points out that this size container is altogether too large for the sale of table grapes and that this is one of the primary reasons why the Concord variety has not found more favor with the city consumers. He suggests that a program for advertising Eastern grapes should have as an important consideration, the furnishing of smaller containers such as a two and four quart basket for the promotion of table grape sales.

### High Trees in Old Orchards

Why do so many of the old apple orchards in New York State contain so many high trees when it is evident that it is so much cheaper to harvest the crop from trees that are kept closer to the ground?

THERE appear to be two principal reasons. The first is that trees years ago were headed higher and pruned in a way that caused them to reach up toward the sky. The second reason is very evident. In the older orchards the trees were planted too close together and consequently there is no way for them to grow except up. Some experiments have been made in cutting off the tops of such trees and trying to encourage a growth nearer the ground, some of which have been successful. Trees that have been set out in recent years are headed closer to the ground, have been pruned very little, and have been given room enough in which to develop.

### Specifications for Barrels

Can you give us specifications for standard apple barrels?

SPECIFICATIONS are as follows: Length of stave, 28½ inches; diameter of head, 17½ inches; distances between heads, 26 inches; circumference at center, 64 inches outside measurement; capacity, 7,056 cubic inches. This makes the capacity a little more than three bushels. Federal laws require that it be branded, minimum volume three bushels. However, any barrel which might have different specifications but having the same capacity would not be illegal.





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# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

## September Milk Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk (Metropolitan area)	2.90	2.70
2 Fluid Cream		
2A Fluid Cream	1.66	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	1.91	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	1.35	1.20
4 Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for September 1930 was \$3.37 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$3.17 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

## Butter Makes Sharp Gain

CREAMERY SALTED	Sept. 3, 1931	Aug. 29, 1931	Sept. 4, 1930
Higher than extra	31	31 1/2	29 -29 1/2
Extra (92 sc.)	30 1/2	28 1/2	28 -39 1/2
84-91 score	25	30 1/4	24 1/2 -28 1/4
Lower Grades	24	24 1/2	23 1/2 -24

In spite of the efforts of the trade to hold the butter market in check, prices made a sharp advance just before the Labor Day holiday. It was a manifestation of the extremely strong statistical condition that we have been mentioning right along. On Monday, August 31, trade opened in the same steady condition that marked the close of the week previous. On Tuesday the buying element became more active and trade broadened. Prices advanced from 28 1/2c, the prevailing rate on Monday, to 29c. On Wednesday, another gain of 1/2c on the better grade was registered, following a close clearance of fresh butter of high quality and a firmer holding of storage goods. The steadily increasing strength in the statistical position of the market has brought many holders of butter to realize that it is folly to cut down their holdings too drastically in the face of the extreme shortage that we face. It must be borne in mind that the shortage in storage stocks compared with a year ago is large and this shortage during the first week of September appears to be growing. Obviously, this has created an undertone of confidence in the outlook.

The advance on Wednesday was thought to be rather cautious, but Thursday's market broke its bounds and crashed through the line for a full cent gain bringing creamery extras up to 30 1/2c, representing a 2c gain in four days. This sharp advance has been induced by a growing strength in the statistical position, a very short supply of fancy fresh goods and an active demand to fill current and near future needs, to supply requirements for the coming Labor Day holiday. The advance may be a little extreme. However, with such short supplies in view we do not look for any material change.

The rate of storage reductions is running far ahead of the same time a year ago and leaves a very strong underground structure.

The recent advances in wholesale rates have naturally induced advances in retail prices. This is going to curtail to some extent the consumptive demand. On the other hand, we must bear in mind that with the passing of Labor Day many of our city population who have been sojourning at the mountain and seashore resorts will have returned. Schools are about to open and children are home from vacations, with the result that there are more mouths to feed. Accordingly, business is looking up. Just how far the advance will continue before the check sets in no one can tell. Old Man Supply and Demand is the only one who will tell. However, we cannot help but feel that with this present shortage in reserves the present rates are more than reasonable.

## Cheese Fractionally Higher

STATE FLATS	Sept. 3, 1931	Aug. 29, 1931	Sept. 4, 1930
Fresh Fancy	16-17	15 1/2 -16 1/2	20 1/2 -21 1/2
Fresh Average		15 1/2	15
Held Fancy	21-23 1/2	21	23 1/2
Held Average		21	24

Fresh upstate New York whole milk flats of all descriptions advanced a half cent on August 31 and held steady throughout the first week of September. The cheese business in the Metropolitan area has been very quiet. Country costs have tended to advance ahead of the city market. The situation remains firm following the advance, but buyers do not show any inclination to take supplies, pursuing more or less a hand to mouth policy. However, we can safely say that the market is holding steady on fine quality fresh New York State flats. Trading in Wisconsin Daisies and Young Americas is not very active. Although the situation looks dull, nevertheless, the undertone is fundamentally sound. Storage stocks are approximately 25 per cent under what they were a year ago and considering relative price levels we see no reason why the present situation should not maintain. In fact, there is every reason why prices should advance gradually.

## Egg Prices Unchanged

NEARBY WHITE	Sept. 3, 1931	Aug. 29, 1931	Sept. 4, 1930
Hennery			
Selected Extras	33	37	33
Average Extras	28	32	28
Extra Firsts	24 1/2	27	24 1/2
Firsts	22	24	22
Undergrades	20	21	20
Pullets	24	27	24
Pewees	17	19	17
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery	27	34	27
Gathered	20	25 1/2	20

There has been no change in the egg market since our last report. The situation does not warrant any change. There are too many factors to overcome. In the first place the supply of eggs from Western producing sections is burdensome. Advices from some of the Central Western states indicate freer receipts than a year ago. Qualities are running much better following the cooler weather that has prevailed throughout the country. On the distributing end we have the severe competition that is going on among buyers. The small independents and the smaller chains are bearing down on the market, trying to get cheap eggs that will permit them to undersell the cheapest of the larger chains. This is a hard combination. Naturally, the big chains are going to try to buy still lower. As a result the dealers holding large quantities of eggs are satisfied to turn these long lines at a very small profit which depresses the market. These retailers featuring cheap eggs not only hurt the egg market as a whole but are doing considerable damage to the nearby trade. It is generally known that producers in the vicinity of the Metropolitan district are getting more in their local markets than they could were they to ship into New York. Jersey auctions are realizing more than the Metropolitan market and producers upriver are realizing a premium.

It is very evident that the present trouble with the egg market is the same that has bothered many lines of business since the depression set in,

namely, a burdensome surplus, and until production is cut to a reasonable point and this surplus is reduced we are going to be up against a real proposition. These two factors are further aggravated by the fact that even at present quotations retail prices are too high in comparison with the wholesale market.

## Live Poultry Easier

	Sept. 3, 1931	Aug. 29, 1931	Sept. 4, 1930
FOWLS			
Colored	23-25	23-26	24-27
Leghorn	16-19	15-19	21-22
CHICKENS			
Colored	18-26	18-26	20-32
Leghorn	18-20	19-21	24-26
BROILERS			
Colored			
Leghorn			
OLD ROOSTERS	-15	-15	-15
CAPONS			
TURKEYS	20-30	20-30	-35
DUCKS, Nearby	17-22	15-22	21-24
GEESE	-12	-12	15-16

Just before the Labor Day holiday the live poultry market presented a mixed situation. Trade in colored fowls fell off decidedly due to poor trade in the freight market and a full supply of express and truck stock. Leghorn fowls were selling satisfactorily until the break in the freight market came on Wednesday, which unsettled the situation in the express market. We are no longer quoting broilers for broilers have reached the stage where they are really chickens. Fancy Rocks are moving fairly well at 22c to 25c. Reds have been experiencing good demand while Leghorns are scarce and decidedly firm. Although our quotation for Leghorns reads 18c to 20c, we hear of a number of sales of small lots up to 22c. As a matter of fact, because of the peculiar and particular method of trading in the live poultry market it is almost impossible to give an exact line of values.

## No Improvements in Hay

There has been no improvement in the hay market, buyers showing very little interest at present. At the same time the available supply of new hay is more than sufficient for the trade needs, with the result that the market for it is dull and weak. This has been especially true in Brooklyn where offerings are heavy and there is great pressure to sell. Old hay of good quality is about steady, bringing about a dollar a ton more than new of the same grade. The straw market is quiet.

## Potato Market Quiet

The potato market is a quiet affair. Long Islands and Jerseys are meeting slow demand with top quotations full high. The tone of the market is no better than weak. Long Islands in 150 pound sacks bring from \$1.50 to \$1.65 with the top quotation extreme, except for extra choice stock. Jerseys in 150 pound sacks generally bring from \$1.25 to \$1.60, this top also being extreme. No 2 stock usually brings from half to two-thirds the price of No. 1, a great deal depending on how good a bargain-shooter the buyer is.

## Bean Market Easier

A marked weakness has developed in the bean market since our last report. Just before the close of August business pea beans took a spurt, after which they started to sink. They acted much like a sky rocket, a zip up and then boom. At this writing pea beans are bringing \$4.25 to \$4.60 there few sales above the top figure to recognize. White Kidneys have also suffered, being quoted at \$5.50 to \$6 just before the Labor Day holiday. Round Cranberries have weathered the storm, in fact they have gained a shade, now bringing \$6 to \$6.75, representing a 25c advance on tops. Marrows show no change still bringing from \$3.50 to \$5.25 depending on size and quality. Red Kidneys are off the market.

## Fruits and Vegetables

The apple market is generally dull. The supply has been moderate, the demand no better. Price ranges on the more popular varieties are as follows: Alexander 60c to \$1.25, Gravenstein 60c to \$1.25, McIntosh \$1 to \$2, N. W. Greening 85c to \$1, R. I. Greening \$1 to \$1.50, Twenty Ounce 75c to \$1.50, Wolf River 60c to \$1.25, Wealthy 60c

to \$1.50, Fall Pippin 75c to \$1.50, Maiden Blush 60c to \$1.

In the above quotations apples grading 2 1/2 in. and up and showing a good consistent pack are selling fairly well. Anyone packing ordinary apples is bound to disappointment this year. During the first week in September, the first car of Western New York barreled Wealthies of the season arrived grading No. 1 2 1/2 in. and sold at \$3.25 to \$3.50.

New York State peaches are not getting much attention on the market, the complaint being that the receipts show poor quality and are hard to move. Six till carriers bring from 50c to \$1.25 with prices on bushel baskets ranging all the way from 50c to \$1.25 and half bushel baskets at 25c to 50c.

The demand for State cabbage has been very limited and the market is weak. Bulk stock has dropped to \$15 to \$18 per ton although occasionally a fancy lot brings \$20. Catskill Mountain section has been shipping crate goods realizing 75c to \$1 on white stock and \$1.50 to \$1.85 on red.

Brussel Sprouts from the Catskill Mountain district sell over a very wide range. The best are bringing from 25c to 30c per quart with plenty of takers. Poor stock is as low as 12 1/2c.

Cauliflower supplies are moderate with the demand no better although fancy stock is getting a little better attention. Some lots are selling at \$3.25 to \$3.50 with prices ranging all the way down to \$1 for junk.

Celery from New York State is meeting a good demand where quality is high. Western New York rough per 2/3 crate brings anywhere from \$3 to \$3.75 with a few sales at \$4. Fair quality is around \$2 to \$2.50.

The lettuce market on State stock is going from bad to worse with prices ranging from 25c to \$1 per crate. Orange County stock sells at 75c per crate. One lot of Oswego lettuce was reported above \$1. Lack of compact hearts is the general complaint.

Tomatoes are meeting a good demand and the market is steady to firm. Baskets are doing a little better than carriers. Jersey six-till carriers generally range from 50c to \$1.50 while the Hudson Valley six-till carriers range from \$2 to \$2.50 for the best. Other qualities down to \$1. Late reports from New York state that a car of Western New York lugs on the dock sold at \$1.60 to \$1.80 and that several cars were due to be unloaded later with orders received sufficient to clear the whole business at satisfactory prices.

Onions are meeting a dull trade and accumulations are being reduced slowly in spite of the light arrivals. In general however, the market is steady. Store sales of Orange County yellows in 50 lb. sacks \$1 to \$1.15 for the best; small to medium 50c to 75c; whites \$1 to \$1.25; pickles, \$1.25 to \$1.75. Madison County \$2 to \$2.25 per 100; 50 lb. sacks \$1.10 to \$1.15. Western New York yellows \$1.60 to \$1.85 per 100. Long Island yellows \$2 to \$2.25 per 100. Jersey yellows, \$1.10 to \$1.35 per 50 lb. bag.

## Meats and Livestock

CATTLE—Steers grading medium to good generally bring \$7.25 to \$9.50 with culls at \$5 to \$6. Heavy cows are quoted at \$4 to \$5; medium to good \$2.50 to \$4; light weights \$1. to \$1.75. Bulls, heavy, \$3.75 to \$4.25, light to medium \$2 to \$3.

VEALERS—States in light supply meeting a steady market with tops generally bringing \$11, although some fancies up to \$11.50; common to good from \$6.50 to \$10, with culls at \$5 to \$6.

LAMBS & SHEEP—Lambs steady, quality considered. General run of tops brings \$8.25 with a few extra fancies at \$8.50; common to good \$5.50 to \$6.50, culls \$4 to \$5.

HOGS—\$6 to \$7.50. Heavyweights a shade lower.

Country dressed veal calves have been in a little heavier supply creating a weak tone when stocks work out slowly. Top prices have been hard to realize except in a small peddling way. Primes generally at 14c to 15c with fair to good stock at 9c to 13c. Barnyards and small, 6c to 8c.

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### MEAT PIE (right)

2 pounds beef or veal (or beef and veal)  
2 teaspoons salt  
Boiling water  
4 tablespoons flour  
1/2 recipe Calumet Biscuit Dough  
—use basic recipe

Cut meat into 1-inch cubes. Brown in skillet with small amount of fat. Add salt and enough boiling water to cover. Simmer gently 1 1/2 hours, or until tender. Mix flour to a paste with small amount of cold water, add to meat mixture, and cook until thickened, stirring well. Turn into casserole and reheat in oven until gravy bubbles. Roll biscuit dough 1/2 inch thick. Cut into diamond-shaped sections, and arrange on top of meat mixture. Bake in hot oven (450° F.) 10 minutes, or until biscuits are done. (Carrots, onions, and potatoes may be added to meat mixture and cooked with it 10 minutes before flour is added.) Serves 8.



### DATE SHORTCAKES (below)

1 cup dates, seeded and chopped  
1/2 cup water  
1/4 cup brown sugar, firmly packed  
1 teaspoon lemon juice  
Dash of salt  
1/2 recipe Calumet Biscuit Dough—use basic recipe

Combine dates, water, sugar, lemon juice, and salt. Cook over slow fire, stirring frequently, until mixture thickens. Cool. Roll biscuit dough 1/8 inch thick. Cut with large round cutter. Remove centers from half of circles with small round cutter, leaving rings. Brush tops with butter, sprinkle with sugar, and place on greased baking sheet. Bake in hot oven (475° F.) 10 minutes, or until done. Spread each round biscuit thickly with date mixture, adjust rings on top and fill with additional date mixture. Serve with lemon sauce. Makes 4 shortcakes.



### CALUMET BISCUIT DOUGH

This is the basic recipe that makes any one of these fascinating dishes

2 cups sifted flour  
2 teaspoons Calumet Baking Powder  
1/2 teaspoon salt  
4 tablespoons butter or other shortening  
2 1/4 cup milk (about)

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and salt, and sift again. Cut in shortening. Add milk gradually until soft dough is formed. Turn out on floured board, knead slightly. Roll 1/2 inch thick. Cut with floured biscuit cutter. Bake in hot oven (450° F.) 12 to 15 minutes. Makes 12 biscuits.

(All measurements are level)



### QUICK CINNAMON ROLLS

(above)

1/2 recipe Calumet Biscuit Dough—use basic recipe  
1 1/2 tablespoons butter  
3 tablespoons sugar  
1/4 teaspoon cinnamon  
1/4 cup currants or raisins

Roll biscuit dough 1/4 inch thick. Cream butter, sugar, and cinnamon. Add currants, and sprinkle mixture over dough. Roll as for jelly roll. Cut in 1 inch slices. Dot pan generously with butter, and sprinkle with additional sugar. Place rolls on top, cut-side down. Bake in hot oven (450° F.) 10 minutes, then decrease heat to moderate (350° F.) and bake 15 minutes longer, or until done. Makes 6 rolls.

### PIMENTO CHEESE BISCUITS

(left)

2 ounces pimento cheese  
2 tablespoons butter  
1/2 recipe Calumet Biscuit Dough—use basic recipe

Combine cheese and butter and melt over hot water, stirring until blended. Roll biscuit dough 1/4 inch thick, cut with small floured cutter, and place on greased baking sheet. Pour cheese mixture over biscuits. Bake in hot oven (450° F.) 10 minutes or until done. Makes 12 biscuits.

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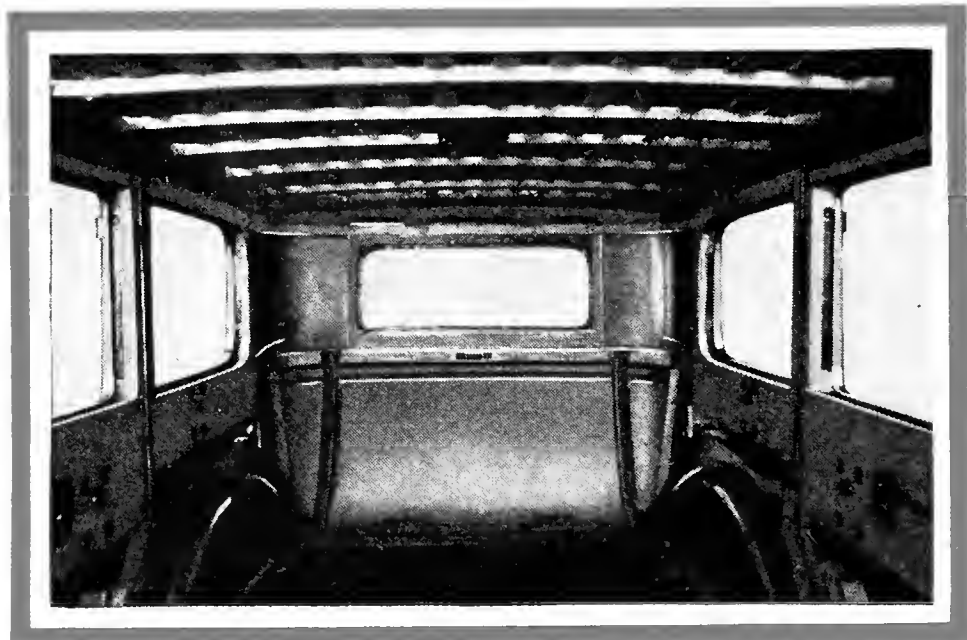
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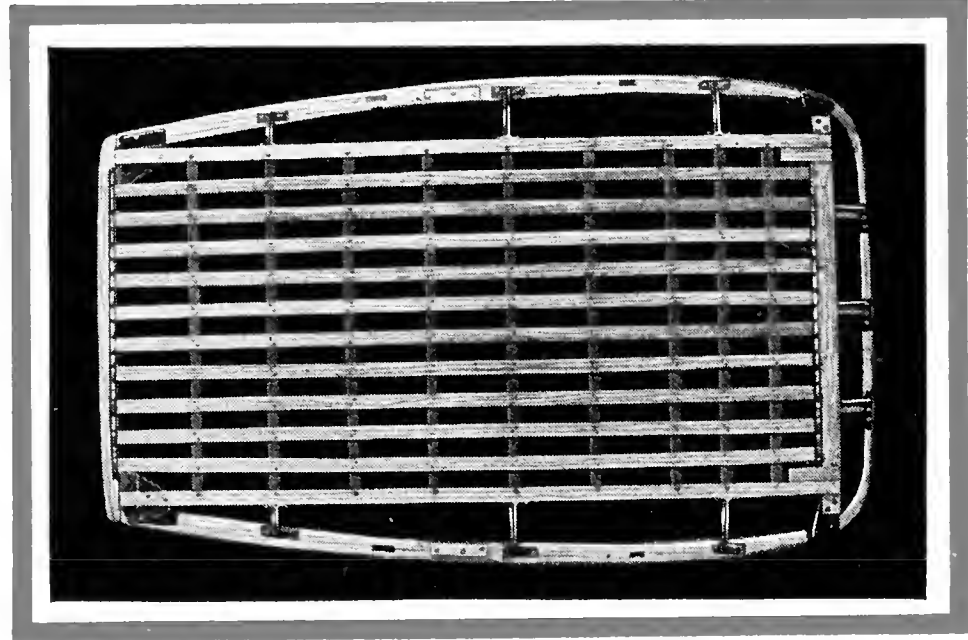
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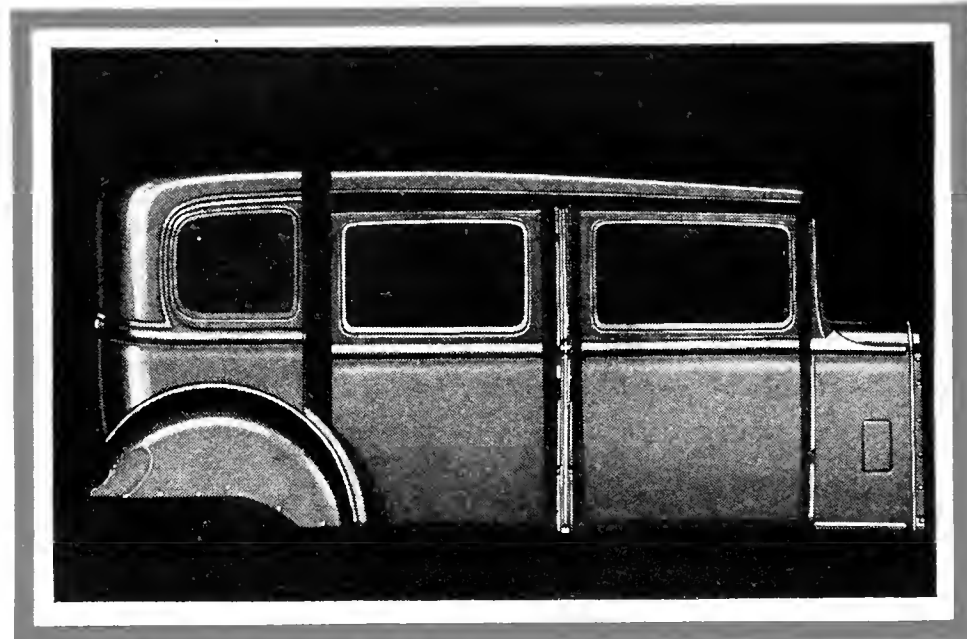
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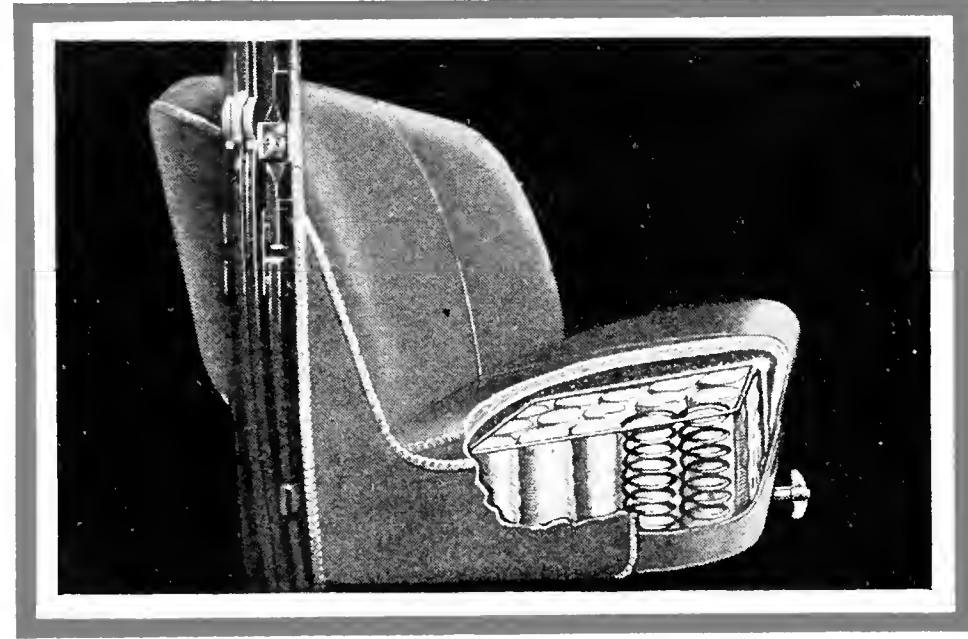
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Why is it that a car so big, fast and powerful as the Chevrolet Six costs so little to operate and maintain? The answer lies in five outstanding factors of Chevrolet economy:

**1. Efficient Engine Design.** Every feature of the Chevrolet motor that affects fuel and oil economy has been the subject of specially intensive study and development by Chevrolet engineers. The result is that *20 miles to the gallon* of gasoline is a common experience with Chevrolet owners. And oil expense is practically negligible.

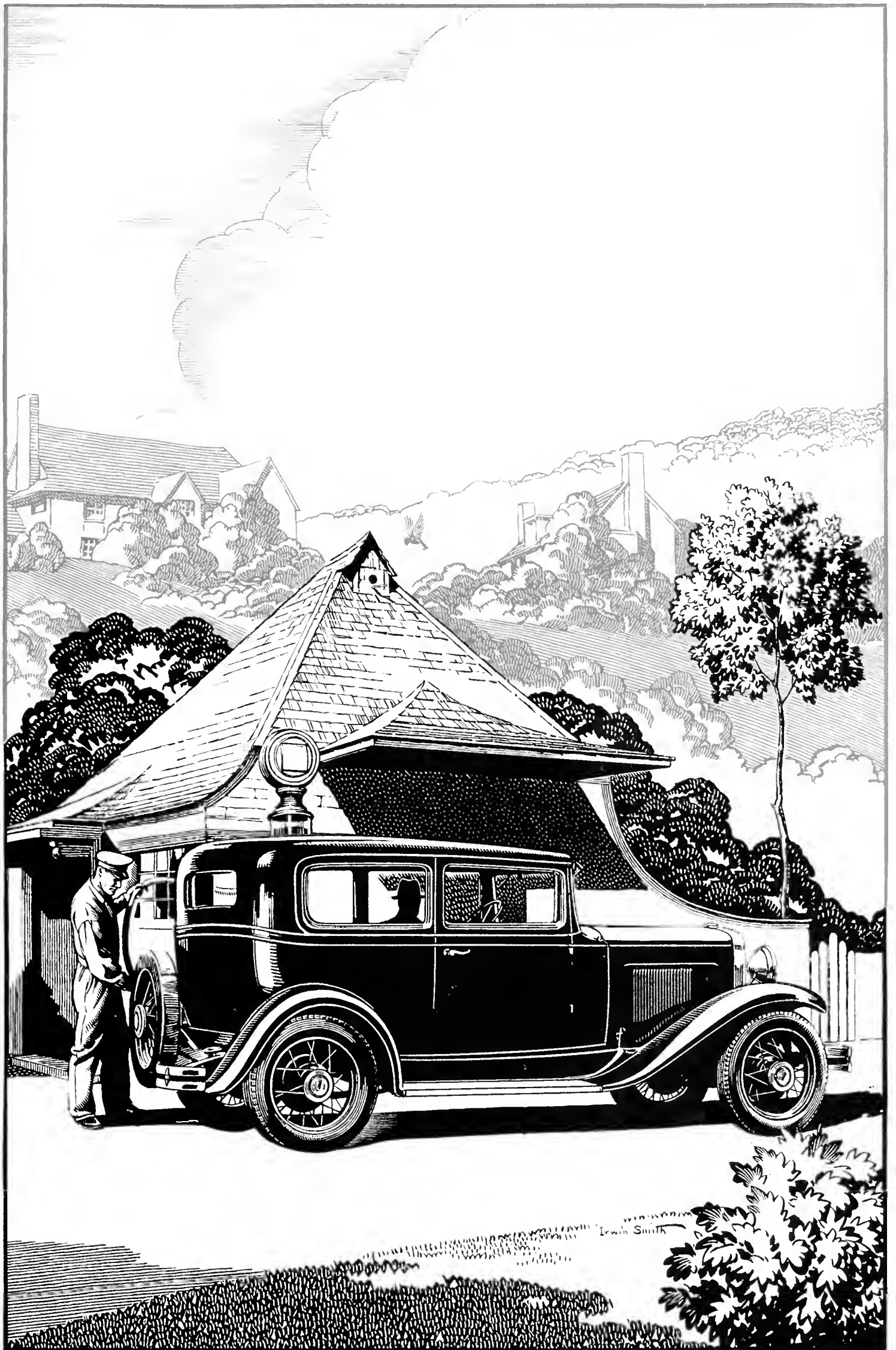
**2. Modern Chassis Design.** An important reason for Chevrolet's day-after-day dependability lies in its modern chassis design. For example: The heavy 152-inch frame supports the body throughout its length. And Chevrolet's six-cylinder motor minimizes the wearing vibration that can lead to so many repair bills.

**3. Excellence of Manufacture.** As one example of the care used in building the Chevrolet Six—pistons are matched to within  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce and fitted to less than three thousandths of an inch clearance. Piston pins, too, are allowed to vary in size only  $\frac{3}{10}$  of one thousandth of an inch and are individually fitted to their bushings. As a result of precision like this, thousands of Chevrolet owners have traveled 20,000 miles or more, without having their motors opened for major servicing.

**4. High-Quality Materials.** Chevrolet rear axle gears are built of costly  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent nickel steel. Pistons are bushed with high-grade bronze. Transmission gears and springs are made of chrome-vanadium steel. Brake linings are a special high-quality moulded type. Obviously, a car made of such fine materials *must* last longer and cost less to maintain.

**5. Economical Nationwide Service.** Over 10,000 authorized Chevrolet service stations offer extremely low flat-rate charges on both labor and genuine parts. *No charge* is made for any of the parts *or the labor* involved in any replacements made under the terms of Chevrolet's liberal Owner's Service Policy.

In addition to all these basic economies, Chevrolet gives you the extra dollars and cents economy of one of the lowest delivered prices on the market. And this original cost can be spread over an extended period of time by means of the liberal G. M. A. C. monthly payment plan.



The New Chevrolet Coach

## NEW CHEVROLET SIX

*The Great American Value*

**New Low Prices**—Roadster, \$475; Sport Roadster (with rumble seat), \$495; Phaeton, \$510; Standard Coupe, \$535; Coach, \$545; Standard Five-Window Coupe, \$545; Sport Coupe (with rumble seat), \$575; Five-Passenger Coupe, \$595; Convertible Cabriolet, \$615; Standard Sedan, \$635; Special Sedan, \$650; Convertible Landau Phaeton, \$650. Special equipment extra. Chevrolet truck chassis, \$355 to \$590. Low delivered prices and easy terms. All prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan. Chevrolet Motor Company, Detroit, Michigan.

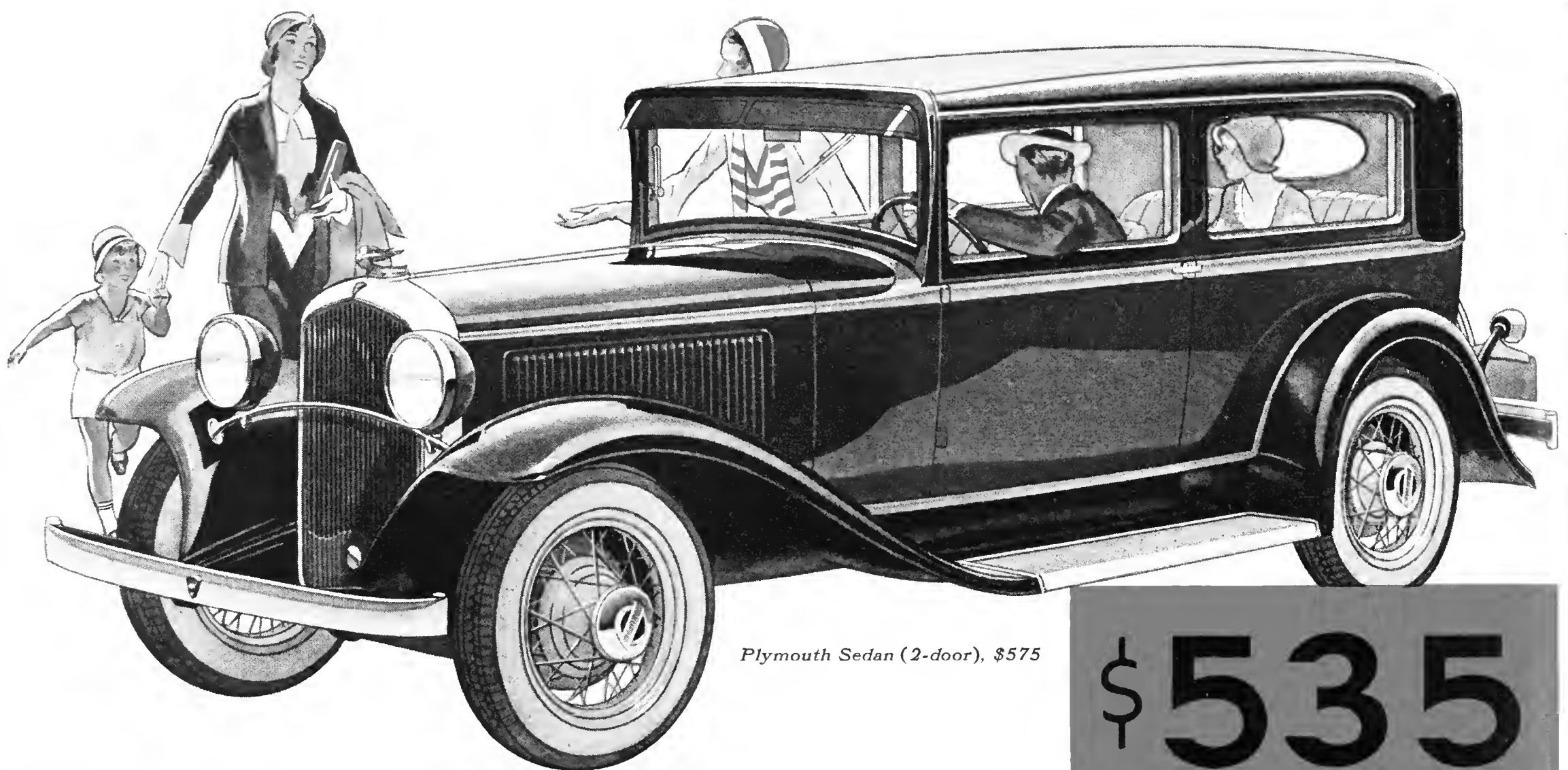


THE SMOOTHNESS OF AN EIGHT • THE ECONOMY OF A FOUR

# NEW PLYMOUTH

## FLOATING POWER

*and* FREE WHEELING



Plymouth Sedan (2-door), \$575

**\$535**  
AND UP FOB FACTORY

## Chrysler Motors Engineers' Greatest Contribution to Modern Motoring

**T**HE new Plymouth with Floating Power is the challenge of Chrysler Motors engineers to the whole world of lowest-priced cars.

With the discovery and development of Floating Power, they finally attain the goal which a discouraged industry had abandoned as futile and hopeless.

For more than a quarter of a century, engineers had endeavored to wipe out the "interrupted torque" that sent tremors up through the frame to passengers and driver—but always without complete success.

One by one they admitted defeat, begging the question by adopting additional cylinders, sacrificing economy for greater smoothness.

Chrysler Motors engineers, while designing fine sixes and eights for Dodge, DeSoto and Chrysler, have labored unceasingly for the perfected Four, which they have steadfastly maintained to be the ideal car for the lowest-price field.

Floating Power, new and exclusive in Plymouth, is an engineering discovery that actually achieves the smoothness of an Eight with the simplicity of design and the economy of operation that are the birthright of the Four.

The Floating Power principle allows the engine to rock on its natural axis. The Plymouth engine mountings—and there are only two—are so placed that the engine, if it were free to rotate, would do so in perfect balance. At each mounting, live rubber, nearly an inch thick, allows the engine to rock or oscillate on this natural axis, thus dissipating the impulses caused by its power explosions.

Floating Power is so new, so startlingly revolutionary that you must experience it to understand just how sensational is this greatest contribution by Chrysler Motors engineers to modern motoring.

Get behind the wheel of a new Plymouth.

Step on the accelerator. Feel how quickly and smoothly the 56-h.p. engine whisks you to stopwatch speeds of 65 and 70 miles an hour. Then suddenly take your foot off the accelerator. Make a mental comparison of its noiseless deceleration with the roaring of other fours, and even of inferior sixes, when put to the same test.

The new Plymouth also includes Free Wheeling as standard equipment. This great feature saves on gas, oil and engine wear. It permits

quick and noiseless shifting of gears in all forward speeds without declutching.

Plymouth also gives you a new Easy-Shift transmission. You can shift quickly from second to high and back again at speeds of 35 and 45 miles an hour without clashing or grinding of gears, even with Free Wheeling locked out.

On its sturdy double-drop frame, Plymouth carries full-size Safety-Steel bodies. Plymouth is the only car in its price group with internal hydraulic brakes, unexcelled for safety.

And Plymouth has an entirely new styling, comparable in beauty with far costlier cars.

Throughout the country 10,000 dealers—Dodge, DeSoto and Chrysler—stand ready today to demonstrate the phenomenal performance that wipes out all earlier conceptions of fine motoring among lowest-priced cars.

*New Plymouth Body Styles—Roadster \$535, Sport Roadster \$595, Sport Phaeton \$595, Coupe \$565, Coupe (with rumble seat) \$610, Convertible Coupe \$645, Sedan (2-door) \$575, Sedan (4-door 3-window) \$635, f.o.b. factory. Wire wheels standard at no extra cost. Low delivered prices. Convenient time-payments. Non-shatterable glass is available on all models at small extra cost.*

NEW PLYMOUTH IS SOLD BY ALL DODGE, DE SOTO AND CHRYSLER DEALERS



# Farm News from New York

## Winter Wheat Acreage Cut -- Produce Dealers Must Have License -- New Egg Laying Contests

THE New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets has just issued a report on the acreage of winter wheat which is expected to be planted this fall, showing that a 10 per cent reduction of this important crop is planned. This reduction is in line with the downward trend in New York and other Eastern States for many years. It has become increasingly difficult to raise wheat profitably in New York State in competition with the West and Canada. The low price the past year has been especially discouraging, so that the estimate this fall has been placed at one hundred and sixty-nine thousand acres compared with one hundred and eighty-eight thousand acres a year ago. Winter rye has also shown a sharp decline.

Studies by the New York State College of Agriculture show that the growing of most small grains in New York State is done at a loss. Many rotations carry a large proportion of small grains and we wonder sometimes if some of them could not be rearranged so that a smaller proportion of the farm land in New York would be devoted to the cereal grain crops.

### Produce Dealers Must Have License

A GREAT many handlers of fruits and vegetables have been under the impression that the handling of potatoes and cabbage on a joint account or brokerage basis does not require a license under the Perishable Commodities Act. This belief is unfounded and any individual or firm handling potatoes or cabbage in carlots is subject to licensing by the Department of Agriculture and, if he operates without a license, will be liable to a fine. Salaried employees of large scale receivers do not come under the provisions of the Act. However, the arrangement used by some firms of paying the country buyer one dollar a month salary in addition to his brokerage will NOT be considered lawful by the Department.

### New York Egg Laying Contests

TWO egg laying contests will be held in New York this fall opening on October 1. The first one is at Stafford, in Genesee County, and will be called the Western New York State Official Egg Laying Contest and the other is at Horseheads, Chemung County, and is known as the Central New York Official Egg Laying Contest. These two projects are directly supervised by the Poultry Department of the College of Agriculture and provides the New York State poultrymen with official record service so that every poultry keeper may have an opportunity to have his best birds trapnested for the year. All birds taking part in this contest will be registered in the American Poultry Record.

### Dairy Records Show Improvement

WE have just received the report of the Dairy Herd Improvement Association for the month of July and it surely is encouraging the way New York herds are showing up. Earl Chesbro, of Washington County, Sharon Mauhs of Schoharie County, and James Stark of Dutchess County have high herds in the small, medium and large herd classes respectively. Mr. Chesbro's herd of registered Brown Swiss have an average for the month of 1,097 pounds of milk and 56 pounds of butterfat. Mr. Maugh's herd of 17 registered Holsteins average 1,660 pounds of milk and 50.6 pounds of butterfat. Mr. Stark's herd of registered Holsteins average 1,494 pounds of milk and 41.7 of butterfat.

There are now a total of 77 active associations in New York State testing a total of nearly 38,000 cows. Of this number, 4,241 cows were listed on the honor roll for July. The testing associations are doing a wonderful job and

they are to be complimented on their record.

We are listing some of the high cows just to give you an idea of what can be done by proper care and feeding. James Stark, who had high herd in the large group also had high record cow with a registered Holstein producing 2,895 pounds of milk containing 92.7 pounds of fat. This cow was milked three times a day. Byron Trainor of the South Lewis County Association also had a registered Holstein which produced 2,678 pounds of milk containing 82.2 pounds of fat. This cow was also on semi-official test. Two other cows have exceptionally high records included F. E. Mott's registered Holstein, of Tompkins County, averaging 2,877 pounds of milk containing 94.9 pounds of butterfat, and Peter Longrod's grade Jersey averaging 1,739 pounds of milk containing 93.9 pounds of fat.

### Bean Shippers Elect Officers

BEAN growers of the State will be interested in the announcement by the New York State Bean Shippers' Association of the officers for the coming year.

Frank J. O'Brien of Caledonia has been elected President. Frank G. Ferris, secretary-treasurer of the Association since 1917 and who is also a State bean inspector, was re-elected. The two Franks should make a wonderful team for the pushing of the New York State bean growers' interest. Other officers elected at the meeting were: Vice-president, George W. Miller, of South Byron; directors for two years Herbert C. Metzler of LeRoy, Joseph H. Ward of Caledonia, and Wheaton M. Coward, of Stafford.

### Duck Season Shortened

IN line with the conservation program of the State Conservation Commission, the open season on ducks, geese, brant, and coots has been reduced from three months to one month. The new order places the open season for this year as the month of October, beginning at noon on October 1 and ending at noon on October 31. On Long Island, the open season is to be from noon of November 16 to noon of December 15. The order is in line with the new treaty regulations established by the United States Bureau of Biological Survey and approved by President Hoover. The State law was made to conform with the Federal order at once. The action, which will affect the vacations of many hunters this fall, is the result of the extreme drought of last year, which resulted in heavy depletion of waterfowl due to unfavorable nesting conditions.

The Commissioner's order supercedes the dates mentioned in the syllabus of the Game Laws and any violation of the order is subject to prosecution.

### Fertilizer Manufacturers Meet

AT a recent meeting of 22 of the largest fertilizer manufacturers at New York City, a number of important topics were considered. Among these was one which will result in more accurate and more uniform labels on fertilizer sold in New England and the Middle Atlantic States. In New York State, it will mean that the percentage of ammonia in fertilizer with the percentage of nitrogen stated under it on the label will not be permitted. A statement of the percentage of nitrogen will be required and this must be in even units and not in fractions.

This means that in the future the first number of a formula, such as 5-10-5 will represent the percentage of nitrogen instead of the percentage of ammonia. This is a forward step and it should mean a more uniform understanding of just exactly what a particular fertilizer contains. A further resolution along this line is as follows:

"On and after January 1, 1932, applications to State Departments of Agriculture for registrations for mixed

fertilizers shall include only guarantees for minimum percentages of nitrogen, available phosphoric acid and water soluble potash, and that all sacks or attached cards be labeled accordingly."

The resolution added further: "That trade or brand names shall include the formula grade in terms and order of nitrogen, available phosphoric acid and water soluble potash; and it is recommended that these formula grades, as well as guaranteed analyses, shall be expressed in whole numbers or units as, for example, 4-8-4, meaning 4 per cent nitrogen, 8 per cent available phosphoric acid, and 4 per cent water soluble potash."

### New York County Notes

**Dutchess County**—Apples are very light and brown all through. Potatoes are blighted and will be small. Peaches are not what they should be in size. Hay, oats, wheat, corn and buckwheat look good. A great many poultry keepers have sold most of their stock. Eggs are selling at 40c a dozen; broilers 30c a pound. Milk is doing better in price. Good cows are \$50 each at the auction post. The bean beetle is here.—P. S.

**Oswego County**—August was dry during the latter part of the month, although it furnished good harvesting weather. A large acreage of buckwheat was sown and looks well. The corn crop is good but the corn borer is working to some extent. A big crop of vegetables is being harvested and shipped. Late potatoes are looking well and selling for 75c per bushel. Pastures have been good although the milk price continues low. Eggs are selling from 28 to 35c per dozen.—J. S. M.

### Western New York Notes

AT the Wyoming County Fair, held this year at Perry, Harold Stratenmen, Donald Voorhees and Kenneth Winters, were calf club winners and will represent Wyoming at the State Fair. Robert Scholes and Harold Hilflicker will exhibit in the sheep class. The State pays the expenses of the five boys to Syracuse. Varysburg won first prize in the grange exhibit.

It is said that the attendance at the Genesee County Fair has shown the wisdom of the free gate policy adopted this year. A feature of the Thursday program was the sale of nine Aberdeen Angus steers of the 4-H baby beef herd.

Allegany County Pomona Grange held sessions in Alfred, August 27 and 28 with Arthur Irish, Pomona master, Alfred, in charge.

Grape growers of the Chautauqua grape belt will begin harvesting early varieties next week. With serious inroads made in California tonnage by an extreme heat wave and Michigan reporting a one-third normal crop, Chautauqua is looking forward to a profitable harvest.

Nine Granges exhibited at the Cattaraugus County Fair at Little Valley, Randolph Grange taking first prize.

### Bits O' News

POULTRY culling is progressing quite rapidly in all counties with every Farm Bureau Agent putting on an especially hard drive this year to get as many as possible to clean up their flocks early. If your flock has not been culled, and you want an expert to do it, all you need to do is to write to your Farm Bureau Manager and he will arrange for the weeding out of the boarders.

The autumn horse show of the Genesee Valley Breeders' Association, which has been conducted for seventeen consecutive years, was held on Thursday and Friday, September 3 and 4. One hundred and forty-five entries were made in 55 different classes and prizes totalling over \$5,600 were given out.

We have a report from Mr. C. G. Bradt, of the New York State College of Agriculture, which shows that Orange County has 1,705 cows enrolled in the new testing service. Cortland County follows with 1,193 cows, Chautauqua has 661, Essex 559, Erie 506,

### WGY Features

Weather Forecasts (Daily except Sun. at 12:00); N. Y. City Produce Market Reports (Daily except Sat. and Sun. at 12:02 and 3:40); Boston Produce Market Reports (Mon. and Thurs. at 12:05); N. Y. City Milk Market Report (Mon. at 12:10); Vermont Farm Service (Tues. at 12:05); New Hampshire Farm Service (Wed. at 12:05); Massachusetts Farm Service (Fri. at 12:05); County Agent Robbins (Mon. at 12:15—Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Fri. at 12:10); Mrs. Ruth Robbins (Wed. at 12:40); Miss Carolyn Robbins (Mon. at 12:35); County Agent Johnson (Fri. at 12:30); A. A. Farm News Briefs (Tues. at 12:40); Editor Ed Looks At Life (Thurs. at 12:40).

#### MONDAY—September 14

12:25—"Fall and Winter Management of the Poultry Flock", Professor H. E. Botsford, Dept. of Poultry Husbandry, N. Y. State College of Agriculture.

#### TUESDAY—September 15

12:20—"What the N. Y. State Farmer was doing in 1845", Jared VanWagenen, Jr.  
12:30—"Alfalfa and Clover Requirements", F. R. Smith, Manager, Essex County Farm Bureau.

#### WEDNESDAY—September 16

12:20—"Diseases of Sheep", Dr. Lynn H. Tripp, Albany County Veterinarian  
12:30—"Silo Filling", E. G. Brougham, Manager, Greene County Farm Bureau.

#### THURSDAY—September 17

12:30—"Mexican Bean Beetle", P. M. Eastman, Asst. Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, N. Y. State Dept. of Agriculture and Markets

#### FRIDAY—September 18

7:30—WGY Farm Forum  
"New England Agriculture", Dr. A. W. Gilbert, Commissioner, Massachusetts Dept. of Agriculture.  
"The Safety Factors of Highway Lighting", M. M. Waterman, Highway Lighting Specialist, Hudson Gas & Electric Co.  
"W.G.Y. Farm Question Box", E. W. Mitchell, Farm Advisor.

and Tompkins 504. These clubs are rendering a real service to New York dairymen.

\* \* \*

The eighth annual Adirondack forestry tour leaves Saratoga on September 18 and will end September 21. Everyone interested in forestry is invited to come.

\* \* \*

Allison A. McKenzie, the Wyoming County 4-H Club agent sent 16 4-H boys and girls to the State Fair in Syracuse.

\* \* \*

The Cato Agricultural Department is planning an exhibit for the Cayuga County Fair at Auburn on September 16 to 19.

### Forty Third Week at Storrs

THE hens in the Storrs contest have concluded the forty-third week during which period they laid 3,823 eggs or a yield of 54.6 per cent. This is 135 eggs less than the previous week, but 225 more than in the corresponding week a year ago. Falling off in production was common to all breeds and varieties, but White Leghorns let up less than any of the others. West Neck Farm's pen of Rhode Island Reds from Huntington, L. I. led the list last week with a score of 58 points. Kabeyun Farm's team of Australorps from Pittsford, Vt., and Hollywood Poultry Farm's pen of Leghorns from Woodinville, Wash. tied for second place with 57 points each. Egg and Apple Farm's pen of Leghorns from Trumansburg, N. Y. ranked third with a tally of 56 points.

### Farm Bureau Conference

New Jersey will be the host to the Northeastern Regional Farm Bureau conference, at Trenton, on September 28, 29, and 30. Farm Bureau leaders from New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and New Jersey will meet with national officials to discuss the Farm Bureau program. The three day event includes a trip to Morristown, where the delegates will be the guest of Morris County Board of Agriculture and the citizens of Morristown; and a second trip to the shore resorts of Monmouth County, the Experiment Station, the Walker-Gordon plant and a real shore dinner at Asbury Park.





By  
George Marsh

## The Story Thus Far

Jim Stuart rescues Aurore LeBlond, daughter of the head of the rival fur trading post and then falls in love with her. Paradis, who works for Aurore's father, is bitterly jealous.

Jim, planning to go North, meets Aurore on the island where they confess their love for each other. Arriving in the Pipestone Country, Jim and his companions, Omar and Esau, are warned against Jingwak, a big medicine man in league with Paradis, and are advised to leave the country.

Esau convinces the Indians that Jingwak is a fake Shaman, and the mission is a success as he obtains the promise of the Christmas fur trade. When Jim returns to Sunset House he finds a letter from Aurore telling him goodbye.

Jim takes the good news that he has won the Indians' confidence to Christie.

\* \* \*

While the driver led his tired dogs off to be fed, the mail pouch was brought into the trade-room and eagerly opened. Besides company mail on business matters for Expanse and outlying posts, there would be personal letters, papers, and a magazine or two; and the men marooned in the forest two hundred miles north of the railroad impatiently watched Christie open the leather bag.

Hoping against the inevitable, Jim waited as the inspector, squinting leisurely at the addresses, went through the pile of letters and papers dumped on the trade-counter. Pitying him, possibly regretting the raw brutality of the note she had sent to Sunset House, Aurore might have written—might even have softened toward the man she had so suddenly thrust from her life. He waited, hands desparately clenched, his heart stifling him with its beating. Then he stiffened as Christie picked up the last letter.

"Hum! Miss Joan McCoy, Jackfish—"

Jim turned away to hide his disappointed face from the light of the lamp. She had done with him. He was a fool to think that Aurore LeBlond carried pity in that wild heart of hers—pity for a former plaything of a fur trader buried far in the forest. Opening the sheet-iron stove, he dropped the letter he had written into the flames.

They returned to the inspector's quarters where Christie and McComb greedily read papers weeks old, while

Stuart smoked apart with his thoughts.

He had finished his pipe and was about to turn in for the sleep he would need before the early start, when he suddenly looked up to surprise Mary Christie watching him from the doorway leading to the kitchen. The eyes of the girl, which for days had worn the cold indifference of a stranger, were now soft with pity—gentle with the sympathy of a friend.

## Bad News

She beckoned to him, and rising, ill at ease, he followed her to the kitchen, where she closed the door. Then he noticed that she held a Winnipeg paper.

Without a word Mary handed the sheet to the man who vainly strove to fathom her swift change of mood. "I'm so sorry, Jim," she said, quietly, "that it has come to you as well as to me."

He glanced at the sheet he held in his hands, and there, laughing up at him, was the face of Aurore LeBlond.

Under it he read: "Miss Aurore LeBlond, daughter of Louis LeBlond, of the North-West Trading Company, who is to marry Bruce MacLauren, well known Winnipeg business man."

Jim let the paper slide to the floor. So it was MacLauren, all the time? MacLauren, the smooth city man, her father's financial backer. While the three from Sunset House went north to search for Jingwak, MacLauren had wasted no time with the girl who doubted the love of a man who could leave her.

Her eyes soft with compassion, Mary Christie watched the stricken face of Stuart.

After a space, he raised his eyes to hers. "Thank you, Mary," he said thickly. "We're getting an early start. I think I'll—turn in."

Insensible to his surroundings, like one in a dream, he stood staring at the floor; then, with a deep breath, said: "Good-night! Good-by, Mary!"

Like a blind man he groped his way from the room.

## CHAPTER XXVIII

UNDER the bitter stars, for the snow had ceased, the two dog-teams jingled out of the post clearing to the lake ice. As they left the shore and took the snowed-over trail up the purple plain of Lake Expense to the mouth of the Woman River, Jim glanced back at the huddle of dark buildings. From the second floor of the in-

spector's house a window shone yellow through the dusk. It was the room of Mary Christie.

"She's sorry, poor girl!" he thought. "She's saying good-by—telling me she's sorry. Bless her big heart!"

He stopped and waved his hand, wondering if she could see him out there in the starlight; then, with his bitterness, turned and followed his trotting dogs.

A week later Jim, Esau and Migwan, with three loaded sleds, left Sunset House bound for the Pipestone lakes, while Omar remained at the post to prepare for the Christmas trade. Day by day, on the way north, Jim broke trail through the new snow in front of the laboring teams, and, later, sat by the roaring fire before their shed tent, companioned by the memory of the girl who had so strangely drifted into his life and so swiftly left it. Night after night the hurt which tortured his days waked him with the poignancy of the dreams it brought. And, after supper, as he conjured up the face of Aurore in the fire which held his brooding eyes, often, from old habits, his hand instinctively groped for the furry ruff, the pointed ears on the massive skull of Smoke lying beside him, to meet no touch of a moist nose, no lick of a warm tongue. He had lost them both—the two creatures he loved.

At The Lake of the Great Stones old Jinaw, who had acted as his agent, waited at a large camp of hunters for Jim's sleds loaded with trade goods. In two days Stuart and Esau turned south with more black and silver fox, lynx and martin than had reached Sunset House the previous year. And, according to Jinaw, the bulk of the Christmas trade was yet to come, as the hunters with good dogs preferred to make the trip to the post for the New Year's feast and the week of gossip and trading which marks the season in the fur country.

"Christie's eyes'll stick out of his head when he sees the fur we send to Expanse after Christmas," Jim said, triumphantly, to Esau. "We've got more than double the value of last year's trade on the sleds right now." He patted the old man's shoulder affectionately, "And you are responsible for it."

Esau's seamed face beamed in his pleasure. "Your fader, he feel happy, now, to know dat Sunset House get de fur, ah-hah!"

The man who carried a wound no material success could heal smiled at the quaint fancy of the loyal old Ojibwa. "Yes, father will be happy now. He knew he left Jim in good hands."

## Home Again

Through the dusk of one starless night, three trailweary teams of huskies left the lake ice and turned into the clearing where the candle-lit windows of Sunset House beckoned. Warned by the yelping of the dogs, Omar

threw open the trade-house door and hurried to the sleds with welcoming "bo'-jo's." At Jim's quarters, the square shape of the happy Sarah suddenly appeared silhouetted in the doorway.

"You get de fur?" demanded Omar, peering at the sled wrappings.

"Heaps of it, Omar!" cried Jim. "Jinaw and old Zotaire are bringing the whole hunt of the country with them Christmas. We've got LeBlond licked to a standstill!"

When the sleds were unloaded at the trade-house door and the dogs fed, the hungry and tired factor of Sunset House sought his supper. In his kitchen he found Sarah busy over a pan of sizzling moose steaks.

"Bo'-jo', bo'-jo', Meester Jeem!" cried the red-faced cook, brandishing a fork in one hand as she welcomed Stuart with the other. "You home all safe? You make de beeg trade, ah-hah! I hear you tell Omar. But you breeng back de face so thin. Sarah, she feed you up." Then, with a questioning look of her snapping black eyes, she asked, as she nodded toward the living room: "You see noding een dere?"

"No, what d'yuh mean?"

Sarah's flat face divided in a wide grin. "You look!"

Curious, Jim walked into the living room. There on the table lay one of his own envelopes. Casually he picked it up. On the envelope he read his own name in the handwriting of Aurore LeBlond.

Dazed, mystified, Jim stared at the paper he held in his shaking hand.

"Sarah!"

The Ojibwa stood in the room her black eyes on the twitching face of the man who stared at the unopened letter.

"How did this get here?" The Indian shook her head. "You look and see, you know den."

Jim studied the envelope. What could it mean? What trick were they playing on him now? She was at Winnipeg and yet here was her handwriting on one of his own envelopes, without address or stamp.

He turned angrily on the woman who waited. "Who brought this? Why don't you tell me? What's the—" The complaisant smile of the Ojibwa as she fingered some dark stuff which circled her throat and was tucked into her woolen blouse, drove Jim to open the envelope.

## Aurore Repents

She was bidding him good-by, telling him what he had already learned from the Winnipeg paper. Then he read:

"Jim Darling, I've come back! I was hurt—tried to close my heart to you. But it was no use, you already were there—had all of it! You just wouldn't be driven out. Oh, I've been so unhappy since leaving that note. They tried to drive me into a hateful thing, but my magician in the forests held me with his spell. Jim, I couldn't wait for

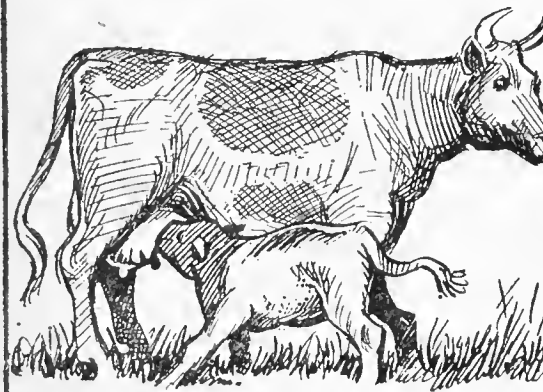
(Continued on Page 18)

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Raise a Calf

By Ray Inman

**WANT A GOOD CALF?**  
HERE'S HOW~



LEAVE CALF WITH MOTHER  
TWO OR THREE DAYS.  
DISINFECT NAVEL WITH IODINE AT BIRTH

**DON'T FEED TOO MUCH MILK - NOT MORE THAN ONE POUND A DAY FOR EACH 10 POUNDS WEIGHT OF CALF.**



HEY-DON'T TRY T' DROWN YERSELF- SIP IT GENTLE- LIKE ME DRINKIN' COFFEE FROM A SAUCER- GITSOME MANNERS!

WHEN THREE WEEKS OLD, YOU CAN GRADUALLY SUBSTITUTE SKIM MILK FOR WHOLE MILK, TAKING 10 DAYS TO MAKE THE CHANGE

**A FIVE-WEEKS OLD CALF CAN HAVE 15 POUNDS OF MILK A DAY. GIVE CALF BRIGHT HAY, SHELLED OR CRACKED CORN AND OATS AS SOON AS IT WILL EAT. BRIGHT SILAGE IS O.K., TOO.**



YESSIR-GOTTA KEEP SMOKED GLASSES ON 'IM- LAST TIME I RAISED A CALF ON BRIGHT HAY- HE WAS DERN NIGH BLINDED WITH BRIGHTS DISEASE

**IF YOU CANT SPARE THE MILK- MAKE A MILK SUBSTITUTE WITH EQUAL PARTS OF BLOOD MEAL, HOMINY MEAL, LINSEED OIL MEAL AND RED DOG FLOUR.**



YEP- I ONLY GOTTA FEED 'IM ONCE A DAY ON THIS MIXTURE. THERE'S THREE GOOD 'MEALS' IN ONE MESS.

IS ZET SO?

IT PAYS TO RAISE GOOD CALVES





## With the A. A. Poultry Farmer



### Pullets That Lay Too Soon

By L. E. WEAVER,  
A. A. Poultry Editor.

WHEN a pullet starts laying at four months of age it is very good evidence of two facts. First, that the pullet has been well fed and second, that it is her nature to mature early; that is, she has inherited a tendency to start laying when she is very young.



L. E. Weaver

We sometimes speak of two kinds of maturity, physical and sexual. A bird is physically mature when she has made her growth and is as large as she will ever become. This will usually be along toward the end of her second year. She is sexually mature when she starts laying. That may be anywhere from a few days less than four months to nearly a year. Birds are usually sexually mature long before they are physically mature.

We think of physical maturity as being dependent on feed and sexual maturity on a combination of heredity and feed. That is correct except that it doesn't tell the whole truth. As a matter of fact both feed and heredity have a hand in controlling both physical and sexual development.

#### Heredity Takes a Hand

Now to see how this works out let us suppose we have purchased a mixed lot of chicks, half are White Leghorns and half are white Plymouth Rocks. We put them all together in the same brooder house. We know then that conditions are alike for all of them, the same temperature, the same care, the same weather and the same feed. The chicks themselves start on even terms. They are hatched from the same size eggs and weigh the same. Yet it will be only a few days or weeks at the most and we will begin to see a difference. We can pick out the Rocks because they are larger and they haven't started their wing feathers. Was that due to the feed? Well we can say it is partially a matter of feed because the Rocks are eating more feed right along than the Leghorns do. But why do they eat more? Because they have bigger appetites. Yes, but why are their appetites bigger? And now we are back to the real answer, because they were born that way. Their fathers and mothers were that way, they were White Rocks and they grew fast and large and feathered slowly just as their ancestors had done generation after generation.

It is one of the laws of heredity that like begets like. So no matter what we feed a Leghorn chick or how much we feed him we can never make him over into a White Rock. It is heredity that determines how large a given pullet may grow, just as heredity determines what color her feathers will be and whether she shall have a single comb or a rose comb. In exactly the same way it is heredity that determines when a pullet may start laying. You will notice I said, "may start laying."

I didn't say, "will start laying." Whether or not she actually does start at that time depends very largely on how she was fed. We may say then that heredity sets up certain limits and that feeding determines whether or not those limits shall be reached.

#### Must Have Plenty of Feed

To illustrate this, suppose a pullet has inherited the possibility of becoming a five pound bird and starting to lay at 150 days. We are trying to economize, however, so we feed a mash that has no dried milk in it and has a low grade of meat scrap. It is much cheaper. Then we are so busy with putting in the garden and doing the house-cleaning and everything else that we just forget to feed and water sometimes. The result is that the chicks don't do very well. They don't grow as they should. When our pullet is 150 days old she is only about half grown. She can't possibly start laying. She hasn't room yet for the machinery for making eggs. The time will come eventually that she can start laying and the minute she can start she will. The eggs will be small and she won't grow much more after she commences laying. So instead of becoming a five pound hen as she might have been, she is a stunted three pound cull. That is what the lack of good feeding will do.

Now let us take another example. A chick has inherited the possibility of starting to lay at four months, about 125 days. We will never know just what limits heredity had set to her size. She is fed as she should be and therefore at four months she starts laying. But, she has been a slow-growing chick and is still far from being as large as we want our pullets. What can we do about it? That is a question that comes to nearly every poultryman at this time of the year. It is usually assumed, without any question, that it is a matter of feeding and nothing else. If we had only fed correctly that pullet would not have commenced laying until she had her growth. I hope our discussion to this point has made it plain that there is more to the problem and that feeding alone cannot solve it. Heredity determines how fast the chick may grow and how large she may become, and heredity determines when she may start laying.

#### The Ideal Combination

When a pullet is fortunate enough to have inherited rapid physical development (rapid growth) and a moderate sexual development and is properly fed it is an ideal combination. She becomes full-sized before she starts laying and there is no problem. But when there is a combination of rapid sexual development with moderate or slow physical development it is just too bad. There is a real problem then and feeding cannot go very far in solving it.

The real solution lies further back;—in our selection of the breeders. We must quit using the males that are first to show combs and first to start crowing. We should pick out for breeders those males that grow fast and are

(Continued on Page 18)

# Any Poultry Feed is only as good as the ORGANIZATION back of it

A Message of  
importance to every  
poultryman

RIGHT now, when your new pullets are going into the laying houses to start paying back on the investment you have put into them, is a good time to consider this matter of laying mash selection.

You, of course, want to feed a mash that will return you the greatest profit over feed cost, one that will give you all the extra eggs possible. So it is highly important to choose a mash of proved reputation, one not only containing all the needed egg-making ingredients but a mash that is made by a mill with facilities for cleaning, blending and manufacturing those ingredients into the finest possible product.

Formulas for B-B perfectly-balanced poultry feeds are adopted only after long use on our experimental farm proves them most productive. Our buyers search the markets of the world for the exact ingredients needed. Our laboratories keep up constant tests for quality and uniformity. Then we grade, clean, blend and manufacture in our huge mill where we have designed and built machines for any processes where standard equipment cannot perform to our satisfaction.

As a result, your reputable B-B dealer now sells B-B Poultry feeds with the guarantee that they will give you more eggs. He further offers you the privilege of trying B-B feeds in one or two pens for a 30-day period with the understanding that if they don't increase egg production you can bring back the empty bags with your figures and he will return your money.

It's the fairest offer ever made to a poultryman. And right now when lowest production costs are so necessary should be a good time for you to avail yourself of this opportunity. Better see

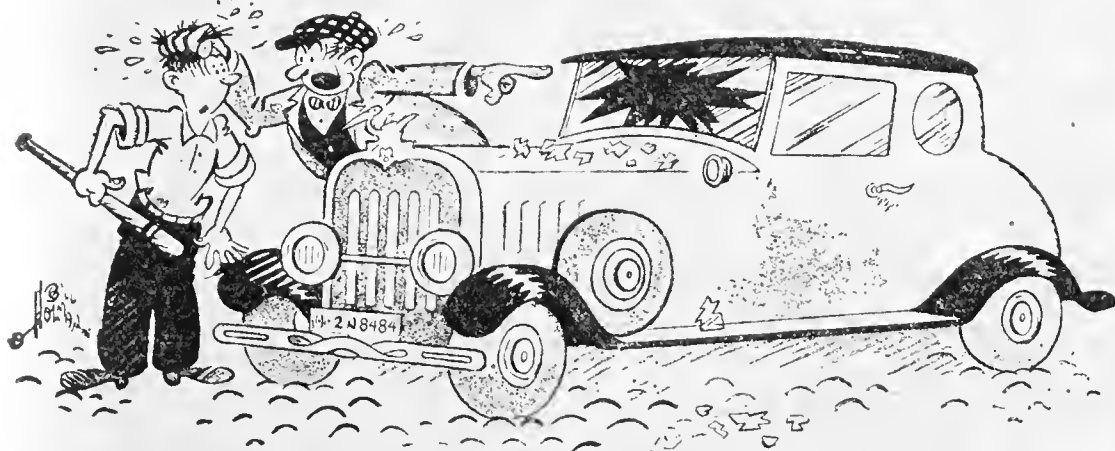
MOST PRODUCTIVE...YET your B-B dealer now.

SURPRISINGLY LOW IN PRICE! MARITIME MILLING CO., INC.  
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BULL BRAND  
**B-B**  
POULTRY FEEDS

M-168



MOTORIST—It'll cost you plenty—that's unbreakable glass!—JUDGE

**Black Leaf 40** KILLS LICE  
JUST "PAINT" THE ROOSTS  
No Handling of Birds... 48 hours after you paint the roosts, the flock is free from lice. Recommended by Colleges and Experiment Stations everywhere. Ask your dealer, or send \$1.00 for 100 bird size. Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp., Incorporated, Louisville, Ky.

Read the  
**BABY CHICK ADS**  
on Page 18

When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to  
Mention American Agriculturist



# While Grapes Are in Season

*Time-honored Jelly and Jam Are Not the Only Uses for This Fruit*

WHILE the grape season is at hand, the following recipes suggested by the New York State College of Home Economics for the use of Concord grapes, will be very acceptable in this grape-growing region.

The grapes keep their shape and color well when preserved this way, and are excellent served as a relish or used for garnishing.

The grapes keep their shape and color well when preserved this way, and are excellent served as a relish or used for garnishing.

## Ten-Day Pickles

TAKE one hundred half-grown cucumbers and put in strong brine—four quarts of water to one pint of salt. Let stand three days. Put them in clear water for three days changing the water each day. Then cut in one-half inch pieces and cook in weak vinegar two hours slowly with small piece of alum. Cover with grape leaves while cooking. Put in stone jar. To seven quarts of cucumbers take two quarts of vinegar, four pounds brown sugar, one ounce whole allspice, one ounce whole cinnamon. Boil thoroughly and pour over cucumbers. Drain off the liquor and heat four mornings. The fourth morning put all in cans.

—MRS. R. H. N. J.

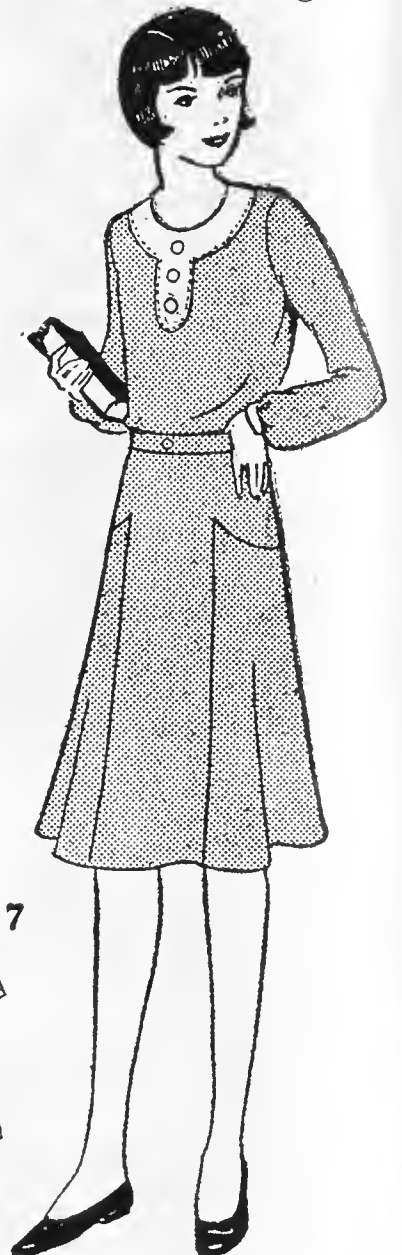
## Do You Know That—

If you wish to iron a rough-dry garment in a hurry, dampen it with hot water, roll it tightly in a cloth and place it on a hot radiator or over the oven while the iron is heating.

A piece of waxed paper folded over the sharp edge of a knife before butter is cut, will keep the butter from sticking to the blade.

A strawberry huller may be used out-of-season to remove pinfeathers from chickens and turkeys.

## For School Girl Age



GIRL'S DRESS PATTERN NO. 3317 is especially designed for the practical and attractive uses of the girl of school age. It has the new straight silhouette with flared skirt and is especially adapted to wool voile, or other light weight woollens suited for early fall wear. The collars and cuffs should be of brightly contrasting color. The pattern cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1½ yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yard of 35-inch contrasting. PRICE, 15c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern, sizes and numbers correctly and clearly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps. Add 12c for one of the new fall catalogs, and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

## Grape Ice

- ¾ cup of sugar
- 1 cup of grape juice
- 1½ cups of water
- ¾ cup of orange juice
- 2 tablespoons of lemon juice

Boil the sugar and water together for five minutes; then mix all the ingredients together, strain, and freeze.

## Grape Roll

Line a mold evenly with frozen marshmallow or with vanilla ice cream, and fill the center with grape ice frozen just long enough to pack well, leaving no air spaces. Cover with a sheet of white paper, press the cover down tight, and seal the crack with a thick layer of a fat that is hard at a freezing temperature. The crack must be completely covered. Bury the mold in cracked ice and salt, using four parts of ice to one of salt by measure. Let the mold stand for three or four hours before serving.

## Fruit Punch

- 1½ cups of water
- 1½ cups of sugar
- 1 quart of grape juice
- 2 quarts of chilled water
- Juice of 6 lemons
- Juice of 6 oranges
- 1 pint of tea
- 1 pint of grated pineapple

Boil the water and sugar for ten minutes; then cool it and add the other ingredients and let stand one hour. Add chilled water and serve the punch with cracked ice. This recipe will serve twenty-five people.

## Grape Jelly

Wash five pounds of grapes and remove them from the stems; place them in a kettle and add cold water to about one half the depth of the fruit. Cook the fruit until it loses its shape. Remove it from the fire and drain it through a jelly bag. Measure the juice and boil it for five minutes. Add two-thirds as much sugar as juice by measure, and stir until the sugar is dissolved, and then boil it all rapidly until it drops in a sheet from the edge of a spoon. Pour it into clean, hot jelly glasses, and fill them to the top. When cool, seal them with a layer of hot paraffin.

Grape jelly tends to crystallize. Two medium-sized tart apples diced and added to the grapes while they are cooking will prevent the formation of these grape-sugar crystals. The flavor of the apple is not apparent and the texture of the jelly is improved.

## Spiced Grapes

- 7 pounds of grapes
- 1 pint of vinegar
- 5 pounds of sugar
- 3 tablespoons of cinnamon
- 1 tablespoon of cloves
- 1 teaspoon of mace

Wash the grapes and pick them from the stems; slip the pulp from the skins and cook the pulp for a few minutes until it is uniformly soft. Rub the pulp through a coarse sieve to remove the seeds. Then put the pulp and the skins together, and add the sugar and spices and cook the mixture until it is clear and thick. Seal it at once in sterilized jars.

## Pickled Grapes

Select bunches of grapes of uniform size and ripeness, but not over-ripe. Without removing the grapes from the stems after washing, pack the bunches closely in clean glass jars, being careful not to crush the fruit. Make a syrup of 1½ cups of white sugar to 1 cup of white vinegar, by boiling the sugar and vinegar together for five minutes. Pour this hot syrup over the grapes to fill the jars to overflowing, and seal.

## Grape Juice Sauce (for ham)

- 1 tablespoon of cornstarch
- ¼ cup of cold water
- ¾ cup of hot water
- 1 cup of grape juice
- Juice of 1 lemon

Mix the cornstarch with the cold water; add the hot water. Cook it until

## The All-Day Dress



3202

DRESS PATTERN NO. 3202, with its entirely new sleeve cut is smart enough for any daytime occasion. It looks especially well when made up in the tweed-like woollens of light weight, although marocain crepe, canton crepe, flat crepe silk, crepe satin, wool crepe and silk crepe georgette would be equally suitable for this model. Pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards of 39-inch material. PRICE, 15c.

the mixture thickens, and add the fruit juices. Serve hot.

## Grape Juice Sponge

- 2 tablespoons of gelatine
- 1 pint of grape juice
- 4 egg whites, beaten stiff

Add the gelatine sugar to the grape juice, and heat both in a double boiler until the gelatine dissolves. Strain the mixture into a bowl, sweeten to taste, and set the bowl in ice water. When the mixture begins to thicken, beat until it is light and fold in the egg whites.

## Grape Juice Charlotte

- Grape juice sponge (preceding recipe)
- ¾ cup of heavy cream

Half fill individual molds, which have first been dipped in cold water, with two-thirds of the sponge. To the

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(TRADE MARK)  
**CARBIDE**

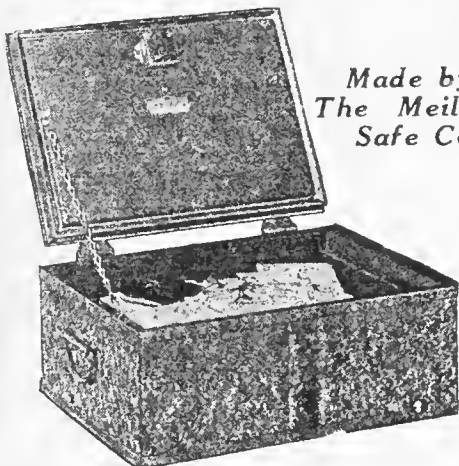


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The Meilink  
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Inside 9½ in. wide, 13 in. long, 3¾ in. deep  
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# Aunt Janet's Corner

## Trees and Grass Invite Children to Play

LAST spring a party of us journeyed down South on an automobile trip and passed through the State of South Carolina. Now it happens that this State has been having a state-wide campaign for more attractive school playgrounds. New York State is having such a campaign and it may interest you to know that other states are struggling to make their rural centers of learning more attractive.

The following poem clipped from "Rural Education Service" was written for the encouragement of such campaigns:

### The Treeless Playground

"I passed a playground large today  
Or playground is the name they gave it;

A strip of sand it seemed to me,  
Barren as the shore of a far-off sea.  
Teeters and swings with dust and grime  
Were pounced upon eagerly by boys in line;

The little folks sat on the sand in the sun,  
Without a tree to give shade, not a scrubby one.

I thought of a playground we called the 'Pines,'  
Green, against the glaring summer sun.  
With a carpet of needles and velvet moss

Where after a scurrying scramble and toss  
We'd run to the spring or the berry bed,  
While the shade from the pines danced overhead.

You, who plan playgrounds, wake up and see,  
Their need of green grass, their need of a tree.

—MARGARET M. MCCORMICK."

—AUNT JANET.

### A Suit for You

SINCE suits are justly having their day in the fields of travel, sport, street-wear, and business, it has occurred to me that they have unrealized possibilities for house-wear as well. There are suits this year in silks and woolsens, from chiffon to velvet, so why not in cotton? Business women have long been adherents of two and three-piece costumes because of their practi-



BIB SET NUMBER B5529 comes stamped on pink pique with the cunning animals which always appeal to the little folks. Each bib is finished with white binding and tie strings complete. The colored percale for patches and necessary embroidery floss are included in the package. Price, per set of three, 75 cents. Order from the Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

cality and smartness—why should not the housewife adapt this type of apparel to her needs in her business, the home?

Consider the advantages of a cotton suit for house-wear. Perhaps one or two of these will be practical for you.

The material, a dark print on a light background, is made into a skirt and short jacket, with as many blouses as you wish. The greatest variety of color in blouses is possible, enough to make a different person of you every day. If you find skirts on waistbands uncomfortable, have one on a waist top. Sleeves may be any length you prefer—or none at all.

The jacket may find a more or less permanent home hanging behind the kitchen door or any easily accessible place so that it can be donned hurriedly in the advent of callers. You would

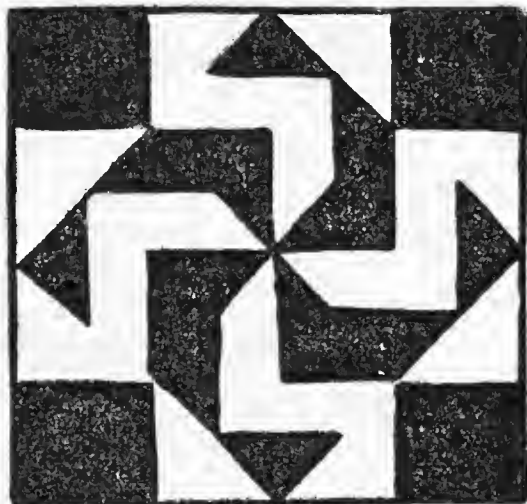
always be prepared at any time of the day to present a neat and fresh appearance.

But the chief advantage is the easy laundering of the blouses, as compared with housedresses, for the suit should not need laundering often. And if you choose cotton crepe for your blouses, think of the ironing you will save.

—C. V. S.

### Crazy Ann Quilt

READY-CUT quilts save you all the tedious marking of materials and endless cutting of hundreds of small pieces. The assortment comes to you complete, all of the pieces accurately cut of best quality percale, guaranteed color fast. A detailed chart shows ex-



actly how to sew the pieces and quickly make up the quilt.

Crazy Ann is one of the easiest quilts to piece, all straight seaming such as can be done on the sewing machine, and yet it is highly effective. The Swastika-like motive comes in light blue with the four-corner squares a medium blue, remainder of block and alternate plain squares white.

Of course any colors may be used if you cut them yourself from a pattern, but the two blues with white in fine fast-color percales is what we are offering in our ready-cut quilt No. M305M at \$4.00 for all the materials to complete the top about 72 by 84 inches. A border could be added to this for larger size if desired. One block 12 inches square ready cut with plain back and boxing to complete into a clever little pillow is No. M305X at 50 cents.

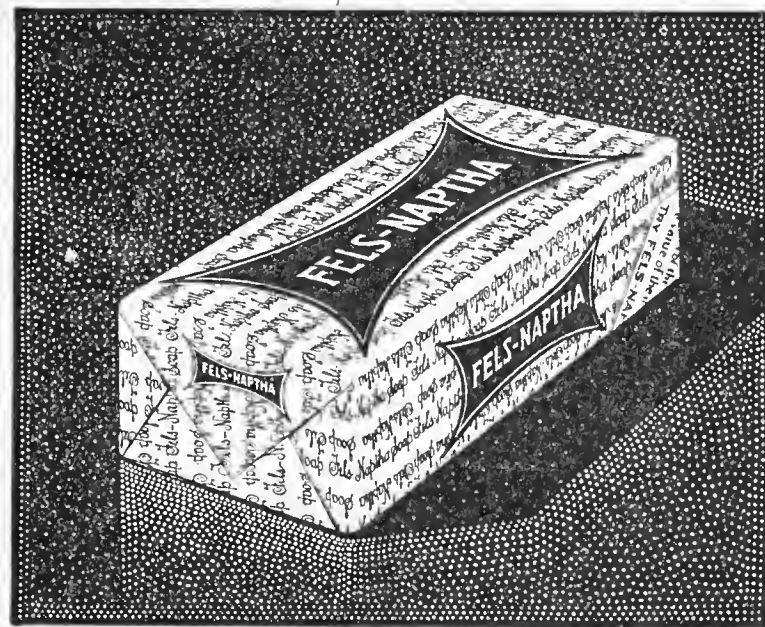
If you wish the pattern only, it is in our patchwork pattern book No. M631B at 15 cents. There are eleven other authentic quilt patterns in this book, all of them exact size to use.

Order from Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

### Bathroom Without Fixtures

MULTITUDES of country homes are without regular bath rooms owing to the plight into which the after-effects of the war plunged farmers and their families, and in most of these homes the kitchen is used as a place to bathe. It is warm, a plentiful supply of hot water is at hand and with and old rug or linoleum on the floor it makes a comfortable place winter or summer when a regular room can not be afforded.

But there are drawbacks as those know who use this plan. Somebody wants to look at something cooking in the oven, or somebody wants to get a hasty lunch before starting to town—the interruptions are numerous and legitimate, also annoying. So some families are arranging a bath room without fixtures and having real success at small cost. A small oil stove in a small room where no one needs to enter, a lard can filled with rain water, an old fashioned wash stand and a receptacle for waste water, and a leisurely bath can be obtained free from annoying calls from outside. One family has a convenient arrangement for pouring off the waste water into a connection with the kitchen sink outside. The floor is covered with linoleum and a small rug to stand on is always ready. It isn't as good as a real bath room, but it will answer until farm finances look up.—H. R.



## Two busy helpers posed for this picture

Are we seeing double? . . . not at all! The picture shows one bar, true enough—but Fels-Naptha is more than a picture can show. It is *two* helpers, joined in one generous bar. Not soap alone, but soap *and* naptha.

Proof? . . . unwrap a Fels-Naptha bar. You see unusually good golden soap—helper number one. Now lift the bar to your nose. You smell naptha—*plenty of it*—helper number two! And the instant you put Fels-Naptha to work these two helpers buckle right down to the job.

Hand-in-hand, the good golden soap and grease-loosening naptha seek out dirt and coax it away—without hard rubbing. Clothes come clean, sweetly, fragrantly clean—in tub or machine; in hot, lukewarm or cool water;

whether you soak or boil. Fels-Naptha is gentle to hands, too. It contains bland, soothing glycerine—which, you know, is used in many skin lotions.

Get some Fels-Naptha today. And the next time you wash or clean, let its two busy helpers give you *extra* help.

**Special Offer**—We'll be glad to send every user of laundry soap a sample bar of Fels-Naptha and a Fels-Naptha Chipper. Many women who chip Fels-Naptha into their washing machines, tubs or basins find this chipper handier than a knife. Use the chipper and Fels-Naptha to make fresh, golden soap chips (that contain plenty of naptha!) just as you need them. Send only 4 cents in stamps to help cover postage, and we'll mail you the chipper and sample bar without further cost. Write today. Fels & Company, Phila., Pa. Dept. 1-9-12.

THE GOLDEN BAR WITH THE CLEAN NAPTHA ODOR



### DON'T SEND 1 PENNY!

Women! Here's the way to save money on household needs and clothing for the whole family! Just send us your name and address—no money—and we'll mail you this advertised bargain. Remnant bundle contains 20 yards of cotton materials such as chambrays, ginghams, percales, voiles, linens, muslin and towel-ling in 2 to 5-yard lengths. With each bundle you receive four 100-yard spools of white cotton sewing thread and 100 assorted sizes golden-eye steel needles. Pay postman \$1.98 on delivery. We pay all postage. Money back if not satisfied. **ORDER BY NO. 7.**

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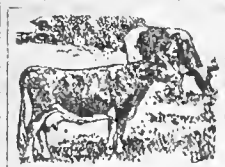
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will bring the highest market prices, with a rapid and uniform growth hitherto unknown. Write for details and prices. Regular breed chicks also.

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White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks. Extra choice for broilers..... \$5.00 9.50 46 99

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\$8.00 PER 100 UP. Thousands hatching daily. Fourteen breeds. Sent collect. Postpaid. Live delivery. Prompt shipment. Started chicks priced according to age. Send for folder. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 335 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J.

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PULLETS 50c-60c-65c and up. From Big type Barron strain Leghorns. R.O.P. 200-201 large egg size breeding. Health certified by licensed Veterinarian. Also hens and breeding cockerels. Shipped C. O. D. on approval. Catalog free.

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8 WEEKS OLD \$3.25 EACH;  
9 TO 10 WEEKS OLD \$3.50 EACH

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and males now half price. Thousands of laying pullets. Baby Chicks and eggs from trapnested, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred for 31 years. Winners at 20 egg contests. Records to 33% eggs. Catalog and bargain bulletin free. Write for special prices.

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### PULLETS PULLETS

Thousands of Barron & Hollywood strain White Leghorns. All ages. Write Today for New Low Prices. Also Brown Leghorns & Bd. Rocks. Bos Hatchery, Zeeland, Mich. R.2A

### HOLLYWOOD PULLETS

the greatest egg producers known. Single Comb white leghorns. Nu-BORN FARMS, Jasper, N. Y.

## Plenty of Apples

(Continued from Page 3)

the general indications are that a considerably heavier production will be had, although no over-supply is indicated.

### Competition Keen

The competition that the apple crop will receive this year is also of interest. While the United States pear crop is lighter than last year, it is still slightly larger than the five-year average, although New York is especially light on Bartletts. California's production has been reduced by the hot weather and the New England pear crop is forecast at about thirty per cent over last year. This would indicate that pears will play a minor part in the consumption of apples this fall, especially in the Western markets.

Peaches, on the other hand, seem to be in much larger supply than a year ago, although Southern deals have been particularly unfortunate, some carloads not even paying the freight. The peaches further north, however, do not look as well as they did in the beginning of the season and lighter production is estimated, although with present demand continuing, there is no doubt but what peaches will be a serious competitor of the apple for the better part of the season.

### What Will the Price Be?

At this time of year, many people ask us just what the price of apples will be, and whether they should hold or sell their crop. Long ago we gave up prophesying and the best we can do is to state the facts as they are and let the individual grower decide

### What Apples Brought in Other Years

Date	1926	1927	1930
October 1.....	\$.85	\$1.60	\$1.25
November 1.....	.85	1.85	1.35
December 1.....	.85	2.10	1.50-1.55
January 1.....	.85	2.00	1.50
February 1.....	.95	2.40	1.50
March 1.....	1.15	2.65	1.40-1.50
April 1.....	1.25	2.80	1.85
May 1.....	1.25	2.80	1.75-1.85

—ROCHESTER DAILY MARKET REPORT.

The above is the F.O.B. Western New York shipping points prices per bushel for United States number 1 Baldwins, two and one-half inches and up. You will notice prices are given for a heavy crop year, 1926, a light crop year, 1927, and a near-average crop year, 1930.

### Pullets That Lay Too Soon

(Continued from Page 15)

good-sized birds before they commence crowing and showing prominent comb development. I should emphasize here that early maturity is desirable in pullets, and therefore in males. But it is desirable only when combined with rapid growth.

### Less Mash—More Grain

What can we do then with a lot of pullets when some of them are commencing to lay too soon? Can the feed be changed to help the situation any? Yes, to a certain extent. It is often recommended that the milk and meat scrap in the mash be cut down or left out entirely. It is even suggested that the mash be taken away altogether. Any of these practices is obviously a mistake since it is the protein and minerals in the mash that the birds need for growth. Taking it away does prevent the bird from laying but it also slows up growth and thus defeats our purpose. However, the situation does appear to be improved if we can induce the birds to eat a larger proportion of their ration in the form of scratch grain. This may be done by keeping the grain mixture before the birds all the time, and perhaps closing the mash boxes for about an hour each morning. Changing the grain mixture itself may induce greater consumption. If the birds are picking out the wheat and leaving the corn, add more wheat. If the corn is picked out first add more corn. To sum up then, the best plan is to continue the mash feeding, encourage the birds as much as possible to eat grain, and then get the eggs while you can. Then, next time, try to get chicks whose parents have been more carefully selected for rapid physical development.

### Under Frozen Stars

(Continued from Page 14)

spring—I've come back to you, dear maker of magic. Do you want me, now, after the pain I gave you? I reached Bonne Chance by dog-team, yesterday, and here I am at Sunset House writing you, so you may know on your return I wanted those big arms of yours around me again—wanted to know you still loved me. Sarah would not let me in until I told her why I had come;

American Agriculturist, September 12, 1931

then the dear old soul cooked lunch for me. She loves you, too, Jim.

I beg of you come to Bonne Chance when you get this, and tell me I haven't lost you—haven't brought my heart through the snows to you in vain. I love you—love you, Jim.

AUORE.

Jim Stuart read and reread the letter until the words grew illegible to his blurred eyes. Like the thrust of a knife had come the shock of her first letter, and now, numb with the dull agony of despair, a joy more poignant than pain held him inarticulate.

He raised his hand to his hot forehead, as his dazed eyes turned to the woman who watched him.


"She come wid sled to see you," explained Sarah. "She cry w'en I tell her you travel nord wid de dog. I not let her een de house until she say she ees your woman. Den she write dat lattair and tell me to say noding until you read it."

Jim's heart was beating with delirious joy. She had cast MacLauren aside—laughed at the lure of the city, to come to him. Her heart was too wild to be caged down there in Winnipeg; she belonged to the forests, to the land of the "long snows."

His face darkened with disappointment as he looked at his watch. It was too late—too late to gallop his tired dogs across ten miles of frozen lake. The post would be asleep. To-morrow morning he would go to the girl who had flouted the smooth MacLauren to come back to her fur trader, and demand his daughter of LeBlond—take her by force if it came to that; for she loved him, loved him. She had said she was his—his woman. In the face of LeBlond he'd take her. They'd be married by the missionary at Fort Hope. She'd never escape him again. For he was a made man, now. Sunset House would startle headquarters at Winnipeg with its trade. Now, he had more than a heart and empty hands to give her. Aureore! Aureore!

(Continued next week)

### With the A. A. POULTRY FARMER



### Pullets That Lay Too Soon

(Continued from Page 15)

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## The Question Box



(Continued from Page 3)

is to have what is known as a speed counter, a little instrument which can be held against the end of the shaft and which will register the revolutions per minute.

\* \* \*

### Selling Potatoes in Small Bags

Has the plan of selling potatoes to the consumer in small bags grown in popularity? Would you advise shipping potatoes in these small bags?

WE have some evidence that the housewife is partial to buying her potatoes in a package. Most of them sold in this way have been sold in cotton or burlap bags containing 15 to 25 pounds. At the same time, of course, the potatoes sold in this way total a very small percentage of the supply. Up to date we understand that most potatoes packed in this way have come through from Idaho or Prince Edward Island. This method may finally be adopted in New York State. Probably little headway could be made unless a group of growers got together and put quite a volume on the market.

\* \* \*

### The Cause of Black Heart

What causes black heart where potatoes are in storage?

THE usual causes of black heart are putting potatoes too deep or putting them in bins where there has been no circulation of air and maintaining too high a temperature in the storage place. Where potatoes are kept at temperatures below 45 degrees Fahrenheit they can be piled as deep as 6 feet without danger of injury but where the temperature is likely to be 50 degrees or above, as is the case in some cellars, it is not safe to pile them more than 3 feet deep if they are to be kept longer than three or four weeks.

\* \* \*

### Ridding Lawns of Ants

Is there any quick and easy way of getting rid of ants in lawns?

ANTS can be gassed by using carbon bisulphide. As good a way as any is to make small holes about a foot deep and perhaps six inches apart around the infested areas. In each of these holes put a tablespoonful of carbon bisulphide and then cover it with dirt. It is sometimes suggested that a wet blanket of canvas should be put over the infested area for about four hours. Some caution should be used and should be handled with the same because carbon bisulphide is inflammable and should be handled with the same care as gasoline.

\* \* \*

### Treating Wheat for Smut

Does it pay to treat wheat for smut?

STINKING smut is a very serious problem to the wheat grower. According to the Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture, the mixing of two and one-half ounces of copper carbonate dust with each bushel of grain will insure a clean crop. The low cost of the treatment will be more than repaid by the increased yield.

### Dust Versus Spray

Please advise me through the columns of your paper, which is best to use for potatoes, a spray or dust and what is used most commonly for dusting.—A subscriber.

THE question of spray or dust is one which depends primarily upon costs and ease of application. It is generally recognized that dust can be applied more rapidly, although for best results it should be used when the leaves are slightly damp with dew or rain. The very best combination is to have both sprayer and duster and use them as the conditions warrant.

The dust to use, of course, depends upon the purpose for which it is used. One kind of dust is for the control of

blight and other fungus diseases while other dusts are used to control biting insects and sucking insects. Just as several spray materials are applied to control both insects and diseases, so dust can be mixed up which will be effective for several troubles.

### Grass for the Shady Lawn

What can I do about the bare spots on my lawn? These are chiefly in the shaded portions.

IF you will seed the shaded portions of your lawn to red fescue or rough stalk blue grass this September you will not be troubled with bare places next summer. The red fescue is most satisfactory in a dry soil while the rough stalk blue grass does well in a moist soil. Chewing fescue can also be substituted for the blue grass. Mix six pounds of the fescues or fescue

and blue grass with one pound of red top. This will cover approximately one thousand square feet of lawn.

### Some Thoughts on Farm Financing

(Continued from Page 5)

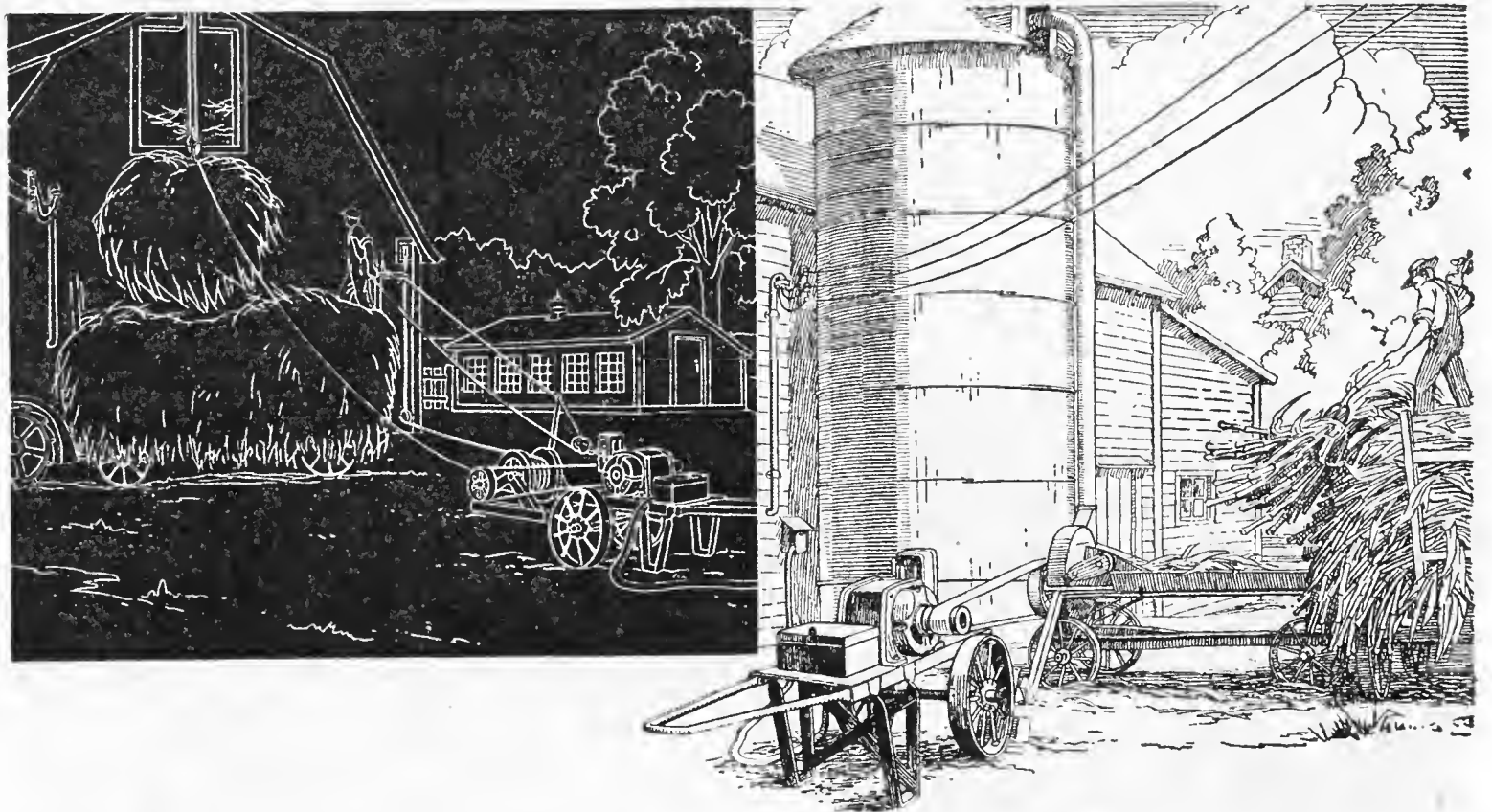
is the dread of requesting a friend to sign a note with them. How about making the note payable to the wife? With her endorsement on the back the bank could advance the money.

You will notice I used the word "could," for, unfortunately, not all communities are served by banks whose officials are really awake as to their obligations to the people they are supposed to serve. I know many a good honest farmer who would rather take a thrashing than to ask some banks for a loan even if they were sure they could save quite a bit by having the cash to complete a deal. This is not as it should be, for I don't see that the banker who loans you two hundred for two months for two dollars and gets the two dollars in advance is doing you any more of a favor than is the grocer who sells you for cash a hundred pounds of sugar at the highest

market price. Luckily, many banks are beginning to understand that there is an intimate relation between the farmers' prosperity and that of the rest of the community. They are helping to finance boys' and girls' calf clubs and giving banquets to 4-H Club members in addition.

In closing, let us go back to the beginning and consider the milkier proposition again. Let us suppose that I had bought on time and took a year to pay for it. That would have meant that there would have been around fifty dollars sent away in the form of interest, discounts not received, and finance charges, whereas, had I gone to the bank they would have had twenty-four dollars, and I would have had the difference, which, as little Johnny says, "Would buy a lot of lolly-pops."

Since most lilies object to lime in the soil, it is a good idea to plant them in peat moss. Put about one inch of peat moss in the bottom of the hole, put in the bulb, cover with peat moss to the top of the bulb. Fill the balance of the hole with soil, then cover the top of the soil with about two inches of peat moss.



## Fill the Silo with a G-E Motor

FILLING the silo is another job for electricity to do. It is the least expensive way, costing considerably less than any other form of power.

You can do it with a General Electric motor on the cutter, or by using a G-E portable farm motor—the same motor which will hoist your hay, saw your wood, grind your feed, elevate your grain, and serve you in a dozen other profitable ways.

One farmer says: "My G-E portable farm motor saved me \$8.50 in filling the silo as compared with filling by previous methods. The work was done with the regular farm help, thus saving on labor too."

Another farmer says: "Our G-E portable farm motor runs a hay hoist for unloading hay, making a one-man job of this, at a cost of less than 2 cents per ton. It saws all the wood three men can handle, at a cost of about 3 cents per cord."

Farmers are finding that the electric motor is not only their cheapest kind of power—even less costly than wind—but also the most convenient. G-E motors and the G-E portable farm motor are available to handle every stationary farm job.

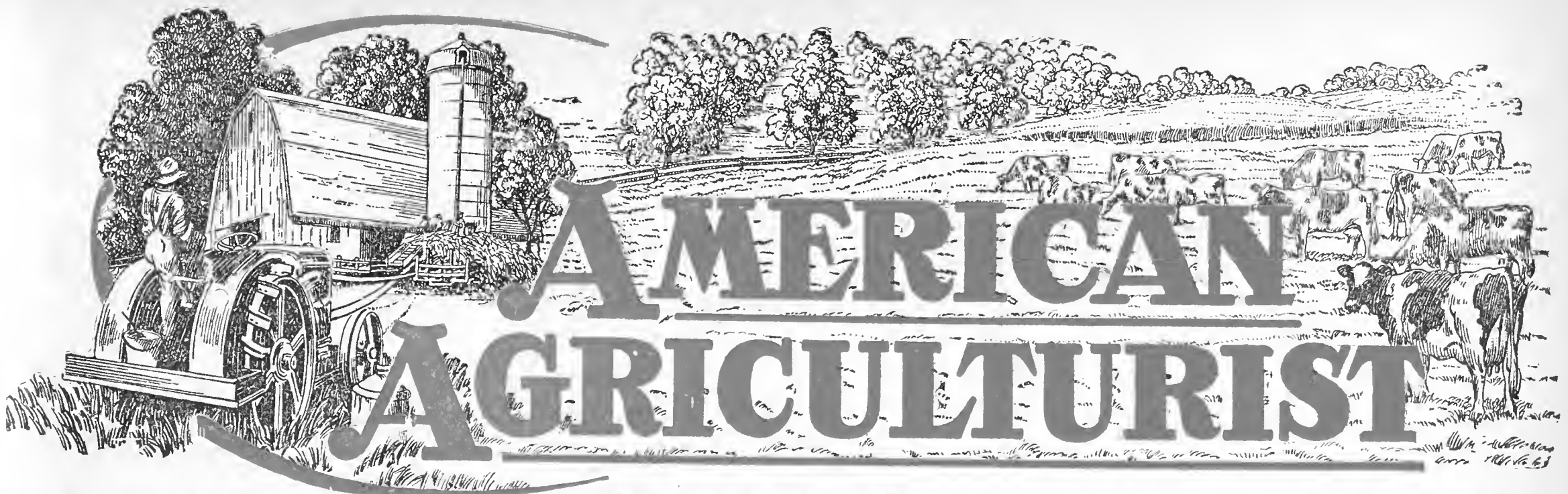
Send for our booklet, "G-E Portable Farm Motors." Address Room 313, Building 6, General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York.

Join us in the General Electric Farm Program from WGY, Schenectady, every Friday evening at 8:30 o'clock (Eastern Standard Time) and in the General Electric Program every Saturday evening over a nation-wide N. B. C. Network

# GENERAL ELECTRIC

SALES AND ENGINEERING SERVICE IN PRINCIPAL CITIES





\$1.00 per year

September 19, 1931

Published Weekly

## Hill Farmers

### *A Fireside Reflection on Heredity and Soil*

**I** MUST confess that (possibly because I come so near being a hill farmer myself) my warmest sympathies and interest in farm life is concerned with the problems that are associated with the "Hill Country." On those all too rare occasions



Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

when I can take a drive, not with the specific purpose of going somewhere and then back again, but may indulge myself in the luxury of wandering as carefree as any cheerful vagabond. I instinctively turn the nose of the car back into the hills where the little unimproved dirt roads go wandering as casually and unplanned as cow paths. Personally, I can hardly comprehend the type of mind that goes for a pleasure drive and then chooses—for example—the three width concrete of the Mohawk turnpike. Just North of me runs the Great Western Turnpike. Traffic there is not dense as judged by the standards of certain roads near New York or other great cities, but actual count has shown almost 5000 cars in the course of 24 hours and a pleasure drive there is almost as restful as a quiet stroll along 42nd street in New York at the rush hour. But all of us know little unfrequented roads where to meet another car is an event, where there are sunken stone walls over-run, with bittersweet and eglantine, where

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR.

there are old farm houses under old trees and where the noise and haste and confusion of the main highway seems very far away. Left to myself it is on roads like this where I would always find my pleasures.

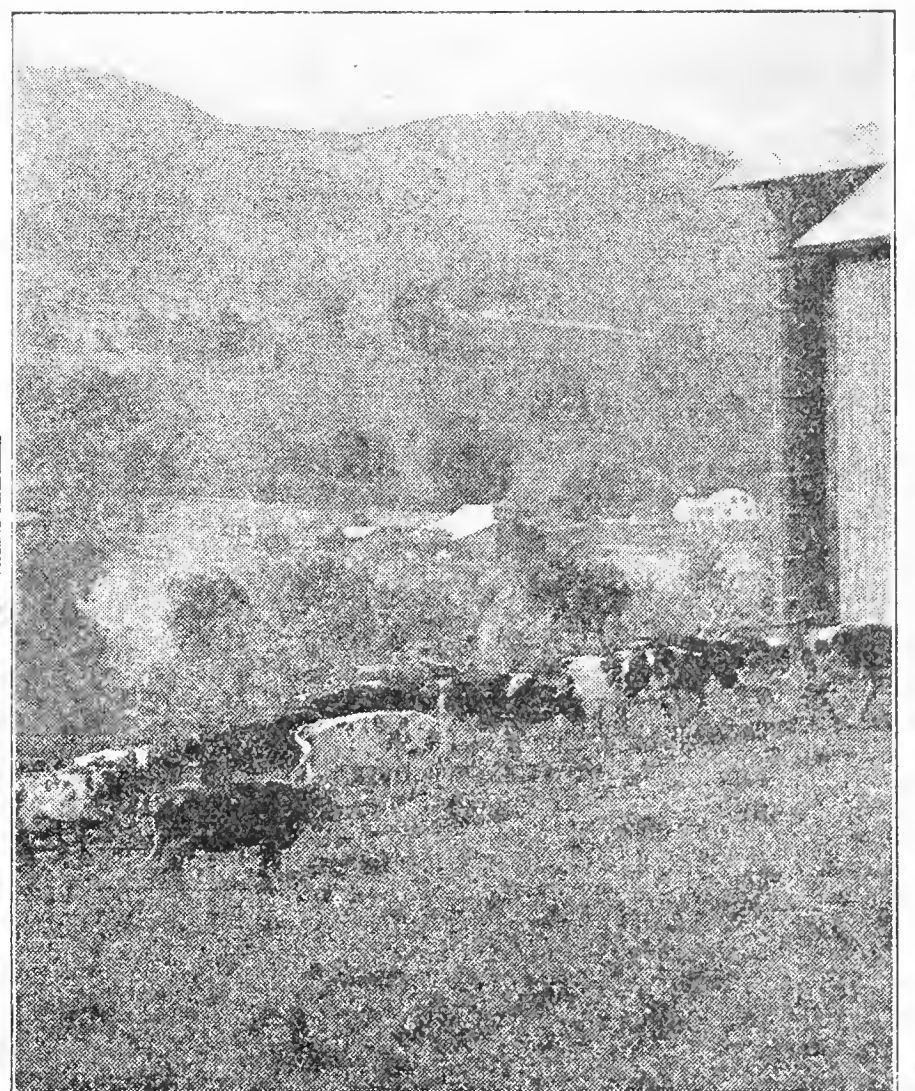
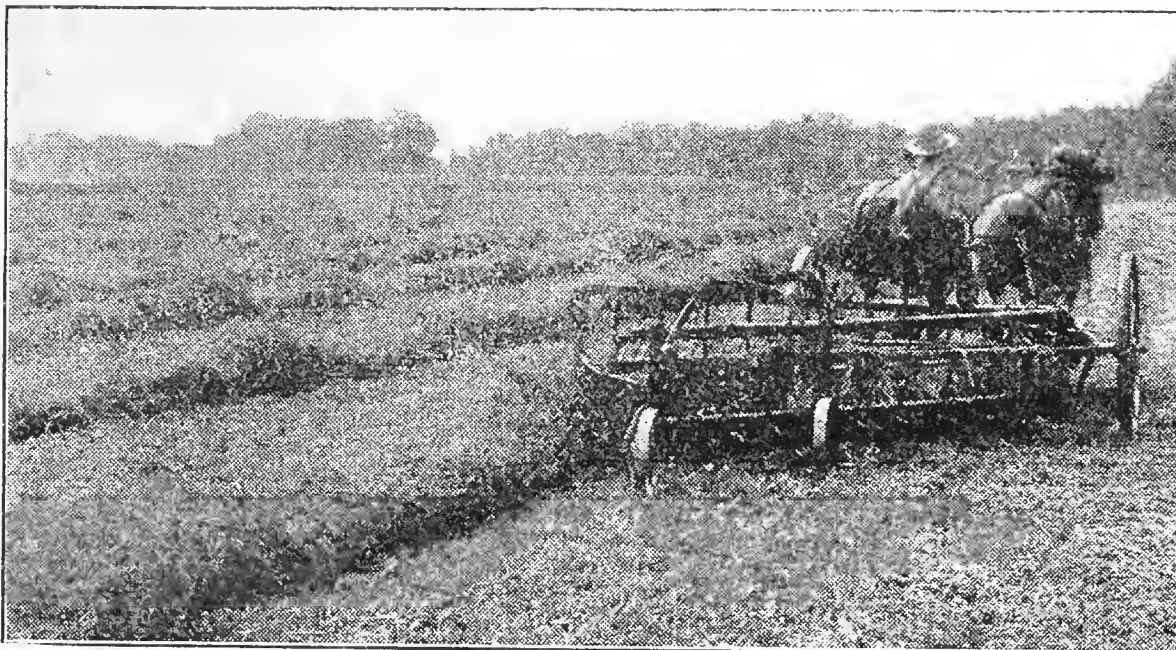
Another reason why I am specially interested in the Hill Farmer is that he is the under-dog in our economic struggle and, therefore, my sympathies go out to him. In spite of the depressed agricultural prices and what is sometimes called the desperate plight of the farmer, there is no real danger of the abandonment of the better agricultural lands of the state. At the very worst there is a secure future for the fertile farms that lie in the valleys beside the concrete roads. Men, even on the best farms, are not getting rich and many of them are having a hard struggle to pay the taxes and the hired man and keep their families according to the standards they would like to maintain. Nevertheless, these valley farms are still a long way from actual abandonment. Even if their present occupants grow

weary of the struggle there are always other men waiting to try their agricultural luck on these good lands. But with the undesirable lands of our State—the Hill Country and the infertile level lands—it is an entirely different story. There farm abandonment has been actively going on for more than fifty years. It has gone far and there are no indications that we even approach the end of the movement.

It is impossible to make even an estimate of how much of our state is non-agricultural or marginal land that must ultimately pass out of use. To begin with there is our big Adirondack region which has always been recognized as almost without agricultural possibilities. Such scanty areas of fairly level land as may be found are boulder strewn or very sandy and never designed to be turned upside down by the plow. All around the foothills of this region hardy settlers who had more faith and courage than sound agricultural judgment have been trying to establish homes and after a time have retreated broken and

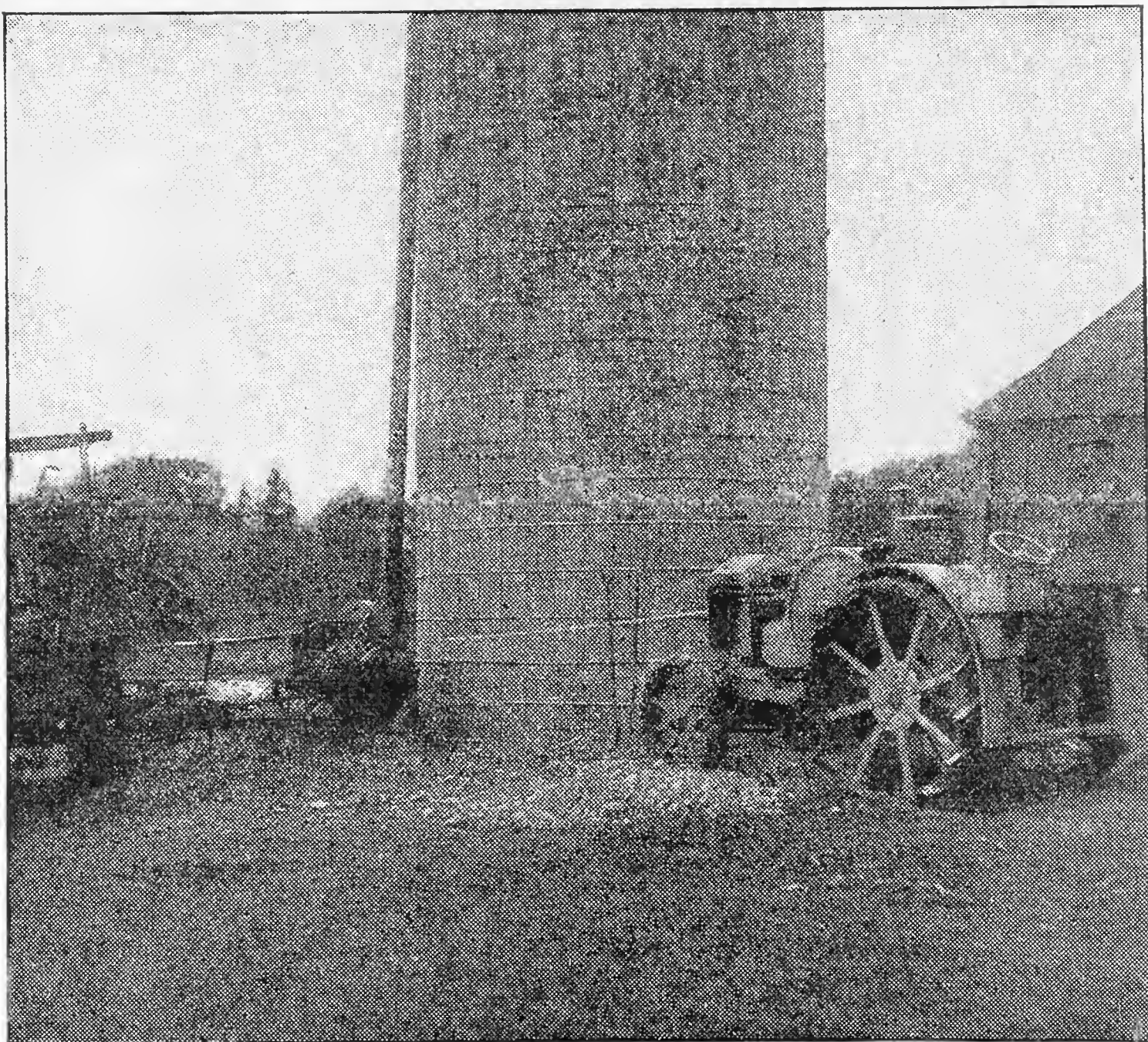
(Continued on Page 14)

*There are good farms and good farmers on thousands of level acres and in hundreds of fertile valleys. There are also good men and true on the hill farms where nature has less bountifully endowed the soil with the elements that make plants grow.*





*Socony Special Gasoline plus Ethyl gives this tractor a steady flow of even power, thus making the cutter run evenly. Lubricated with Socony De-Waxed Motor Oil, the tractor engine runs smoothly with a minimum of wear.*



# SOCONY

## speeds up **SILO FILLING**

**S**ILAGE should be cut before the first frost hits. This month Socony Special Gasoline plus Ethyl and Socony De-Waxed Motor Oil can help you speed up your silo filling by charging your tractor motor with this powerful fuel and effective lubricant. You'll find Socony Special and Socony De-Waxed Motor Oil economical, too.

Some other Socony products made especially for New York and New England farmers are:

*Socony Lubricote (Household) Oil*, made for farm and household requirements where a light oil is needed. It is useful for lubricating lawn mowers, guns, and all kinds of light machinery.

*Socony Kerosene*, a high-quality burning fuel. It is made especially for lamps, oil stoves and farm lanterns.

*Socony Parowax*, a fine grade of refined paraffin wax for sealing jams, jellies, canned fruits, etc. It is odorless, tasteless, and absolutely pure.

Socony also makes many other products which you will find useful on your farm. These include: Leather Dressing . . . Mica Axle Grease . . . Socony Disinfectant . . . Tree Spraying Oils . . . Socony Auto Radiator Cleaner . . . Socony Turex Oil (for Diesel and Oil Engines) . . . Socony Herd Oil . . . Socony Banner Gasoline.

# SOCONY

Petroleum Products for the Farm

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK



# Seen and Heard at the State Fair

## All the Old Attractions Were There---and Many That Were New

GOING to the Fair by proxy is not entirely satisfactory, but it is always interesting to know what of interest other folks find when they go. One of my friends asked me what I would recommend for her to see in the short hours which she could spend at the Fair



Mrs. Grace Huckett

so I told her what I thought would be of particular interest. Since she was a woman, naturally I suggested the exhibits of women's work and others which would apply to the home and to home-making. In the Home Bureau booths, each county had chosen a project which was under way in the county and displayed its salient features. One of the new and interesting methods used by the counties in this display, is the demonstration staged two or three times daily in connection with the project.

St. Lawrence County, which carried off the first prize, chose for its subject dishwashing. The booth kitchen was really the background for the demonstration and explanations were given by the two county women who explained as they went through the process of dishwashing, why each step was taken. The placard on the wall emphasized the fact that the project stresses attractive furnishings in the kitchen so that work will be enjoyable, the convenient height and arrangement of equipment, plenty of hot water, and careful rinsing to prevent the spread of harmful bacteria.

Suffolk County, with its first attempt at exhibiting at the State Fair, took second place, scoring only .2 of a point lower than St. Lawrence County. The subject which they chose was

a booth at a community fair, showing block-printed articles which local women make to sell at their community fairs. For these articles the most inexpensive materials were used such as feed and flour bags, cotton crepes, and other cheap cotton materials. The blocks constitute a problem in designing and are made by hand by the women themselves who plan all colors and

(Continued on Page 5)

\* \* \* \* \*

### From the Masculine Point of View

THERE was something at the New York State Fair to interest everyone. The man who wanted to add to his knowledge could have spent several days in studying the products shown and watching the judging. The men and women in charge of exhibits, whether from institutions such as the State College, State Experiment Station, and State Health Department, or from commercial firms, were anxious to explain everything. It was a great place to get ideas. The Conservation Dept. exhibit stressed the necessity for reforestation. The College and Experiment Station, among other things, emphasized the importance of high-producing cows and good seed, and always, in addition to what the eye saw and the ear heard, were booklets and bulletins to be taken home and read later.



H. L. Cosline

Neither should we forget the fine speaking program provided. Senator Robert Wagner spoke Labor Day. On Tuesday there were talks by Edward O'Neal, President of the A. F. B. F.,

and Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, Director of the College of Home Economics. Wednesday was Grange Day with State Master Fred J. Freestone presiding, and talks by Berne A. Pyrke, Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets and Charles Gardiner, High Priest of Demeter; while on Thursday, at 11:00 A. M., the Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor of New York State, made his address which is looked forward to as an annual event.

If amusement was the prime object of attendance the visitor did not go away disappointed. There was the usual midway. However, it seemed not to be as popular as in years past, perhaps because there were so many other things to see. The horse lover could have spent the entire afternoon in the grandstand, and in the evening there was a tip-top rodeo with cowboys riding steers and bucking bronchos, and exhibiting their skill with lassoes.

### Electricity for Farms

I tried to get at least a glimpse of all these activities. More particularly, though, I was interested in seeing what is new in agriculture as shown by the exhibits. Ventilation systems depending on temperature alone are a big improvement over nothing, and work pretty well when conditions are favorable. However, during a damp cloudy spell they have their drawbacks. Now, we have systems put out by several companies where fresh air is drawn into the building by means of an electrically operated fan. Some of them have thermostats attached so that the fan is automatically turned off and on when the air gets too warm or too cold. Then, too, there were milk coolers and an electrically operated insect killer which, the circular says, costs less than 1c an hour to operate. Another sign

(Continued on Page 6)

## Will the "Spud" Come Back ?

### A Heavy Potato Crop This Year Makes Market Analysis Difficult

DESPITE a less than normal crop last year, prices for potatoes were unsatisfactory to the growers. What the situation will be this year, with a heavy increase in yield already estimated, depends a great deal upon whether people, who in the past few years have been leaving potatoes out of the diet, will return to the old standby, the lowly spud.

According to the August 1 report of the United States Department of Agriculture, the commercial crop of potatoes is estimated at over 370,000,000 bushels, which is an increase of about 27,000,000 bushels over last year, although still slightly under the five-year average of 1925 to 1929. Nobody can tell what will happen in the next few months. An increased demand for potatoes may absorb the supply. A situation similar to last year when a light crop went begging may arise, and growers will be faced with a problem of disposing their crop at any price. On the other hand, unseasonable weather and blight may cut the yield so much that a reduced supply will cause a consequent raise in price.

In order to get a picture of just what the potato situation is this year, and just what the New York State grower faces, let us take a look at the accompanying table and see where the greatest increase in yield is coming from. First, it is evident that there will be an over-supply of potatoes in the Eastern States, competing directly with New York, Maine and Pennsylvania now show an 8,000,000 bushel increase over last year. This means that New York, with a nearly normal crop, although still 2,500,000 bushels over last year, must market her spuds under rather unfavorable conditions. Maine potatoes go into the New England and New York markets and are pushing farther westward every year.

Now, let us look at the production in the Middle West. Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota

are the States that are looming large in the eyes of the New York State potato growers this year. These three States have a combined increase of nearly 19,000,000 bushels over last year. This places New York in a position where, faced with a heavy crop on the East and a heavy crop on the West, her crop must be marketed in the cities of the South. Pittsburgh and Philadelphia have always been markets for New York potatoes, but last year more Maine stock was shipped into Philadelphia than ever before, and this year unless something unusual occurs, a great many Middle Western potatoes will find their way into the Cleveland and Pittsburgh markets.

### Estimated Production of Potatoes in "Surplus" States as of Aug. 1, 1931, With Comparison for 1930 and the Five-Year Period 1925-1929

(Figures in thousands of bushels)

State	Average production 1925-1929	Revised 1930	Estimated production August 1		
Maine	39,574	46,060	48,720	gain	2,660
Vermont	2,852	3,000	2,465	loss	535
New York	27,614	23,780	26,216	gain	2,536
Pennsylvania	26,228	18,711	24,125	gain	5,414
Michigan	26,588	13,688	22,500	gain	8,812
Wisconsin	25,380	18,056	21,440	gain	3,384
Minnesota	31,202	21,350	27,552	gain	6,202
N. Dakota	9,805	7,345	8,450	gain	1,115
S. Dakota	4,923	3,074	2,345	loss	729
Nebraska	7,907	9,900	8,125	loss	1,775
Colorado	12,824	15,400	10,600	loss	4,800
Wyoming	1,862	3,000	2,250	loss	750
Montana	3,570	1,824	1,885	gain	61
Idaho	18,348	26,910	25,050	loss	2,860
Utah	2,895	2,700	2,000	loss	700
Nevada	736	525	300	loss	225
California	5,939	5,775	5,476	loss	299
Oregon	4,984	5,400	5,735	loss	25
Washington	10,192	8,580	7,176	loss	1,404
U. S.	380,502	343,236	370,580	gain	27,344

But now, let us look on the encouraging side of the question. The Far West has a considerably smaller crop than last year. Idaho, Colorado, and Washington have 9,000,000 bushels less than last year's bumper crop. Accordingly, competition from these States should be considerably less than last year when Idaho baking potatoes were material factors in the market.

Just to summarize the situation, it is evident that while the short crop in the Far West will undoubtedly reduce competition from that quarter, there is little chance of this section absorbing all of the Middle West over-supply. This would indicate that the heavy supplies from the central and eastern states will be thrown on our large eastern markets the coming season.

### Demand May Improve

Now let us take a look at the demand side of the picture. During the past five years, the average supply of potatoes in the United States has been about 380,000,000 bushels or, nearly three and one-fourths bushels per capita. Taking this figure as a normal requirement, it is evident that this year's crop is still slightly less than average.

The business depression will undoubtedly affect the market somewhat. Just how is a question. There is a possibility that people who have become accustomed to substituting fruits and other vegetables for potatoes may this year use more of the less expensive spuds. The city housewife is faced this year with the problem of making her pennies go as far as possible, as are we all, and it seems likely that she will again discover that potatoes offer one of the cheapest forms of food. This may bring about an increased demand.

Despite early indications of a small crop of sweet potatoes, the conditions on August 1 show

(Continued on Page 5)



## Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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### Should "Dipped" Milk Be Banned?

**D**URING the first days of September, the New York *World-Telegram* purchased 58 pints of loose milk, that is, dipped milk, not sold in bottles, from various stores in the Metropolitan district. The newspaper caused these samples to be analyzed in a laboratory, and it was found that 43 per cent of them showed evidence of adulteration. Some were short in butterfat, some in the required amount of milk solids, and a large number contained more bacteria than are permissible under the Health Code.

The newspaper played the matter up in a sensational way, with the result that the Health Department took it up and appointed a committee to make an investigation and to see whether or not it was practical to eliminate all dipped milk so that none could be sold except in bottles.

We have no patience with the periodical attempt of New York City papers to make sensational and insincere issues of the milk situation. Almost always such unfavorable publicity results in reduced consumption and injury to both consumers and producers.

In spite of this, however, the elimination of loose milk in the markets of New York City, would probably be a good thing, if it were not done hastily, so that time enough would be allowed to make the necessary adjustments.

Nearly half of the fluid milk is sold in loose form. It is usually delivered in 40-quart cans, and is clean and wholesome when it reaches the retail store. After that there is plenty of opportunity for contamination. The consumer brings his own container and the groceryman dips the milk out of the can with a dipper that may or may not have been washed in a long time.

There is more than a sanitary code involved, also. It is with this loose or dipped milk that most of the trouble over cut prices is involved. It is much easier to maintain a standard price for bottled milk. For example, at the present time the regular and legitimate price for loose milk in the City is about 11 cents, but it can be bought for as low as 8 cents.

It is this kind of milk, also, which is most likely to be handled by irresponsible dealers who steal one another's trade, cut prices, bootleg milk, and in other ways upset the market. It is easier

also to fix responsibility for bottled milk because the dealer's name is on the bottle.

Eliminating milk sold in this form would go quite a way toward correcting many of the present market evils. But it should be emphasized that any change to selling all milk in bottles should be made slowly. The dipped milk is sometimes called the "poor man's milk," because it is some cheaper, and a quick change would undoubtedly result in decreased consumption.

It is thought, however, that if time enough were allowed, bottled milk could be sold from the stores for 12 or 13 cents a quart, when the retail price of bottled milk delivered at homes is 15 cents. This lower price of bottled milk from the stores would be made possible because the bottling facilities already established would have a larger volume, thereby reducing the cost per unit.

### This Fair Was Worth Seeing

**I**F one had to choose the most valuable and most interesting feature of all the good exhibits and projects of the New York State Fair, it would unquestionably be the work with the boys and girls. No one could visit the splendid new building, see the well organized activities of the young people, their great enthusiasm, and their rather astonishing exhibits of agricultural and home products, without coming away with new faith in the future of American agriculture. "Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it."

It seems to us in visiting the Fair year after year that each exhibition, particularly in recent years, is a little better than the former ones. We believe that Commissioner Pyrke of the Department of Agriculture and Markets, Director Ackerman, who has the work of the Fair directly in charge, and the Advisory Commission for the New York State Fair, are doing a real job in preventing this great State exhibition from becoming too urbanized and in adding each year more and more exhibits and amusements that relate directly to the farm and farm affairs.

If this policy is continued, the State Fair will live and grow. If it degenerates into midways and mere citified entertainment, then it will go the way of thousands of other fairs that have failed in the last quarter century.

Commendable progress has been made at the State Fair in properly labeling exhibits, so that they mean something to the average visitor, but much still needs to be done to utilize to a further extent the educational value of these exhibits.

Judging of all exhibits, whether in the stock barns or in the vegetable and fruit halls, is largely a wasted opportunity, because no one knows the "Whys and wherefores" of the judging. We maintain that the educational value of all fairs could be doubled if all of the judging was made in the form of demonstrations, with the leading judge of every exhibit explaining and pointing out to all of those interested the reasons for his judgments. To be sure, this would take time, but what is an exhibit for if not to emphasize the ideals of crop and animal production?

### The Barnum Dinner

**S**PEAKING at the dinner given during State Fair Week by Jerome D. Barnum, publisher of the Syracuse Post-Standard, Governor Roosevelt said that this annual gathering of leading farm and businessmen of the State is the outstanding event of its kind during the entire year. Mr. Barnum is to be highly commended in maintaining this opportunity for prominent farmers and business men to come together each year to hear outstanding speakers and thinkers on farm problems.

Always on these occasions there is much said to make men think, and as was expressed several times at this dinner the other night, much sane thought is necessary at this particular time.

Maurice C. Burritt, Master Farmer, member of the Public Service Commission, and Western New York Editor of *American Agriculturist*, acted as Toastmaster. He did a good job, as

Maurice always does in the many responsible tasks he is constantly called upon to perform.

Congressman Bertrand Snell, representing Northern New York in Congress, and Chairman of the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives, outlined some of the great outstanding problems which Congress must handle during its coming session. In closing his address, Congressman Snell said that one of the chief difficulties in America is that the average person takes his duties as a citizen too lightly.

The second speaker, Dr. George F. Warren of Cornell, is, in our opinion, just about the sanest, most clear-thinking economist in our American public life today. He said that our economic ills are not an "Act of Providence" any more than typhoid fever is an "Act of Providence." We are fully responsible for our own troubles, and "these troubles cannot be cured," said Dr. Warren, "by panaceas or by quack remedies any more than typhoid fever can be so cured."

"We must get at the fundamentals," said the speaker, "go back to the causes, and over-production is not a cause of our present trouble. As a matter of fact, for two years world production of commodities is the lowest it has been in a long time. Our real trouble is the dishonest dollar, the lack of stabilized currency and dependence upon the gold dollar, which is at present the case all over the world."

"There is a great panic demand for gold, with the result that neither nations nor individuals can pay their debts. Solve our money situation by stabilizing it, and we will prevent future upsets like that which we are now going through."

Ed. O'Neil, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, gave a very interesting talk, interlined with an appeal to American farmers for cooperation.

Mr. Gardner, Editor of the *National Grange Monthly*, said that we must stop chasing false gods and get back to some of the fundamental, simple principles practiced by our fathers.

Governor Roosevelt, in referring to Dr. Warren's address, said that we must not only stabilize money but must also stabilize our minds. He emphasized the need of a "pay-as-you-go" policy, with governments as well as with individuals, and stated that the only exception to this policy was in the acquisition of land for the benefit of the future, and for public utilities like toll bridges that bring in a regular income.

"It is unfair," said the Governor, "to saddle our children with debts for present-day needs from which we receive the benefit."

### Eastman's Chestnut

**T**HE other night at a dinner in Ithaca several ladies and gentlemen sat around one of the tables and began to tell stories. If one could remember all of the good stories that he heard he would have something to laugh about all of the time. But I only remember one out of the bunch of good ones given at this dinner and this one was told by the genial Secretary of Agriculture of New Jersey, William B. Duryee. He told it better than I can, but here is the gist of it:

A poor man in a church congregation dropped a little note when the collection box was passed, stating that he was very poor but he had faith to believe that when the Lord realized his plight he would give him \$50. When the collection was counted the minister read the note and called a meeting of the elders immediately after church to consider the request.

"Such faith," said the pastor, "should certainly be rewarded."

So the next Sunday he passed on the request to the congregation and asked them for a special contribution. When this was counted there was \$43.75, which was later given to the poor man by the pastor. On the following Sunday there was still another note in the collection box by the same man which read:

"Dear Lord: I received the money in answer to my request for \$50. but it was \$7.25 short. The next time please don't send it by no minister!"



# "Barnyard Golf" Title Goes to Ulster

## Chester Albertson of Marlboro Wins Qualifying Round and Finals

By D. D. COTTRELL

Secretary, National Horse shoe Pitchers Association

THIRTY EIGHT counties signified their intentions to send a contestant to the American Agriculturist—Farm Bureau—State Fair Horseshoe Pitching Tournament, which began on the State Fair grounds Tuesday, September 8. The contestants from twenty seven counties came to take part in the qualifying round by pitching fifty shoes. The result is shown in the table printed herewith.

Elmer J. Eckenrode, Wellsville, Allegany County; Arthur Ballard, South Dayton, Cattaraugus County; C. C. Martin, Greene County; E. G. Van Alstyne, Watertown, Jefferson County; Dan Harvey, Cooperstown, Otsego County; Glenn Cain, Schoharie, Schoharie County; Robert Steven, Penn Yan, Yates County did not appear to hold up the banner of their respective counties. James Carrow, Chazy, Clinton County was called back home before the tournament began and Ray Buck, Mexico, Oswego County found it impossible to stay for the meet. Whether the "repression" as Andy says, had anything to do with the reason these absentees were not present, the writer does not know.

After the shoes of each contestant were measured to see if the opening between the calks was more than three and one-half inches, the qualifying round began about ten thirty Tuesday morning and was finished about noon. The score of 101 points, 27 ringers, 9 double ringers made by Chester Albertson was a higher number of points and ringers than ever has been made before in tournaments held at the State Fair in pitching fifty shoes for qualifying.

When the qualifying round was finished it was found that four men, Mohn, Falkey, Dowdle and Judd, were tied for fifteenth place. To break the tie each man pitched fifty more shoes resulting in their winning the places shown in the table.

Wednesday about 4:30 a new amateur champion horseshoe pitcher won his laurels as the eighth annual tournament came to a close. Chester Albertson, Marlboro, Ulster County was the successful man, winning all his games in the finals with a percentage of ringers .461. He received the championship gold medal and \$50. Second place and \$40 prize was won by Murray Beardsley, Trumansburg; third place, John Peters, Elmira, Chemung County, \$30 prize; fourth place, Foster Bult, Palmyra, Wayne County, \$20 prize; fifth place, Kenneth Johnson, Jamestown, Chautauqua County, \$10 prize; sixth place, Fay Ackerman, Constableville, Lewis County, \$5 prize and seventh place, R. Ingraham, Norwich, Chenango County, \$5 prize.

A more detailed story of the game with records of each man in the preliminaries and finals will be published in next week's American Agriculturist.

an adequate amount of food, exercising daily, and a proper understanding of calories. A dinner-table with cardboard dummy figures of Mrs. Stout and Mrs. Thin showed of what dinner for each of these individuals would properly be comprised.

Ontario County showed the attrac-

grasses, some of which had been dyed to emphasize the color scheme, offered another emphatic color note when displayed in a charming vase on the desk.

Oneida County's booth with child development as its theme showed a child's playground with the sort of toys which develop constructive ideas of childhood

a dining room, and one a well-known parlor.

Over in the exhibits of the College of Agriculture was a feature which attracted much discussion and interest. This showed home grounds with a beautiful lawn with actual grass growing on it and with shrubbery and flowers grouped so as to give the best possible effect. To make this of more practical value, each shrub was tagged with its name so that the visitor might know exactly what to call for when he wished to do any planning.

The Rural Engineering Department of the College of Agriculture had a small model house with properly chosen electrical equipment, including electric range, fan, refrigerator, lamps, toaster, radio, grandfather clock, vacuum cleaner, iron and ironer.

In the Geneva Experiment Station booth, the insect exhibit attracted particular attention of women because of the pond life which was collected there. Snails, back swimmers, and other ordinary water-loving creatures which could be obtained from almost any pond kept crowds interested in their antics. The owner of a pond or lily pool could get many ideas from this exhibit.

Any woman thrilled to the sight of the 4-H boys and girls club band as it paraded through the drive of the Fair grounds before the main speakers of the afternoon. This band, under the supervision of County Club Leader Harry Case of Chenango County, was most attractive in its uniforms of white with colorful caps and capes of bright green and scarlet. This was a distinctly new feature of the Fair. The boys and girls building housing the activities is one of the outstanding educational features of the New York State Fair, this being its second year of occupancy. In our boys and girls page next week we shall have more space to devote to the details of their activities at the Fair.

—MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT.

## Will the "Spud" Come Back!

(Continued from Page 3)

about an average supply, about 18,000,000 bushels larger than last year. The 1931 rice crop is normal but there is a considerable increase in the estimated crop of beans. Crops of oats, barley, and rye however, are considerably under last year and under the five year average, which will partially offset the increase in the production of wheat. The corn crop is about normal.

Due to the high tariff on potatoes, and the present low prices, there will probably be no serious competition from the Canadian potato crop.

Any prediction at this time of year and with the present figures would be out of the question. Long Island, with one of the largest estimated crops in years before digging was done, has had her estimate cut nearly in half since the harvest began, although the quality of her potatoes has been good. New Jersey potatoes, just beginning to become an important factor on the market, show indications that their estimate will be cut somewhat. Fields that looked as if they would produce abnormally large crops a month ago, are now yielding only about average or less than average. Hot weather has also affected the quality. Blight conditions in fields of late potatoes would naturally hurt the estimate that we now have. The hot, dry weather of the past month may have affected the estimates in the Middle West.

One man's guess is as good as another as to what the prices will be this fall. No. 1 potatoes can now be bought in the metropolitan area for twenty-five cents a peck. Even with a revised estimate, there will probably be no shortage of potatoes in the eastern states. With present business conditions only quality U. S. No. 1 potatoes and feeding seconds and culls to livestock will not only improve the demand but should return more money to the grower this year.

## Results of Qualifying Round—Each Player Pitched 50 Shoes

Place	Name	Address	County	P.	R.	D.R.	P.C.
1.	Chester Albertson	Marlboro	Ulster	101	27	9	.540
2.	Ernest Bowen	Oakfield	Genesee	89	22	3	.440
3.	Clark Drake	Warsaw	Wyoming	84	23	4	.460
4.	Foster Bult	Palmyra	Wayne	82	20	4	.400
5.	John Peters	Elmira	Chemung	82	17	2	.340
6.	Fay Ackerman	Constableville	Lewis	81	19	3	.380
7.	Murray Beardsley	Trumansburg	Tompkins	80	22	4	.440
8.	R. Ingraham	Norwich	Chenango	80	13	3	.260
9.	Kenneth Johnson	Jamestown	Chautauqua	77	17	2	.340
10.	Duncan Brew	Caledonia	Livingston	71	14	2	.280
11.	John Kanzlarich	Rome	Oneida	70	16	2	.320
12.	Carroll Fleetham	Depyster Corners	St. Lawrence	68	15	2	.300
13.	Edgar Z. Wells	Albion	Orleans	63	9	0	.180
14.	Bert Cornell	Auburn	Cayuga	62	14	3	.280
15.	Luther Falkey	Phelps	Ontario	59	12	0	.240
	(Second 50 shoes because of tie)			64	16	2	.320
16.	Chester Judd	Kenwood	Madison	59	10	2	.200
	(Second 50 shoes because of tie)			63	15	4	.300
17.	Walter Dowdle	Hammondsport	Steuben	59	9	1	.180
	(Second 50 shoes because of tie)			62	10	0	.200
18.	Frank Mohn	Barker	Niagara	59	15	3	.300
	(Second 50 shoes because of tie)			55	11	1	.220
19.	John Stafford	Treadwell	Delaware	58	11	6	.220
20.	Edward Witlrey	Skaneateles	Onondaga	57	9	1	.180
21.	Fred Ludwig, Sr.	Wantagh	Nassau	57	7	1	.140
22.	Stephen Taraza	Ravena	Herkimer	56	12	0	.240
23.	Gordon Lindsey		Albany	54	11	0	.220
24.	A. Merriweather	Rhinebeck	Dutchess	54	10	0	.200
25.	Lawrence Ellis	West Falls	Erie	52	15	3	.300
26.	H. T. Warren	Water Mill	Suffolk	47	9	2	.180
27.	B. S. Putnam	Johnstown	Fulton	35	2	0	.040

tive subject of children's clothing. The idea in this booth was not only attractive garments for children but healthful and serviceable as well. Gingham, Prints, cotton crepes, and other washable materials were trimmed with the simple decorative smocking in contrasting colors, and pretty bias folds fag-goted together in fascinating yokes, sleeve bindings, etc.

Orleans County showed how flowers may be used in the home as a real decorative feature. Glass shelving, across double windows, with flower pots and glass bottles of attractive shapes made a charming center of interest in their demonstration living room. Ordinary marigolds which any home gardener can grow were grouped delightfully in a simple pottery bowl on the small table at the side, dried

through what they call "do-with" materials. Boxes of various sizes for building, sand-box, play-platform, slides, all with smooth finish and attractive color made a charming place for children to spend their waking hours.

The women's display of fine and domestic arts always had interested groups examining them. Hand painted china, antiques, needlework, bedroom and table linens, dress accessories, quilts, bed spreads, each in its own class was well represented. Some of the exhibitors made a very interesting arrangement for their antiques by grouping them in rooms which adhered to the period idea very closely. For instance, there was a room made up of mid-victorian furnishings, while another was colonial in its idea. One was

## Seen and Heard at the State Fair

(Continued from Page 3)

designs. A demonstration of the whole block-printing process was given by a county woman. The objects made were scarfs, mats, pads, bags, and even simple dresses.

Onondaga County with its community market exhibit won third prize. A glass-enclosed show case was filled with most delectable and attractive baked goods, cakes, breads, rolls, and muffins, while shallow shelves and bins contained canned vegetables and fruits, pickles in fancy packs, fresh fruits and vegetables. The emphasis was placed on attractive arrangement and sanitary handling. Any exposed food was covered tightly with tough transparent tissue which covered the products, and yet made it possible to see the articles underneath. The color idea was not omitted, since some of the cake icings were delicately tinted and the natural color of the vegetables and fruits strengthened the color effect.

Madison County told how to control the weight by studying weight, eating



It's discouraging business to throw a ringer and have your opponent drop another on top of it, but it happened time after time at the State Fair tournament.



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**A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk**

Crop Outlook Generally Good.

By M. C. BURRITT

IF one were to characterize 1931 as a farm year in Western New York he could perhaps best do it by saying that it was a year of excellent crops and very low prices. While there are of course exceptions, in general it has been many years since average crop conditions were so good. And one would have to go back thirty years and more to find such disastrously low prices. In spite of good crop yields farm incomes in this area will be low and the coming winter a hard one. But farmers who have seen anything of unemployment conditions in the cities are thankful to be living on farms with good shelter and plenty to eat.



In this immediate vicinity and all along Lake Ontario the fruit crop is of first importance. The corn will be the largest since 1926 but not too good in quality. Owing to frequent rains scab is prevalent, poorly sprayed orchards being very bad. Aphis injury is quite common, as are insect injuries of all kinds. In addition there is a good deal of injury from burning, most of which may be due to spraying but much of which is present everywhere. The result of all this is that only the most carefully sprayed crops are clean and the pack of A grade fruit will not be in the usual proportion to the total crop.

Apple Prices Unsatisfactory

Apple prices, so far as there are any, are very unsatisfactory. The Duchess crop has mostly wasted. A very few were shipped selling at about 50 cents per bushel packed, for A grade. This would net above cash outlay about 20 cents. The canning factories have used very few. The local Rochester market has taken a limited amount at from 25 to 60 cents per bushel for good quality. Twenty Ounce, A grade, pickled green have been netting about 75 cents per bushel f. o. b., shipping point. Very few sales have been made and it is apparent that there will be little cash buying in advance. Neither canning factories nor dryhouses are opening up to take the early varieties and the prices talked of for later varieties are ridiculously low. Roadside stands appear to be doing a good business but at prices much below last year's level.

Field Crops Fine

Feeding crops have been excellent. Wheat must have averaged 25 to 30 bushels per acre and many fields yielded from 40 to 50 bushels per acre. Oats and barley also turned out well although straw was rather better than grain. The hay yield was never better and barns are full to their roofs. I have never had such alfalfa yields—three good cuttings have all yielded well, and fine quality too. There will be abundant and relatively cheap feed for live stock this winter. Corn also looks well. Silo filling is just beginning.

It is a pleasure to look at the fine fields of beans this season. Not in many years have I seen the ground so completely covered with vines. They should yield well. Potatoes do not promise quite so well. The stands are not so good and the vines do not appear to have made as luxuriant growth as other crops. Perhaps it has been too hot. The potato price too, is low—50 to 60 cents per bushel at the farm.

Cabbage looks very well although the stands are not good in all fields. The yields should be pretty good, however, thanks to frequent good rains. Although full information is lacking, New York appears to have a better crop than most late states and the price outlook would seem to be somewhat better than some other crops.

But early domestic cabbage which started off at 15 dollars per ton soon dropped to 10 dollars and then to 8 and 7 dollars where it has been selling during the past week, with New York loadings up to 40 cars daily. Danish is not yet ready but will be soon.

Crops contracted to canners seem to promise best returns this season which has been a good growing one. Prices are fixed on these crops. They are more and more being sold on grade which is generally good. Peas and string beans had done fairly well. Tomato harvest is in full swing now. Unless the factories get too much and shut down early or throw too much out of grade these crops should give a fair return. Cucumbers started out well but prices are discouraging now.

Peach growers are wondering whether it will pay to store this crop. Apparently the cash market will be very limited and in some cases it may not pay to harvest the crop. Bartlett pears sold for a cent to a cent and a quarter per pound. Many have been stored. Plums have not brought much below usual prices in local markets.

The so-called depression and inability to buy freely because of unemployment are probably chiefly responsible for present low prices. But the high cost of distribution including transportation, handling and sale, which our present system calls for, and which is about the only group of costs which hasn't come down, has also contributed its share. Certainly all is not well in a land where people are in want for food in some places while thousands of tons of it waste in places not far away because those who grow it cannot afford to harvest, pack, and ship it. Transportation agencies that think to increase their incomes by increasing their rates would do well to think again in such circumstances.—Hilton,

Seen and Heard at the State Fair  
—From the Masculine Point of View

(Continued from Page 3)

Informed all who passed by that based on the cost of pumping water with electricity, a man could pump it by hand and earn for himself about 2c an hour.

Machinery Drew Crowds

There was something new in machinery, perhaps not radically new, but new as compared with things in past years. For some time there has been a tendency toward combining farm implements where possible into one unit with a tractor. We have all seen mowing machines operated directly by the tractor, and cultivators built into the tractor rather than a separate implement hauled by it, but this year

for the first time I saw corn planters rigged up in this way. The corn planter can be taken off and other implements added with very little trouble.

Perhaps even more important than these is what I choose to call a new spirit at the State Fair. It is not new this year but is something that has been gradually developing. For example, those who have attended for years say that a higher percentage of the exhibits of fruit and farm produce come from men who are interested not so much in the prize money, but in the experience and information which they get in competing with their brother farmers, and if they lose, in learning where they fell short. Then they go back determined to grow stuff that will take the blue ribbon in the coming year.

Then there is an idea which has been gradually growing for a number of years, namely, that of group exhibits. Perhaps it started with the Farm and Home Bureau exhibits. At any rate, this feature has grown in popularity and now adjoining counties are paired together, each two counties illustrating some activity which they have been carrying on. No longer is the Farm Bureau booth a mere collection of farm produce. Instead it is a definite working out of an idea. For example, the Albany-Schenectady booth which won first prize, illustrated the essentials which go to make up a desirable roadside market.

Grange booths are another example of group exhibits. This year Cortland County ran away with the honors, the Cortlandville Grange taking first place and Homer Grange second. In the boys and girls building we found several booths decorated by juvenile granges. Among them Rutland took first honors and Baldwinsville second.

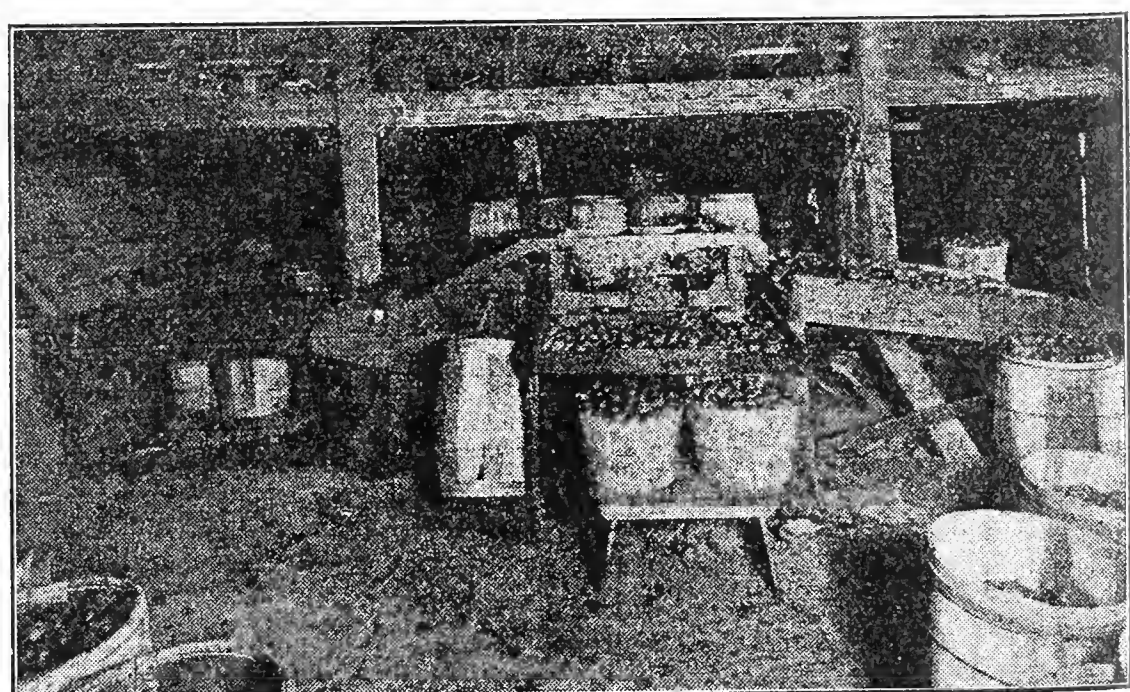
Still another example of this group idea was seen in the exhibits of a number of vegetable growers associations. The Geneva Growers took first prize on their exhibit of vegetables with Albany County a close second.

The New York State Fair is no longer a one-week show. More and more it has come to be the culmination of activities started weeks and months before, in all parts of the State. For example, we have the American Agriculturist - Farm Bureau Horseshoe Pitching tournament, results of which are given on Page 5. Similar activities include the State spelling bee, for grade pupils, the many judging contests for both agricultural vocational students and 4-H Club members, and the speaking contests for vocational students in agriculture.

This same new spirit is evidenced in the development of the Daniel Parish Witter agricultural museum, which has come to be one of the most popular features at the Fair. Here can be seen the agricultural implements of days gone by, not in glass cages, but in actual operation. Wool is spun into yarn, flax woven into cloth, baskets are made, shoes cobbled, and shingles shaved.

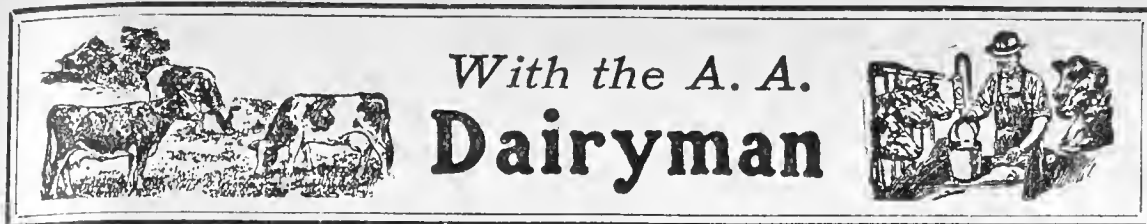
There was something at the New York State Fair to interest everyone. It is possible to go and be amused, but it is equally possible and much more profitable to take away a store of facts, ideas, and inspiration which you can draw on during the entire year.

—H. L. COSLINE.



An apple grader on a Hudson Valley fruit farm. Because of a big crop it is especially important this year to market only A grade fruit.





## A Junior Cow Testing Association

By FRED WICKERT,  
Teacher of Agriculture, Hamilton  
High School

IN September 1930, the Hamilton High School instituted a course in vocational Agriculture and it is the work of this department that is of present concern. It is making history for this Chenango Valley town, for at present there is being operated one of the largest cow-testing programs ever undertaken by any high school group in the country.

As New York is an important dairy state, Madison County is outstanding as a dairy section. This is particularly true of the area about the Hamilton village. According to a survey made during the summer of 1930 in the patronage area of the school, 98 per cent of the farms represented by the students in the agriculture course had dairies shipping fluid milk. The average dairy contained at that time 21.4 cows.

Since Peterboro, a neighboring village, was the cradle of Holstein cattle in America, it might be expected that the majority of the cows would be Holsteins and that is true. There are very few cows in the school area of any other breeds.

Some of the farms in the district are well known in Holstein circles. These include the herds of Hon. A. A. Hartshorn, E. J. Snitchler, W. A. Evans and William Lamb.

### A Program Was Laid Out

Early in the school year, it was decided that each boy was to undertake the testing of ten cows in the home herd. This was intended to be used as a device for getting the boys' interest aroused in a home project for the year as well as giving them training in farm accounting. The effects of the work after four months of operation however, have been far reaching.

Each boy takes a sample of milk from his cows twice a day on one day of the month. Every member of the department is expected to take samples on a specified day and may expect a call from the instructor either morning or night. The milk is weighed and sampled and in addition, the weights of the grain, hay, and silage fed are recorded. The samples are then brought to the school and tested by the individual and rechecked by the instructor for accuracy.

As previously mentioned, each boy had, at the beginning, but ten cows on test. When the parents realized how valuable this service was to them, and the interest grew among the boys, more and more cows were placed on test until at present there are nearly 300 animals whose fate hangs upon the records made this year.

Costs and returns are figured for each month and charted. Each boy can then compare for himself the difference between individual cows in his own herd and those in other herds. Nothing could be done to teach better feeding methods than these comparative figures. Needless to say, the work is bringing desired results.

That feeding practices have changed on the farms goes without saying. Many farmers who never thought much about "balanced rations at least cost" are asking for help in making up feeds which will enable them to produce more milk at less cost.

Examination of the records, too, reveals that certain low-fat, low-milk producing cows are now marked with an X in the blank space reserved for them. Many a cow that was thought to be "fair" has gone now to the block and many more are to follow.

The average test of the herds represented is gradually getting higher and the milk station managers are beginning to remark about the work of the high-school testing association.

In two instances, where the size of the home dairy was too small, the boys have included the cows of neighbors who have been willing to co-operate. These men are very enthusiastic because they are learning much concerning their own business. One of them remarked that he had saved easily two hundred dollars because of the testing program.

The greatest interest is being shown by the boys in raising quality stock. The merit of the purebred over the grade has been demonstrated. Today,

nearly every boy has one (and many more than one) purebred Holstein calf which he is growing as a foundation for a purebred Holstein dairy herd. They are not worrying about the depression. For them it is over and they see a good living ahead in agriculture.

### Time Between Freshening Dates

THE Journal of Agricultural Science gives some interesting information about the calving interval of dairy cows. They report that the highest total production over a period of years for cows producing about 3500 pounds of milk a year, will be secured with calving intervals of somewhat less than a year. On the other hand, for cows producing 6,000 pounds of milk or butter a year, it is better to have around 420 days between calving dates. According to this authority, intervals of less than 335 days are decidedly injurious to the cow.

## Don't let horses suffer . . . Reach for ABSORBINE

For 38 years farmers have relied on Absorbine, when strains and sprains threaten lameness. Brings quick relief to sore, swollen tendons and muscles. Aids healing of ugly gashes, sores. No blisters, no lost hair, no lay-ups. Famous for economy. \$2.50 a bottle—all druggists. W. F. Young, Inc., 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

GARGET<sup>nded</sup> or money refunded. 3 cow treatment \$3 prepaid. SWISS CO., B-2, Whitewater, Wis.

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Be sure to say you Saw it in  
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

# Bob Lee says:

prices have to get pretty low to keep me from making money on a farm. With my own feed and a Letz Mill, I can produce milk and meat at a mighty low figure



A HUNDRED thousand farmers, like Bob Lee, have found that a Letz Roughage Mill can help make farming profitable, even when prices are down! Here's why:

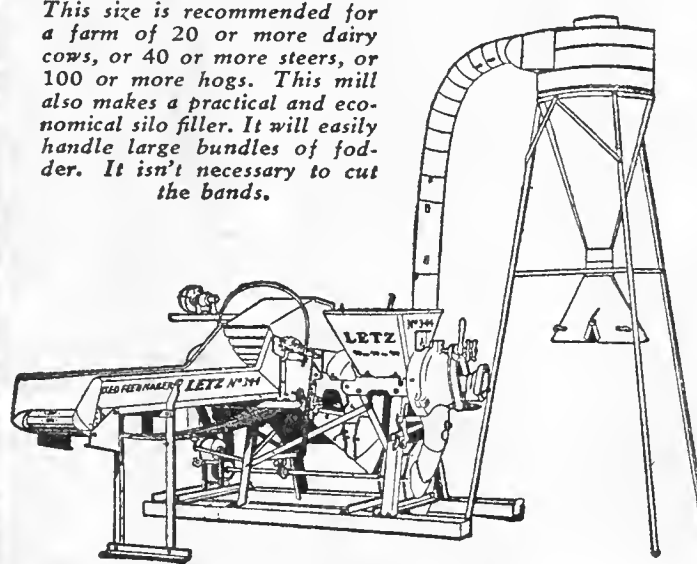
With the Letz Mill, they are able to turn home-grown grain and roughage into more palatable, more nutritious feed that stock clean up better. They produce milk and fatten stock almost entirely on what they raise. They are able to do it at low costs and make a profit in spite of low prices.

The Letz Mill makes all roughage (shock fodder, sheaf grain, hay, etc.), more palatable by cutting, recutting and grinding it—stalks, stems, leaves and all. It makes grain (oats, ear corn, snapped corn, barley, wheat, milo) more easily digestible by crushing and grinding it to just the right size for stock to clean up. And the Letz Mill mixes this roughage and grain and puts it in shape so that it can be handled easily and fed right in the troughs.

One man can easily operate the Letz Roughage Mill. This big capacity machine can be run with as low as 5 H.P. It will save much of the expense of buying extra feed and make feeding in bad weather easier, and do many other things that we don't have room enough to tell about here. But we

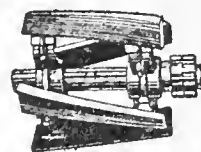
have a booklet that tells about the Letz Mill in detail. The coupon will bring it to you—free! Or, if you like, you can see a local Letz dealer. Letz Manufacturing Company, 984 East Road, Crown Point, Indiana.

Letz Roughage Mills are built in 4 sizes to meet the requirements of any size farm, from the largest to the smallest. Here is the Letz 344 with exhaust fan and feed collector. This size is recommended for a farm of 20 or more dairy cows, or 40 or more steers, or 100 or more hogs. This mill also makes a practical and economical silo filler. It will easily handle large bundles of fodder. It isn't necessary to cut the bands.



### ALL IN ONE MACHINE

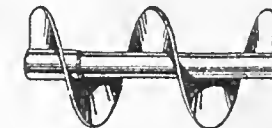
Cuts, grinds, mixes—does one at a time, any two at a time, or all three.



These sharp knives cut and recut roughage.



Burrs like this grind roughage and grain—crush and grind ear corn.



This worm thoroughly mixes roughage and grain.

### What a hundred thousand farmers say the Letz Roughage Mill will do

1. Increase the feeding value of home-grown crops a fourth to a half by recutting, grinding and mixing them into palatable rations.
2. Make home-grown feed go farther and save the expense of buying extra feed.
3. Enable a farmer to feed a fourth to a half more stock on the same number of acres.
4. Reduce the cost of producing milk and meat 25 to 50 per cent.
5. Cut the cost of farm work through fewer operations and less labor at feeding time.

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AMERICA'S LEADING FEED MILL

LETZ MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 984 East Road, Crown Point, Indiana

My name is \_\_\_\_\_

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I am now feeding \_\_\_\_\_ Dairy cows \_\_\_\_\_ Steers \_\_\_\_\_ Hogs

\_\_\_\_\_ Sheep \_\_\_\_\_ Horses. Horse-power of my engine is \_\_\_\_\_

**WHO IS BOB LEE?** We have a booklet that tells who he is—and also how to make balanced rations from home-grown grain and roughage. And we have another booklet that tells all about the Letz Roughage Mill. We'll send you these booklets . . . FREE . . . if you'll mail the coupon you see at the right. There's no obligation whatever attached to this free offer.



# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

## September Milk Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk (Metropolitan area)	2.90	2.70
2 Fluid Cream		
2A Fluid Cream	1.66	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	1.91	
3 Evap. Cond.		
Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	1.35	1.20
4 Butter and American Cheese, Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for September 1930 was \$3.37 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$3.17 for 3%. The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

## August Prices Announced

The Dairymen's League announces the following pool prices for August for 3.5% milk.

Gross	\$1.73
Expenses	.06
Net Pool	1.67
Certificates of Indebtedness	.10
Net cash to farmer	1.57
1930	\$2.24
1929	2.42
1928	2.53
1927	2.32

The Sheffield Producers announce the cash price to producers for 3% milk in the 201-210 mile zone, as \$1.66½ per hundred, (\$1.86½ for 3.5% milk.)

	3% milk	3.5% milk
1930	2.24	2.44
1929	2.56	2.76
1928	2.60	2.80
1927	2.44	2.64

## Fancy Butter Makes Another Advance

CREAMERY SALTED	Sept. 12, 1931	Sept. 3, 1931	Sept. 13, 1930
Higher than extra	34 -35	31 -31½	40½-41
Extra (92 sc.)	33 -30½	30½	40 -
84-91 score	25½-32¾	25 -30¾	34 -39½
Lower Grades	24½-25	24 -24½	32 -33½

The fancier grades of fresh creamery butter registered a total advance of two cents per pound during the second week of September, ending the 12th. Fancy fresh stock has been short

of supply and to secure sufficient goods to meet their trade needs buyers have been forced to compete. The situation has created an unusually wide spread in prices. The advance in values has been confined mainly to those marks scoring 92 or better. When we get down to the intermediate and lower grades we find no material change. These cheaper goods have been running into a lot of competition from the butter coming out of storage. The out-of-storage movement continues heavy, almost three times what it was a year ago. At the same time reports from producing sections indicate no material recovery in the make and there are no prospects of an increase in fresh butter for the near future at least. The scarcity of fancy fresh butter and the free movement of stock out of the freezers has increased the already heavy shortage of reserve stocks as compared with a year ago. This has created a very bullish market. Some have doubted the wisdom of this rapid advance in prices that we have experienced during the past two weeks. It was thought at first that the higher retail values that have been forced by the upward movement of the wholesale market, would curtail consumption, but as yet, no material effect has been observed. Output figures still show a consistent increase over the corresponding period of a year ago.

On September 11 the ten cities making daily reports had in cold storage 52,451,000 pounds of butter whereas last year they held 78,986,000 pounds. From September 4 to September 11 cold storage holdings in the ten cities were reduced 2,999,000 pounds whereas during the same period last year holdings in the same cities were reduced 1,063,000 pounds. Considering the statistical position of the market and satisfactory retail distribution we look for no material change in the present trend of the market.

## Cheese Prices Unchanged

STATE FLATS	Sept. 12, 1931	Sept. 3, 1931	Sept. 13, 1930
Fresh Fancy	16-17	16-17	20½-21½
Fresh Average	-15½	-15½	
Held Fancy	21-23½	21-23½	24 -26
Held Average			

There has been no change of consequence in the cheese market since our last report. Prices are on the same level, the statistical position is unchanged and the market is quite firm in the producing territory. There is not a great deal of activity in State cheese but stocks are held firmly.

On September 11 the ten cities making daily reports had in cold storage 14,402,000 pounds of cheese whereas on the same week day last year they held 19,592,000 pounds. From September 4 to September 11 the ten cities reduced their holdings 52,000 pounds whereas during the same period last year they reduced their holdings 12,000 pounds.

## Fancy Eggs Make Slight Gain

NEARBY WHITE	Sept. 12, 1931	Sept. 3, 1931	Sept. 13, 1930
Hennery	1931	1931	1930
Selected Extras	34 -38	33 -37	43-49
Average Extras	29 -33	28 -32	37-42
Extra Firsts	24½-27	24½-27	29-35
Firsts	22 -24	22 -24	27-28
Undergrades	20 -21	20 -21	25-26
Pullets	24 -27	24 -27	28-32
Pewees	17 -19	17 -19	20-25

NEARBY BROWNS	Sept. 12, 1931	Sept. 3, 1931	Sept. 13, 1930
Hennery	27 -34	27 -34	35-43
Gathered	20½-24½	20 -25½	25-34

The fancier selections of nearby hennery whites registered a one cent gain during the second week of September. As the week came to a close the situation was not quite as strong due to the fact that buying was practically over by Friday morning, the Jewish holiday practically closing up the egg market for the rest of the week. New York's receipt of eggs from all sections have not fallen off as expected. Stocks were cleared with considerable difficulty. At the same time, qualities have been very satisfactory. As a result of this, buyers have been able to secure their necessary requirements without any difficulty and the trade has been satisfied to let good enough alone. The fancier selections of nearbys have been in slightly short supply and these have been able to hold the slight gain. Medium grades from extra firsts down, and undergrades have not been able to register any improvement, running into severe competition

from fancy storage goods and western eggs.

During the second week in September the entire country suffered from the effects of the unprecedented heat wave. Undoubtedly, the egg market will feel the effects of this heat next week in the form of some lower quality goods. As yet, however, there is nothing to point to any material improvement that can be expected.

On September 11, the ten cities making daily reports had in cold storage 4,958,000 cases compared with 5,386,000 cases a year ago. From September 4 to September 11 storage holdings in the ten cities were reduced 92,000 cases, whereas during the same period last year storage stocks were reduced 146,000 cases.

## Heat Hits Live Poultry Market

	Sept. 11, 1931	Sept. 3, 1931	Sept. 12, 1930
<b>FOWLS</b>			
Colored	23-26	23-25	26-29
Leghorn	17-20	16-19	20-23
<b>CHICKENS</b>			
Colored	-27	18-26	20-28
Leghorn	19-20	18-20	21-23
<b>BROILERS</b>			
Colored			
Leghorn			
<b>OLD ROOSTERS</b>	-13	-15	15-16
<b>CAPONS</b>			
<b>TURKEYS</b>	22-38	20-30	-40
<b>DUCKS, Nearby</b>	17-24	17-22	20-25
<b>GESE</b>	-15	-12	-16

Were it not for the heat wave during the week ending September 12 the live fowl market might have been a whole lot better. The extremely hot weather put a damper on the consuming end of the deal and the birds suffered terrifically. Heavy death losses were experienced in the cars. When the market opened on the 8th the situation looked good, but Wednesday brought out a different story and from then on to the end of the week receivers were satisfied to let well enough alone. Colored fowls which were fancy obviously got the preference. Leghorn fowls met a more difficult problem as they were not in demand.

Colored chickens sold fairly well especially those of the finer selections. Early in the week Leghorn chickens were slow but improved up to the close on Friday. In the express market fowls sold well even fancy Leghorns. A plentiful supply of Rock pullets came forward and on Wednesday, the best market day, they brought up to 33c a price that was impossible later. Demand for practically everything fell off on Friday as Saturday was a closed holiday.

The next Jewish holiday is September 21 and the best market days will be the 18th and 19th. All prime stock is wanted, especially spring chickens and roosters.

## Meats and Livestock

**CATTLE**—Three loads steers offered. None sold early. Bidding lower. Cows steady to strong; few good \$5.25; common to medium, \$3.00-4.50; low cutters and cutters \$1.25-2.75.

**VEALERS**—Better grade nearby vealers steady. Southerns and other in between kinds slow. Few early sales, easier. Bidding lower on others. Top \$11.50. Few medium southerns \$7.25.

**HOGS**—Around 25c lower, 130-160 lbs. \$6.50-6.75.

**LAMBS**—Slow, uneven, mostly weak to 50c lower. Bulk desirables \$7.50-8.00. Top \$8.50 on choice West Virginias. Medium \$5.50-7.00. Common throwouts \$4.00-4.25.

**COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES**—Receipts during the week were moderate to liberal, with trading fair all through, market remaining steady, with prices slightly higher than last week. Fresh receipts, per pound: Choice 14-15c; a few extra fancy higher; fair to good 11-14c; small to medium 7-11c.

**LIVE RABBITS**—Receipts light to moderate during the week. Demand slow, market closed steady at 10-16c per pound.

## In the Fruit and Vegetable Market

The potato market shows no material improvement. Long Islands in 150 lb. sack grading No. 1 bring \$1.35 to \$1.50 with Jerseys at about on the same level. As yet the Maine deal has not started.

The apple market shows no improve-

ment with the exception of extra fine selections on some basket stock. Prices generally range from 60c to \$1.50 with the exception of McIntosh which sell up to \$2. Gravensteins, N. W. Greenings, Wealthy's and Wolf Rivers have got to be good to bring \$1.25.

The peach deal is in full swing with heavy shipments coming in from Jersey, Pennsylvania, Hudson Valley and Western New York. Fancy stocks are moving rather satisfactorily but a lot of stuff is dragging and not clearing. Prices are very irregular.

The cabbage market is trending downward. State bulk being quoted at \$15 to \$18.

The Catskill section is shipping a lot of cauliflower but the market is not any too good. The best has been bringing from \$2 to \$2.50 but a lot of stuff has been selling very low.

State celery was a little better during the second week in September, two-third crates bringing from \$2 to \$3.75.

Heavy supplies of State lettuce have depressed the market, although at the close the tone appeared to be a little better. State lettuce in crates has brought from 30c to \$1.

The tomato market did a right about face this week in contrast to the market of last week. At the close, tomatoes were decidedly easy with the trend downward. It may be that next week will see a change. The Jewish holiday put a crimp in the whole market and it is hoped that next week things will recover.

Shippers of fruits and vegetables should not fail to listen to the daily radio market reports. It is the only way to keep in touch with the pulse of the market.

## Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	Sept. 12, 1931	Sept. 13, 1930
(At Chicago)		
Wheat, (Sept.)	.50½	
Corn, (Sept.)	.37½	
Oats, (Sept.)	.23¼	
<b>CASH GRAINS</b>		
(At New York)		
Wheat, No. 2 Red	.65½	.63½ 1.03½
Corn, No. 2 Yel	.58¼	.62¼ 1.10½
Oats, No. 2	.34½	.33½ .50
<b>FEEDS</b>		
(At Buffalo)		
Gr'd Oats	20.25	19.75 34.00
Sp'g Bran	13.50	13.50 24.00
H'd Bran	15.00	15.00 28.00
Standard Mids	14.00	14.00 24.50
Soft W. Mids	17.00	17.00 31.50
Flour Mids	17.00	17.00 30.50
Red Dog	19.00	19.00 31.50
Wh. Hominy	17.50	18.00 37.50
Yel. Hominy	18.00	18.00 37.50
Corn Meal	21.00	21.00 40.50
Gluten Feed	19.50	21.50 41.00
Gluten Meal	22.50	24.50 47.00
36% C. S. Meal	19.00	20.00 36.00
41% C. S. Meal	21.00	22.00 38.50
43% C. S. Meal	22.00	23.00 40.50
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	27.00	27.00 43.00

The above quotations taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

## Hay Prices Down

The hay market took a drop during the second week in September there being a considerable surplus on hand. This is causing a piling up of storage charges which creates a pressure to sell. It does not take long for demurrage charge to wipe out a shipment of hay and the only way out is to lower prices to stimulate buying. The bulk of the offerings consists of Western hay in small bales and of no better than medium quality. New hay is moving slowly. Poor color and damage due to heat are the two factors working against this new stock. At the close the market was weak and some have freely predicted that the lowest price has not been reached.

Philadelphia reports prices on timothy hay and mixed clover hay at \$14 to \$18 per ton.

Arrivals of hay at Boston are heavier with a very quiet demand resulting in considerable accumulation. Concessions are being offered to save storage charges. Timothy is bringing anywhere from \$17.50 to \$21.25. Eastern fine \$16.25; Clover mixed red \$20; Alsyke \$21.25.

The New York market is a little better on straw with the trend slightly upward. Oat straw is \$11 and old rye \$17 to \$18.

In Philadelphia oat and wheat straw bring \$10; rye straw \$14.

## Fishkill Farms

announce another

## Chinese Auction

On the block stands

## Bull Calf, Ear Tag 317

Born Aug. 1, 1931

Sire, King Piebe 18th

Dam, Fishkill Glory Inka Dekol

Dam's record, made last year, Class B, 365 days, at 5 yr. 2 mo. 12 da., 19,308.8 lbs. milk, 670.7 lbs. fat.

**PRICE starts at \$100.**

and will drop \$10 every week until sold.

SEND IN YOUR BIDS

## Fishkill Farms

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., Owner

Hopewell Junction, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

## Outlet Always LIVE POULTRY

Ship Your Live Broilers and other Poultry to New York's Oldest Live Poultry House. Established 1883.

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Returns made daily. Highest prices paid. Our outlet unlimited. Write for quotations, tags, crates, shipping instructions. Holiday calendar free on request. K27.

## KRAKAUR POULTRY CO.

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# Farm News from New York

## Loose Milk Under Fire in New York City --- 4-H Workers Receive Checks --- County Notes

THE milk business gets the headlines in the New York City papers about as often as anything of an agricultural nature. During the first week in September the *World-Telegram* came out with sensational headlines and a story which was interpreted by thousands of city consumers as indicating that loose milk, that is milk delivered to groceries and delicatessen stores in cans and dipped into containers brought by the consumer, is dangerous to health.

According to the newspaper account, reporters were sent to numerous stores selling loose milk, samples were pur-

professor of preventive medicine and hygiene, Harvard University Medical School; Patrick J. Fox, president of the New York Milk Conference Board; Dr. Paul B. Brooks, Deputy Commissioner, State Board of Health; Howard S. Cullman, member of the Port of New York Authority. Later, it was announced that Commissioner Wynne had granted the plea of the loose milk dealers that they have two representatives on the commission.

The press in discussing the problem, admits that there has been no epidemic of a contagious disease traceable to milk in New York City in the last 15 years. On the contrary, the statement frequently has been made that New York City's milk supply is the finest in the world. At the same time, it has long been realized by everyone who has given the matter study, that chances of contamination are much less where milk is bottled and delivered in bottles to the consumer.

American Agriculturist plans to keep all dairymen informed as to developments in the matter. Watch future issues.

### 4-H Club Workers Receive Checks for Raising Pheasants

ON Sunday afternoon, September 6, on his farm at Hyde Park, Governor Roosevelt formally presented fifteen members of 4-H clubs with checks for raising pheasants from eggs supplied by the New York State Conservation Commission. In addition to the Governor there were present at the exercises, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., State Conservation Commissioner, Herbert E. Gaston, Secretary of the Commission and Wm. C. Adams, Chief of the Division of Fish and Game.

Early in the season 4-H club work-

ers were supplied with 45 pheasant eggs each by the Conservation Department. Those raising birds were to be paid \$1 each for every thrifty bird raised to the age of seven weeks or over. In making the presentations Governor Roosevelt pointed out that the 4-H club workers had succeeded in raising a larger percentage of birds (40 per cent) than was usually experienced on the state farms.

Those receiving the awards were as follows, with the number of birds raised by each.

Albany County—Mary E. Davis, Menands (25); David Moffat, Watervliet (24); Henry Malin, Rensselaerville (26); Maurice Bell, Clarksville (30).

Columbia County—Joseph Vinck, East Chatham (10); Clayton Brower, Ancram (14).

Dutchess County—Victor Briggs, Rhinebeck (19); Arthur Kanning, Rhinebeck (7); William Walbert, Red Hook (8).

Rensselaer County—Randall Rowland, Troy (11); Frank Truesdell, Troy (13); William Barnes, Troy (19); Reuben Merchant, Nassau (12).

Ulster County—George Schneider, St. Remy (24); Wesley Smith, Saugerties (25).

### Western New York Notes

CATTARAUGUS County Pomona Grange was held at North Otto, September 4th and 5th. Frank J. Riley, secretary of New York State Grange, gave the main address.

At Chautauqua County Fair, twenty Granges exhibited, which was the largest number in the history of the association.

Allegany County Fair was held at

### New York County Notes

worms and pheasants are doing some damage in corn fields. Buckwheat is filling good. The nut crop will be heavy. Fruits of all kinds are very cheap.

John Motz, Jr., and Betty Covington, both of Elba, won a number of prizes on their vegetables at the 32nd annual convention of the American Vegetable Growers Association at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Farm Bureau lamb feeders will hold a banquet at Batavia the evening of October 29th.—R. E. G.

Delaware County—Although the majority of farmers finished haying the first part of August, the first week of September saw a great deal of hay still uncut. One farmer who had put in 89 big loads and had the barn nearly full, still had one-third of his hay to cut.

Meridale Dairies, Inc., have issued a notice to patrons, that they are not in agreement with the present plan of price fixing to producers and that in the future they will fix their own price in accordance with the emergencies of the situation. Many are of the opinion that it will mean lower prices to their patrons. Heretofore they have paid the same as Sheffields.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—The County Fair receipts were lower than last year. Reasons advanced for this are first, the infantile paralysis scare which caused the health department to issue a warning against taking children to public places and second, two other fairs were in progress at the same time. A possible third reason, judging by opinions we have heard expressed, might be the cost of admission which many feel is rather high, being seventy-five cents for adults on the two middle days of the week. The fair was one of the very best ever. A world record was made Thursday. The fastest twelve heats ever recorded on a half mile track were raced on that day.

The cattle exhibits, including the 4-H calves, were splendid. 4-H-ers had fifty animals entered. Three of these calves were shown at Syracuse State Fair, along with a pen of pure-bred White Leghorns that won a cup at Malone

Angelica, September 2, 3, 4 and 5. The county 4-H clubs were out in force and the little country theater, sponsored by the county home bureau, staged plays each day of the fair.

Erie County Fair at Hamburg this year celebrated its diamond jubilee. Miss Margaret Stilwell of Orchard Park was guest of honor Thursday. So far as is known, Miss Stilwell is the only living person who attended the first county fair held seventy-five years ago. The speaker on that occasion was the late Horace Greeley, and after his speech was concluded, little Miss Stilwell was led by her father to the distinguished guest and presented him with a bouquet.

The exhibits and attractions were rather above par. Two Home Bureau exhibits, with one juvenile grange and eighteen subordinate grange exhibits entirely filled Grange Hall. Orchard Park won the grand prize for Grange exhibits. Eighteen Home Bureau units exhibited a great variety of baked goods made of whole wheat flour. The specimens included about everything from bread to candy. With the exception of one day, the weather was good, and old friends met old friends again, at "the county's common greeting place" Hamburg Fair.

Livingston and Wyoming County beekeepers met Sept. 3rd with Fred G. Benedict of Perry Center. Mr. Benedict is president of the two-county association.

Niagara County claims to be the leading peach producing county of New York State and at this writing harvesting of its peaches and prunes is at its height. It is said that in Western New York, the Indians of the region were growing peaches before whites came to settle.

Fair, and several other specially good prize-winning exhibits. Norman Foote and four boys, 4-H members, attended the Fair.

Malone Grange placed first in two Fair contests. One, the herd of five purebred Holsteins entered in the Grange dairy herd contest, the other an exhibit of fruits, grains and vegetables. Four Granges competed in each of these contests. Next year, it is expected that representatives of each Grange intending to compete will meet and arrange beforehand a plan of exhibits that there may be greater uniformity, closer rivalry, and easier scoring for the judges at the 1932 fair.

In a butter producing contest at the Fair, a Jersey cow owned by Joseph Hargrave of Lisbon, produced 47.3 lbs. of milk and 2.62 lbs. of butter during the 24 hour testing period. Another Jersey, same owner, produced 39.6 lbs. milk, 2.12 lbs. butter.

Third place was won by cow owned by Lawrence Hutchins, Malone, with a production of 52 lbs. milk, and 2.05 lbs. butter. Elwin Tarbell, North Bangor won 4th place with a cow producing 56 lbs. milk and 1.94 lbs. butter. Tests were made by Robert Parks, Henry Gamble assisting.

Pomona Grange had a fine meeting September 3rd. One hundred twenty-five Grangers, representing eight subordinate Granges of the County attended the meeting in the Bombay Grange Hall. Supper was served by members of the Bombay Grange. J. A. Fisher, district representative of the Dairymen's League, and Dean Whittemore of the State School of Agriculture, Canton, were guests.

Norman Foote, county 4-H leader, was in charge of the 4-H essay contest. Nine members were present. The essays were fine, well read, and instructive. Dean Whittemore, Canton, Joseph McMaster, Lake Clear Junction, and Mrs. Eva Tarbell, North Bangor, were judges. Prizes of five dollars each were awarded the best essay in each class. In the over 14 years class, Robert Stark won, and Lorraine Hastings received honorable mention. In the younger class, Lester La May, won, and honorable mention went to George Rich, Jr.—W. R.

### WGY Features

Weather Forecasts (Daily except Sun. at 12:00); N. Y. City Produce Market Reports (Daily except Sat. and Sun. at 12:02 and 3:40); Boston Produce Market Reports (Mon. and Thurs. at 12:05); N. Y. City Milk Market Report (Mon. at 12:10); Vermont Farm Service (Tues. at 12:05); New Hampshire Farm Service (Wed. at 12:05); Massachusetts Farm Service (Fri. at 12:05); County Agent Robbins (Mon. at 12:15—Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Fri. at 12:10); Mrs. Ruth Robbins (Wed. at 12:40); Miss Carolyn Robbins (Mon. at 12:35); County Agent Johnson (Fri. at 12:30); A. A. Farm News Briefs (Tues. at 12:40); Editor Ed Looks At Life (Thurs. at 12:40).

#### MONDAY—September 21

12:25—Prof. B. A. Slocum, Apiary Extension Specialist, N. Y. State College of Agriculture.

#### TUESDAY—September 22

12:20—"Poisoning Farm Animals", Dr. C. A. Kehr, former President, Hudson Valley Veterinary Medical Society.

12:30—"What Club Youngsters Say About Jiming", Clarence Carleton, Manager, Windham County (Vermont) Farm Bureau.

#### WEDNESDAY—September 23

12:20—"Three Ancient Villages", Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

12:30—"Egg-laying Contests", S. H. Fogg, Manager, Warren County Farm Bureau.

#### THURSDAY—September 24

12:30—"Cooperation", Webster J. Birdsall, Cooperation Specialist, N. Y. State Dept. of Agriculture and Markets.

#### FRIDAY—September 25

12:35—"When the Frost is on the Pumpkin", Miss Ann Summers, Rural Service Departments, N. Y. Power & Light Corp.

7:30—WGY Farm Forum.

#### SATURDAY—September 26

12:03—WGY 4-H Fellowship, ("Program Planning", Washington County 4-H Clubs).

chased, and then analyzed and tested for bacterial content. A high percentage of the samples showed B coli, a type of bacteria commonly found in the intestinal tract of humans or animals, the presence of which is an indication of lack of care in handling, and which is sometimes accompanied by certain disease-producing bacteria.

The *World-Telegram* tests showed that loose milk was free from B. coli when delivered to the stores but, because of the method of handling, was contaminated before it was delivered to the consumer. As a remedy, this paper proposes that the sale of loose milk in New York City be abolished, pointing out that this is the only large city in which the sale of such milk is permitted at present.

Dealers handling loose milk immediately called a meeting at the Pennsylvania Hotel and appointed a committee to confer with Health Commissioner Wynne as to the proper course to take. The Commissioner in considering the problem stated that he personally would favor action to discontinue selling of loose milk and appointed a commission to study the entire matter with the idea of determining whether loose milk is dangerous to health and whether it can be done away with without hardship to city consumers. The committee appointed by Commissioner Wynne is as follows: Dr. Simon Flexner, director of the Rockefeller Institute; Charles C. Burlingham, president of the Welfare Council of New York; Miss Lillian D. Wald, director of the Henry Street Settlement; Dr. Elmer V. McCollum, professor of biochemistry, Johns Hopkins University; Edward F. Brown, director of the Diphtheria Prevention Commission; Dr. Philip Van Ingen, pediatric specialist Columbia University; Dr. M. J. Rosnau,

Cattaraugus County—The months of August and September have been busy months for the farm folk of the county. Due to frequent showers haying was somewhat delayed, then came harvesting and threshing. The oat yield was poor, due to grasshoppers which are very abundant. Blended with all this were the many family re-unions and town picnics. Silo-filling and buckwheat harvest are in full swing the second week of September. The corn crop is excellent.

The Farmer's Field Day Picnic Committee met in the Administration Building in the Allegany State Park on the evening of August 31. Forty-five members were present. Senator L. G. Kirkland was chosen chairman of the speaker's committee for the 1932 gathering.

Nine granges had exhibits at the county fair in Little Valley. Randolph took first prize with North Otto second and Cottage, third. The horse pulling contest was one of the big drawing cards at the fair. The Lingenfelter team of Machias weighed 3500 pounds, pulling 3000 pounds over 23 feet. The Putt team of Allegany was second. In the lighter class a team owned by Jackle Bros., Olean, was first, with the France team of Salamanca second. The wood-chopping contest was won by an Ellicottville man with Floyd Finch, Cattaraugus, second.

The County Dairymen's League held its monthly meeting at Turtle Point on September 1. L. A. Chapin, a member of the executive committee of the State organization, was the principal speaker.

The autumn session of the Pomona Grange was held in North Otto, September 4th and 5th. The proposed increased freight rates was discussed. Walter Sager, Pomona, Master of Erie County was the principal speaker.

—M. M. S.

Genesee County—A good soaking rain has made the ground fit for the planting of winter wheat and will help the late crops somewhat. Pastures look better and small streams and creeks are running again. Silo filling has begun. Corn is a great crop everywhere this year. A high wind last week flattened corn and buckwheat fields. Cut-





By  
George Marsh

## The Story Thus Far

Jim Stuart rescues Aurore LeBlond, daughter of the head of the rival fur trading post and then falls in love with her. Paradis, who works for Aurore's father, is bitterly jealous.

Jim, planning to go North, meets Aurore on the island where they confess their love for each other. Arriving in the Pipestone Country, Jim and his companions, Omar and Esau, are warned against Jingwak, a big medicine man in league with Paradis, and are advised to leave the country.

Esau convinces the Indians that Jingwak is a fake Shaman, and the mission is a success as he obtains the promise of the Christmas fur trade. When Jim returns to Sunset House he finds a letter from Aurore telling him goodbye.

Jim takes the good news that he has won the Indians' confidence to Christie. While there Jim learns that Aurore plans to marry McLauren, but when he arrives home he finds a letter from her that sets him wild with joy.

\* \* \*

### CHAPTER XXIX

AS the famished and half-mad Jim ate his supper, his eye was caught by the dark stuff circling the hovering Sarah's thick neck.

"What's that you've got around your neck?" he demanded.

The copper-hued features of the Ojibwa lit with pride. "Dat ees seelk ajigan she breeng Sarah."

"What? A stocking? On your neck?"

Sarah straightened with dignity as she countered with disdain: "You t'ink I wear eet on my foot—dat ver' nice seelk?"

His pent emotion found release in uncontrolled laughter, while Sarah stoutly held her ground with sober face. Then he appeased her with: "You'll be good to her now she's come back to Jim?"

The Ojibwa beamed until her black eyes were slits in her broad face.

"W'en she go, she hug Sarah. She geeve her wan beeg kiss on dis place." And Sarah pointed proudly to an expanse of dusky cheek.

"That's like her—all heart and impulse. Sarah would die for her now," thought Stuart, as he rose and, taking his cap, went to the trade-house.

Already Omar had started opening the fur packs brought from the north, and the two men ran their fingers

through the shimmering pelts, classifying their primeness and making an estimate of their value down on the railroad. They were admiring a large black fox which for size, thickness and sheen of its jet fur was the prize of the trip north.

"It will bring a thousand in Winnipeg, Omar," commented Jim. "I never saw a better one."

"Ah-hah! Dat ees good wan for—"

The hurried entrance of Esau drew the eyes of the men at the counter.

"De sky look ver' queer 'cross de lak!" he announced. "I watch eet for long piece."

"Where?" Jim demanded; "south, toward LeBlond's?"

"Ah-hah! De sky ees light lak brush fire mak' een de summer."

"Then it's the buildings at LeBlond's!" said Jim, starting for the door, followed by the others. "It's out of range of the northern lights, and there're none to-night, anyway! It's too thick!"

### Fire!

A fire at LeBlond's! What could it mean?

Outside in the snow the three men gazed through the gloom of the thick night across the frozen lake where a dull glow hung above the horizon.

"Dat ees fire for sure," muttered Omar.

Fire! thought Jim. It might be the living quarters, the trade-house, too! If so, she'd have nothing but the Indian shacks for shelter. He would go!

"Hitch our dogs, Omar, I'm going over!"

"W'y you worree eef dat place burn?" demanded the half-breed.

Jim thrust his face close to the almost invisible features of his friend. "Because," he said, "she's come back to me—my girl! She's there! She may need help; understand?"

For answer, a calloused hand fumbled in the dark, found Jim's, and closed in a hard grip. "I get de dog!" And Omar hurried away.

Ten miles of lake trail broken only by the passage of the sled which had carried Aurore to Sunset House lay before Jim and Omar, as they started with the empty sled through the murk of the starless night. There were stretches where the wind had brushed the ice clean of snow, or packed it with its pounding. Here the dogs, spurred by the shouts of the men on the sled, lengthened out in a long gallop. There

were reaches, where the snow had drifted as it had fallen, which drove the hurrying men ahead to break trail on their snow-shoes, while the willing dogs floundered to their shoulders. On went the team towards the glow in the sky across the great lake, and, as they travelled, Stuart wondered what awaited him at what was once Bonne Chance. It was early; they couldn't have been caught in their beds he assured himself. She was there, safe, whatever had happened, this girl who had come back to him through the December snow. In an hour he'd have her in his arms—watch the blood pulse into her dark face and her eyes light with the joy of his coming.

They reached a strait between two of the islands through which the wind had swept as through a funnel, scouring the ice of snow. Shortly the post clearing would open up before them and they would know what had happened.

"Marche, Wolf!" Jim snapped his long dog-goad in the biting air, as he called to the lead-dog who had taken the place of the lost Smoke. Leaping into their collars, the huskies scrambled and slid over the fast going of the strait ice, while the sled yawed and skidded behind them. Shortly the racing team rounded a point of island and there, a mile away, an inferno of red flames leaped from the ruined trade-house of Louis LeBlond, while near it huddled the dark shapes of the impotent people of the post.

"The trade-house!" cried Jim with relief. "His quarters are safe!"

She was there, among those dark figures, and in minutes he would look in her eyes—hear her voice.

Yelping as they ran, the excited dogs took the sled up from the lake ice into the clearing. Running to a shawled group of awed Indian women, Jim cried: "Where's LeBlond?" as his roving eyes circled the clearing for the familiar figure he sought.

A grey-faced squaw pointed to four men carrying bags of flour on tump-lines from a heap of salvaged provisions to the stockade gate leading to LeBlond's house.

Following, Stuart overtook the packers as they reached the house and dropped their loads on the slab porch.

"LeBlond!" he called.

At the name, one of the packers turned, and from a face blackened with char, the reddened eyes of LeBlond glared at Jim.

"What d'yuh want here?"

"We saw the light in the sky," replied Jim, unruffled, "and I came to offer you my quarters—if you needed them. I'm glad that you don't."

"That's not why you came! You came for her. Well, y' can't have her!" And the smudged face of LeBlond tightened with passion as his red-lidded eyes glittered.

"Where is she?"

"In the house! You can't see her!"

Then the black brows of LeBlond

slowly contracted. He raised a mitten-ed hand to his face, as if dazed—groping for something he could not recall—and looking blankly at Jim.

"You're all in, LeBlond. I'm sorry this happened—this loss to you. Let me see her—for a minute, and I'll go."

As though he had not heard, LeBlond turned and staggered into the house.

"Aurore! Aurore!" he called, as his head man, Renault, and the two company Indians went back to their work, leaving Omar and Jim at the door.

"Queer!" thought Jim, as the voice of LeBlond shouting his daughter's name reached them. "Where can she be? She must have been at the fire and left."

"Flore! Are you here, Flore?" Jim heard LeBlond call in French; then, "Mon Dieu! What's this?"

Jim and Omar looked into each other's startled eyes, as the trader appeared in the door.

"Come in here! There's something wrong—"

With a bound Jim was in the house, Omar at his heels. "What can it be? What's happened?" he gasped, suddenly cold with a great fear.

"Look!" commanded LeBlond.

On the floor of the large living room, bound and gagged, lay an Indian woman, unconscious, a red welt smearing her forehead. Overturned chairs bore evidence of a struggle.

"I've searched the house!" he cried in his desperation. "She's not here; she's gone! They took her when they bound Flore, here!"

The brutal swiftness of the blow left Jim dazed, incapable of thought. "Aurore! Aurore!" he groaned, "what have they done to you?" Then his brain cleared. There was no time to lose! He must think—act!

"You're sure she's not in the house?"

"She's not here! She's not here!" cried the shattered father.

"Omar, circle the house and stockade for tracks! LeBlond, tell your people! We must bring this woman to, and get her story. Get some whiskey! Quick!"

Jim slashed the raw-hide thongs binding the unconscious Ojibwa, removed the gag, and forcing whiskey down her throat, got a weak pulse from her wrist as Omar burst into the room.

"Trail of dog-team from behind stockade to lak'. He got her w'en dey fight de fire at trade-house! Paradees!"

The hand of Jim Stuart holding a whiskey glass to the lips of the unconscious Flore shook as a poplar leaf flutters in wind.

Paradis had come for his revenge!

"Aurore! Aurore!" groaned Jim in his agony. Then he straightened where he knelt at the side of the Indian, and the face which met Omar's pitying eyes was fiant-hard with a savage ruthlessness.

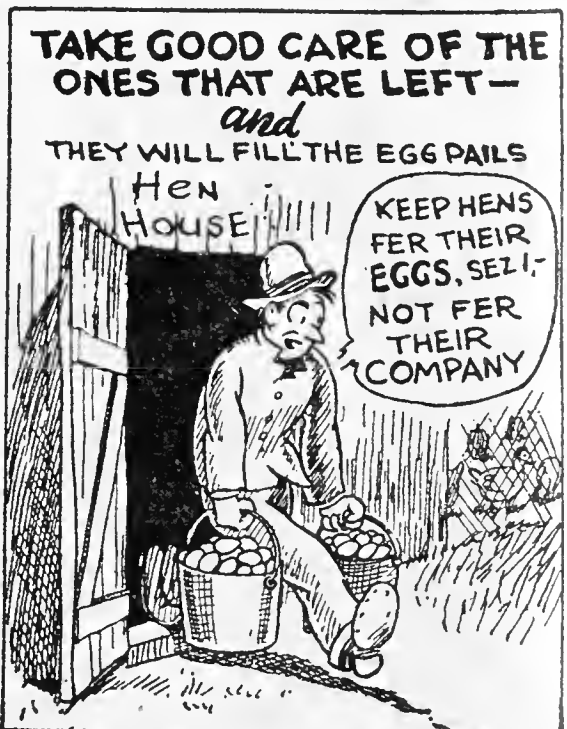
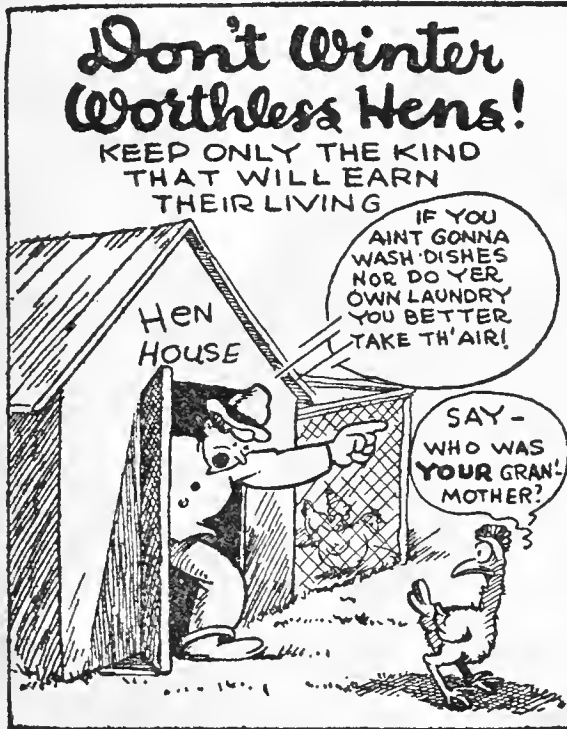
"We'll trail him, Omar, night and day until his dogs die on their feet!"

(Continued from Page 13)

## HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

## To Cull Worthless Hens

By Ray Inman







## With the A. A. Poultry Farmer



### When the Pullets Are Housed

**B**EFORE long, those of us who are fortunate enough to have early hatched pullets will begin to find some eggs on the range, indicating that it is time to get the pullets in the laying house. Before we do this, though, we will be well repaid for the time it takes to thoroughly clean and disinfect the pen into which they are to go. Everything movable can be taken out and inspected for lice, new muslin put over the cloth curtains if they need it, and the floor and dropping boards, cleaned down to bed rock. Then after spraying with a good disinfectant, the pullets can move into their new quarters and be proud of them.

There are one or two dangers which can be avoided. Unless they have been trained to perch on roosts, it will take some little time for them to get accustomed to roosting in the laying house. If the weather turns damp and cold they will catch cold if they spend the night on the floor. It will be worth while to take a look at them after dark and put any of those that may be on the floor on the roosts where they will not be subject to drafts.

#### Keep the House Dry

Even at that, there is some danger of colds when pullets are shut up in the house. Plenty of ventilation and every possible means of keeping the house dry will help to lessen this trouble. Once they are in production, the usual careful treatment ought to cause them to continue to produce constantly all winter.

If they are not housed until they begin to lay there is another danger, namely, that the change in their habits will throw them into a molt and stop production. If pullets do go into a molt it will take several weeks to get them back in laying condition again, so it is important to put them in the laying house before any considerable number of them begin to lay.

#### Are the Hens Paying for Their Feed?

**P**EOPLE very often jump at conclusions. It is important to know whether or not the flock is paying for its board but it doesn't pay to guess. John Vandervort, head of the poultry extension work in Pennsylvania, has worked out a simple formula that will give the answer to this important question.

Divide the price of 100 pounds of total ration by the price of a dozen eggs. Multiply this figure by three. The result is the percentage egg production necessary to pay the feed cost.

For example:—

50 lbs. Mash.....	\$1.25
50 lbs. Scratch.....	.95
100 lbs. ....	\$2.20

2.20

$$= 8.8 \times 3 = 25.4\%$$

.25

In other words with eggs at 25c a dozen and feed at \$2.20 per cwt. a production of 25.4 per each 100 birds will pay for the feed.

When feed is cheap the price of eggs need not be high to show a profit.

—Reprinted from "SCRATCH"

#### Heat for Hens

I have read somewhere something about supplying heat in a laying house during the winter. Is this practical and what is the best way to manage it?

**A**N increasingly large number of poultrymen are supplying heat to the laying hens during the winter. The two big advantages are: first, the house is kept drier than it could be without artificial heat, and second, that there seem to be fewer slumps in production during cold weather. These two advantages are sufficient to

convince most poultrymen that heat pays.

The usual way of providing it is to take a brooder stove and keep a fire in it at one end of each pen, of course, having it enclosed so that there will be no danger. A few companies have put out a metal enclosure which can be put around a brooder stove which is probably better than anyone could build himself.

#### All Night Lights

Are all night lights practical for laying hens? It seems to us that the hens would be up too much and that a slump in production would result.

**S**OME experiments indicate that all night lights may be a success. Of course, the cost would be considerably higher than when lights are furnished only a short time, either at night or in the morning. The idea, as we understand it, is not to keep the hens up all night, but rather to allow them to get down as early as they want to in the morning, or eat as late as they want to at night.

Of course, as the question of poultry breeding is studied more and more, we are beginning to realize that lights do not solve all of our problems. They do enable the hens to eat more but in addition to that we must have birds with a heredity back of them which makes them capable of laying a large number of eggs every year. We believe the question of all night lights deserves some attention; possibly it would be worth while to experiment with them on one pen until you see how they work out.

#### Dressing Broilers This Fall

Live broilers seem to be very low in price this year. Would it pay me to dress them? What is the best method of dressing for the city market?

**U**NDER present conditions, and if there is any sort of a local market available, it will probably pay to kill and dress broilers on the farm. Selling the birds at a roadside stand or to summer boarding houses may be the means of making a substantial profit on your birds.

There are three common methods of dressing broilers and other poultry; the scald, the semi-scald or dry scald and dry picking. Everyone who has lived on a farm has cut the head off a chicken for the Sunday dinner and then held it in hot water until the feathers came off easily. This is the scald method and is all right if the fowl is to be eaten at once, but the bruises on the skin and the poor keeping quality makes it inadequate for market purposes.

Dry picking requires considerable skill, which is acquired by practice. The bird is hung up by the legs on a piece of sash rope or in a wire shackle; the veins in back of the throat are cut and when the blood flows freely the bird is debrained by sticking the knife through the roof of the mouth and back on a line with and midway between the ear openings. A turn of the knife destroys the brain. A bird so "stuck" always gives a squawk which is the indication of a successful "stick". The feathers are easily removed if the bird has been properly handled. This method takes longer, but the bird presents a fine appearance and will keep longer than birds scalded.

The semi-scald or dry scald is fast becoming a popular method of dressing. Birds are cut and debrained as if they were to be dry picked. They are then immersed in hot water at a temperature of 126-130 degrees Fahrenheit. It is necessary to keep the bird in the water for about one-half a minute, making sure that the water reaches the base of the feathers.

The pin feathers can be removed easily and quickly by this method and the chicken does not have the cooked appearance which the full scald produces.

## THE SUN IS SHINING ON THE POULTRYMAN

**With egg prices up, America's Quality Laying Mash costs 30% less than a year ago**

Here's the finest egg mash that money can buy. Guaranteed to deliver more results per pound of mash than any other. And now selling for the lowest price in history. 30% less than a year ago!

Every ingredient a laying hen needs is here. You don't need to add a single thing. Here are plenty of Vitamins A and B to keep hens healthy, up to par, full of stamina. Abundant sunshine Vitamin D to store-up for use in the dark sunless days of winter. (You don't have to buy cod liver oil.) Vitamin E to insure high hatchability. All these vitamins are mighty important right now, for hens store them up against the drain of heavy laying.

Here it is at its lowest price in history. There is absolutely no reason to take a chance with inferior feed. Determine now to make money this year. Make up your mind to feed Pratts. See your dealer about it, or write us. Pratt Food Company, 124 Walnut St., Dept. 198, Philadelphia, Pa.



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When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to Mention American Agriculturist

## Does the "Eugenie" Hat Herald Leg-o-Mutton Sleeves and Bustles?

THE front cover of an American Agriculturist of the year 1871 pictures three ladies strolling in a garden, with tiny be-ribboned hats perched high on their heads and over the right eye, large, full, cumbersome-looking sleeves, and bustles over founced skirts trailing on the ground.

Today, sixty years later, on the cover of one of our fashion bulletins appears an afternoon costume designed in Paris, almost identical with those worn by the estimable ladies who were our grandmothers.

To be sure, this Paris costume is extreme. But it may prove to be a fore-

### Youthful Chic



DRESS PATTERN NUMBER 3201 may be cut with either short or long sleeves. It is very youthful in its effect because of the slim hip line provided by the pointed yolk and kilted plaits which hang straight to the hem. Fall colors are plain or brocaded, not prints, and tend to various shades of brown, red, violet, blue, and green. Garnet-red canton crepe would be stunning in this model, whose pattern may be had in 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, and 40-inches bust measure. Size 16 requires 3 3/4 yards of 39-inch material with 8 yards of binding. PRICE, 15c.

runner of the styles we shall actually be wearing in another year or two.

The "Empress Eugenie" hat has taken the fashion world by storm. There is no doubt now that this winter we shall see these minute feathered and be-ribboned hats in universal custom.

There necessarily follows a new coiffure. No longer can we hastily tuck unwaved strands under our turbans and present a fashionable head to society in a jiffy. With a whole side of one's head exposed, we are obliged to cultivate a well-kept, becoming hair-line, and this requires a longer and lower coiffure. Already bobs are being allowed to grow to a length one or two inches below the ear. The day of the shingled bob is over, or so we are told.

We who have had occasion to notice cannot help but realize that these new

hats are incongruous with the present-day silhouette. They seem to beg for longer skirts and higher waistlines and much more detail in design and trim.

Indications are that our clothes this winter will not be changed greatly from the silhouette of last winter, but every once in a while a fashion house slips a suit with slightly padded shoulders into a collection, or an evening dress with all the skirt fullness gathered to the back and a tiny flounce simulating a bustle just below the waistline.

Those of us who recall with derision and disgust the street-sweeping skirt era and heavy garb, are groaning at the present tendency toward a revival of these fashions, but I think we do not need to be too alarmed. In this day of speed and activity, woman will not be quick to enslave herself with awkward clothes which would force her to renounce so much of her still-recent freedom.

However, it is probably true that to a certain extent women are going to be really feminine again, and who knows but that we shall be "ladies" again too? Business-ladies, instead of business-women, and "little ladies" instead of girls.

It will be interesting to see what the next few years bring forth.—C. V. S.

### To Remove Grease Stains

TO remove grease stains from a dress or suit, scrape off as much of the grease as possible, then if the material is washable, launder it in warm water with plenty of soap, taking care to rub the spot thoroughly.

If the garment is not washable, a grease solvent can be used. A non-inflammable solvent of grease is carbon tetrachloride, which can be bought in any drug store.

The way to use it is this: Put a clean white blotter or cloth under the stain and apply the solvent with a clean cloth the same color as the goods. Rub with light strokes, starting at the center, and which grow lighter as they go out from the spot. This helps to prevent a ring forming. It also helps in case any dirt has become imbedded in the grease spot, if the cleaning is done from the opposite side of the goods, so that the cleaning fluid washes out the dirt into the absorbent material underneath. Be sure to put all winter clothing away clean otherwise moths will be attracted by the soil.

### Tested Recipes

#### Oil Pickles

Slice small cucumbers and onions crosswise, the cucumbers one-fourth inch thick and the onions one-eighth inch. Put in a saucepan allowing three quarts of cucumber, one quart of white onion, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one-half cupful of salt, one cupful olive oil and one cupful white mustard seeds to one quart of vinegar. Heat very slowly, being careful to lower the heat before the boiling point is reached. Put in sterilized jars and seal.—L. M. T.

#### Tomato Relish

Scald and peel firm, ripe tomatoes. Chop the tomatoes, also a quantity of cabbage, onions, and green peppers. Combine one gallon of tomato, one cupful cabbage, five peppers and four onions, with one cupful sugar, one half cupful salt, four teaspoonfuls white mustard seeds, two teaspoonfuls celery seeds, one half teaspoonful ground cloves and one pint of vinegar. Let stand over night, pack in jars and seal.—L. M. T.

#### Cherry Leaf Pickles

Wash one dozen four-inch cucumbers and pack in layers in an earthen crock with four thicknesses of cherry leaves between each layer. Make a brine of one cupful salt, one cupful vinegar, one and one-half gallons water and pour over the cucumbers. Put weight on top and let stand ten

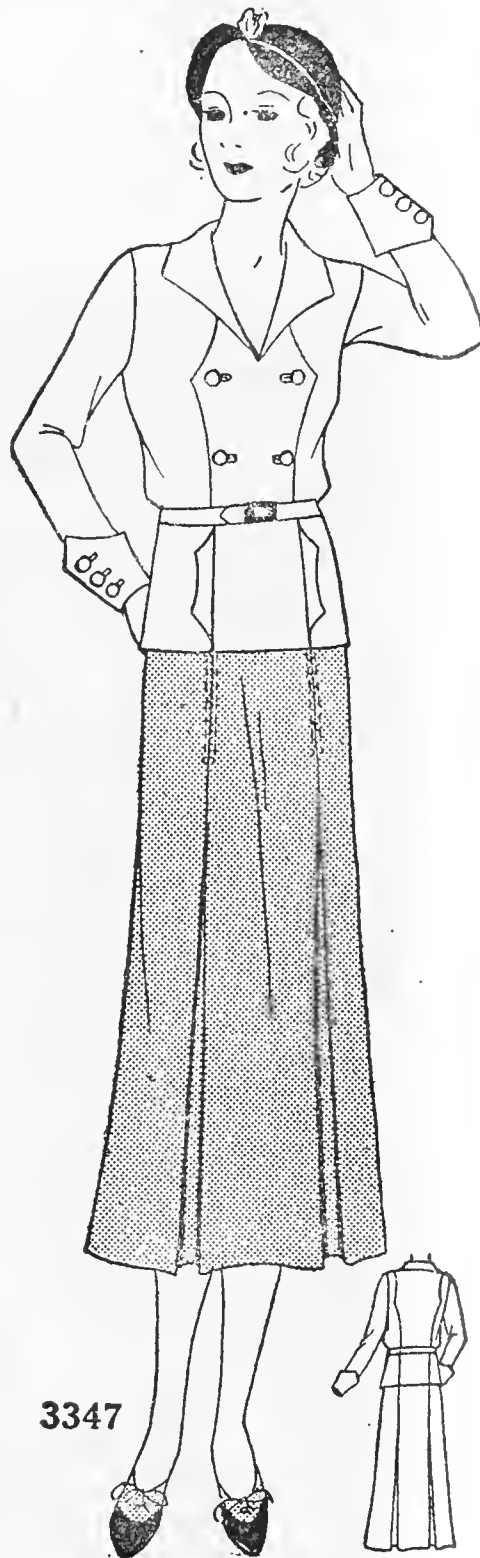
days. Drain, rinse in clear cold water, and put over fire in a solution of one part of vinegar, one part of water and a small piece of alum to each quart. Bring to boiling point, drain and cut the cucumbers in three-fourths inch slices. Pack in sterilized jars, cover with a syrup made by boiling together one cupful vinegar, two tablespoonfuls pickling spices, one small red pepper, and two cupfuls sugar. Put in jar and seal. Let stand two weeks before opening.—L. M. T.

#### Beet Pickles

Wash the beets, leaving about one inch of the stem. Cook until tender in salted water. Remove skin, stem and roots. Heat two pints of vinegar, two cupfuls sugar, two cupfuls water and one half teaspoonful salt. Add the beets and keep over flame until heated through, but do not boil. Pack in sterilized jars and cover with the hot vinegar mixture before sealing.—L. M. T.

Save soap scraps, put them through a food chopper and use them for soap chips.

### New Waistcoat Type



DRESS PATTERN NUMBER 3347 makes up into a striking waistcoat type of dress if vivid red is used for the upper part and black for the skirt. The double breasted effect of the bodice, the buttoned cuffs, and the suggestion of pockets below the belt give this a decided waistcoat effect. Another color scheme which would be very attractive is brown and red plaided worsted for the bodice and plain brown for the skirt. The pattern cuts in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36 and 38-inches bust measure. Size 16 requires 2 yards of 39-inch material with 1 1/8 yards of 39-inch contrasting. PRICE, 15c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers correctly and clearly and enclose with proper remittance in stamps. Add 12c for one of the new catalogs and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.



## Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

It is not an uncommon thing to hear people bemoaning the fact that they never had the opportunity for high-school or college education. But life is a great teacher and if one has the will to learn, schooling should never be over. The great commercial companies recognize this fact and continually urge their employees to better themselves in every possible way. The State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics have an extension service which is designed primarily for the adult rural person, so that he or she may continue to learn and benefit from the experiences and discoveries of neighbors and scientists.

There are always opportunities for learning, but naturally it depends upon each individual as to how much advantage she takes of the resources which are available. The sales manual of the National Cash Register Company suggests to their salesmen fifty ways of improving themselves, and their suggestions have been reduced to such simple terms that I am passing along to you in installments their ideas.

For ten ways of improving oneself physically these suggestions are given:

1. Eat simple food, both quality and quantity.
2. Practice regularity in eating and sleep.
3. Masticate your food; leave the table while still hungry.
4. We are a part of all we have eaten.
5. Exercise for five minutes, three times daily.
6. Get plenty of air—most important.
7. Use sunlight, provide good artificial light.
8. Water inside and outside.
9. Wear loose clothing.
10. Early to sleep; get plenty.

The next suggestions which you will find in this column will be ten ways in which one can improve mentally.

—Aunt Janet.

## A Round Marionette Pillow

THE Marionette pillow effects the very smart combination of felt and organdie. Foundation material is a lemon yellow circle of sateen twelve inches across; the humble lad, proud lady, and the heart polka dots are of black felt, all placed under an outer



veil of pale-green organdie, with a charmingly dainty result. This is number M672 and includes all materials needed to complete the pillow form. This means that sateen front and back, organdie for front and ruffles, felt cut-outs, and black floss are included. A Kapok filled round pillow to fit may be secured as No. M673.

M672 Materials for Pillow.....60c  
M673 Kapok Filled Pillow Form...40c

Order from Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

## Under Frozen Stars

(Continued on Page 10)

If you get him first, he's mine! Bring him to me—alive! He's mine!"

"I breeng heem. He weel die slow. I breeng heem."

As the hurt Ojibwa revived under the stimulant, the half-crazed LeBlond appeared with Renault.

"We've found his trail on the lake!

He's headed for the outlet! Jules and I are starting now! No one would be mad enough for this but Paradis!"

"Yes, it's Paradis," said the tortured Jim. "I'm crossing the lake for two six-dog teams. Look here! You can't hold his tracks in a night like this, man. You're worn out. Get some rest, start at daylight and wait for me at the Nipigon Trail. If he hasn't turned south, there, he'll take the Albany, the Pipestone, or the Deer Lodge trail north, and we'll separate and get him."

Renault nodded. "Dat ees right t'ing to do."

"He'll have hours the start of us, LeBlond." Jim rose to his feet and rested his hand on the shoulder of the other. "But if he's ahead of me, I'll get him, if he goes to the Winisk barren-grounds!"

LeBlond gripped Jim's hand as he murmured his gratitude.

Then Flore found her voice and, kneeling beside her, the two drawn-faced men got her story. When the cries of fire, outside, drew LeBlond from his supper table, Aurore had watched from a window while she slipped into her heavy moccasins and fur coat. Suddenly there was a noise in the kitchen, a rush of moccasined feet,

and, as Flore turned to recognize Paradis, a blow on the head shut from the Ojibwa all knowledge of what followed.

"He set that fire to get me out of the house, then gagged and tied her and carried her to the sled behind the stockade," groaned the trader. "But she fought him—she fought him! Look at this room!"

"One moment, before we start," Jim gazed pitilessly into LeBlond's begrimed and tortured face. "I want to clear up something. You sent him as you agreed to Nipigon?"

"Yes, and he never reported there; he deserted us."

"You didn't send him to the Sturgeon?"

The blood showed in LeBlond's smudged cheeks as his haggard eyes glittered.

"You accuse me—" He choked back his anger and went on. "I gave you my word. I keep my word, Stuart! He deserted us!"

"I'm glad to hear it. I met him at Sturgeon Lake in September."

## CHAPTER XXX

BACK through the thick night to Sunset House hurried the tired dogs and men. As they reached the trade-

house where Esau dozed, waiting for their return, it was snowing. In a half hour two six-dog teams, each loaded with food for three weeks, sleeping robes and shed tent, left the lighted trade-house, where Esau, Marthe and the moaning Sarah were gathered to say good-by, and faded into the murk. Before dawn the dog drivers saw in the distance a fire on the shore of the white thoroughfare of the Nipigon Trail. Shortly they joined LeBlond and his head man.

"He's headed for the Albany; we followed the trail beyond here for a mile," announced LeBlond.

"He may follow the Albany as far as Fort Hope," said Jim, "but there he'll strike north for the Sturgeon country where he's got friends. But we've got to cover the three trails north; you take the Albany. We'll hit the other two."

"He's thirty or forty miles ahead of us," groaned LeBlond, nervously pacing to and fro. "I'll wish you luck and say good-by."

There, beside the fire, in the blackness before the dawn, the two men slipped off their mittens and gripped each other's hands.

(Continued next week)

# Good-bye Lazy days! now's the time for *the wake-up food*

HERE'S new energy—quick new energy—in delicious form! Post Toasties—the wake-up food! So easy to digest, so quick to release new energy to the body—that's why these golden flakes of toasted corn brisk up big and little folks, despite the warmest days. For a "wake-up" breakfast, a "pick-up" lunch and supper too—serve Post Toasties—the wake-up food. That's economy!

## POST TOASTIES

*The Wake-up Food*

A PRODUCT OF GENERAL FOODS CORPORATION



*A lot for your  
money!*

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# Hill Farmers

(Continued from Page 1)

discouraged. The famous John Brown of Harper's Ferry once owned a farm almost in the heart of the mountains, and his family lived there for ten years while John was adventuring in Kansas and other places. This particular farm was probably as good as any in that region but even so judged by any decent agricultural standard, it is a miserable place to try to make a living from the land. A forest and water reserve and a summer playground for tourists seems to be the best use for the Adirondacks.

When we come to our other mountain group, the Catskills, we find a somewhat more hopeful agricultural outlook. The Adirondacks are composed of granitic rocks which water and weather and the tooth of time finally break down into a sterile sandy soil but the Catskills are reared out of a soft red shale which weathers into a pretty good soil—at least into a soil which grows some pasture grasses splendidly. I think I have before expressed my admiration for the wonderfully intensified dairy industry of Delaware County and this is made possible

not only by the sterling virtues of the Scotch who had so large a part in the settlement of the county, but also by the fact that while the Delaware hills—or mountains—are high and steep they do have a singular adaptability for certain valuable pasture grasses. May I say in passing that men who have always known the county agree that these wonderful Delaware County pastures are slipping—that they will no longer carry the stock per acre that they would carry two or three generations ago. The fundamental reason is not far to seek and it is very plain. They are suffering from depletion of soil fertility just as surely as if they had been regularly cropped during all those years. The cow has gathered the crop and she has failed to carry back enough manure to restore the balance. The amount in a year or two may not appear serious but kept up for the lifetime of a man it counts. A ton of milk takes away from the farm more than ten pounds of nitrogen and about four pounds each of phosphoric acid and potash. I admit that a pasture field so steep that you can hardly get over it

with a wheeled vehicle, and so stony that you cannot use a cultural implement—a field such as this, I say, presents about the most difficult case that I ever undertook to prescribe for.

In the long run summer feeding of grain ought to be helpful. The late John McDonald of Elk Creek near Delhi, was a very fine Scotch gentleman and a singularly wise and progressive dairyman. He once told me that every time he fed a carload of grain on his farm he could add another cow to the dairy herd—a good argument for the feeding of grain on pasture.

I by no means relegate the entire Catskill region to farm abandonment. The Esopus, the Schoharie, and the Delaware all have their headwaters in the mountains and these larger streams have generally a belt of fertile red alluvial soil. I confidently expect that after some supposedly more favored regions have reverted to the forests there will still be farms with white farm houses and big red barns nestling in the crook of the elbows of these mountain valleys.

Unfortunately, after you have named the Adirondacks and the Catskills you have by no means included all the marginal lands of the state. I am fond of remarking that there is no county of the state but has considerable marginal land and no county but has at least a little soil of high value. Much of Long Island is distinctly non-agricultural. There is a large percentage of South-eastern New York that belongs in the same classification. The same is true of considerable land that lies between the Hudson River and the New England line. Then there is that big region in our state known as the Southern Tier—meaning all the group of counties that lie along the Pennsylvania line from Delaware to Lake Erie. This is by no means either the steepest or stoniest region of the state but it is a region which is emphatically distinguished for a low lime content and hence it is difficult to grow the legumes. It would be grossly unfair to dismiss a big important section of the state simply by denouncing it as poor land. But it is only truth to say that while there are some splendid farms along the river valleys, the hillslopes and the elevated plateaus are distinctly marginal, meaning thereby that it is an open question whether in coming years these farms will remain under cultivation or will be allowed to slip slowly back into the wilderness from which they were originally hewn.

It is a most interesting inquiry as to how far the character of a people is influenced by their environment. Dr. Warren of Cornell apparently believes that what a man is depends very largely upon where his dad happened to locate. In discussing this question he once said to me: "Jared, I know localities and farms where, if you had been born there, you would have grown up into a Hill Billy that would steal chickens". Personally, I do not like to subscribe to this doctrine. I am rather fond of believing that the right sort of heredity will enable a man to carry on in spite of unfortunate environment. An example of this is what took place in the case of the Puritan of New England. They were a chosen and selected people. It was no idle boast of Pastor Stoughton that "God winnowed a nation in order that he might send into the wilderness good seed". Few people who know their New England but will admit that agriculturally the region is—well—let us say handicapped. In spite of this the Yankee farmer has done wonderfully well and when his children have left the farm, out of all proportion to their number they have sat in the seat of the mighty. I am fond of noting how finally their growing numbers forced them up into the mountains of Vermont and there they built Congregational churches and school houses and founded Academies and Colleges and bred great leaders of men and statesmen and finally a President of the United States—this in a region where farm life was always more or less of a struggle for existence. I attribute the remarkable career of the Yankee to his splendid racial inheritance supplemented by his New England conscience and the fact that whether he knew it or not he was thoroughly inoculated with a stern Puritan theology that he could never shake off. Somehow or other Virginia

and the South offer a different picture. In Tidewater, Virginia, there was once a romantic and picturesque agricultural civilization of which Washington and Jefferson were the fine flower. There are few facts more remarkable than that of the first thirty-six years of our national life, all but four years were lived under Presidents who were born in Virginia. But in spite of their splendid beginning when the people of the South came into the Blue Ridges and the Alleghanys they lost their way. They forgot their schools and churches and laws and became that strange backwater of American civilization, the "Mountain Whites". Will someone explain why the Puritan could endure economic adversity and still preserve his moral and his institutions while the man of the Southern seaboard could not? I am still inclined to fall back on the explanation that he lacked New England iron in his blood and New England theology in his soul.

Someone has said that "Rich soil makes rich men and poor soil poor men and rough soil rough men". On the surface, at least, this is more or less true. I believe that a moderate amount of adversity may be good for men but too much is bad in every way. Where agricultural conditions are too hard men tend to degenerate—economically, socially, morally. Every one who knows rural conditions intimately must recognize that there are rural slums just as surely as there are slums in our big cities. I do not propose to invite censure by naming any of these localities in the columns of the A. A. but there are country neighborhoods where the soul of the community has died—and nobody cares.

And then finally let us note that men are not Hill Farmers because their grandfathers or some remote ancestors lacked agricultural intelligence and judgment. Only a little of our state was settled directly by a European immigration. In the earliest days the Hudson Valley and its tributaries may have been peopled in this fashion but on the whole the state was colonized by a secondary migration from New England and from the older portions of the state. New England was so tremendously prolific that by the close of the Revolution the New England States already felt themselves to be agriculturally overcrowded and the men of Massachusetts and Connecticut literally swarmed into the unoccupied lands of New York. This swarming forth in search of a new home was an almost perfectly haphazard affair. There was no certain knowledge of the comparative agricultural value of the new lands of what was then regarded as the "West". As a matter of fact at first the fertile valleys were avoided because of the difficulties of conquering the heavy timber and the fear of malaria. Men who left New England often had no knowledge of just where their road was taking them. So it came to pass that some fortunate ones finally found themselves say in the fat lands of the Finger Lake Country or the Ontario Shore while other less happy pilgrims selected a site on the hills of the Southern Tier. Let me say emphatically that the racial stock in either case was equally good. It was merely that some had a less happy fortune than others. But here is what I started in to say—that there are no better people any where than some Hill Farmers. There may not be quite as many cylinders under the hood of their cars but their intelligence and their morals are the equal of their more fortunate brothers. I often remember that if my own great grandfather had stopped just five miles south of where I live he would have been on hills underlaid by shale instead of limestone and if we had always remained there my agricultural outlook in life would have been very different from what it is. Even so, I suppose he came here by a sort of happy chance rather than because of his superior intelligence or good judgement.

My own county of Schoharie is a good example of the varied character of New York soils. It can boast one beautiful valley that has land as good as the very best in the state. In the northern part there is some rolling limestone uplands, often rather steep and hard to work but where clover and alfalfa and wheat are very much at home and then in the south there are some lands as steep and rough as men

(Continued on Page 15)

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MAN age 20, speaks Russian, wants position on farm, preferably one using all kinds of machinery. Willing to work for small salary. I. LOZOWSKI, 708 E. 5th St., N. Y. City.

THE HUDSON RIVER Employment Agency, 273 Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., telephone 5924. Poughkeepsie's newest employment office—no charge to employers—reasonable fee to employees. We respectfully solicit your business.

### PATENTS

PATENTS—Time counts in applying for patents; send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form; no charge for information on how to proceed. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Attorney, 732 Security Savings and Commercial Bank Building (directly opposite U. S. Patent Office), Washington, D. C.

### AGENTS WANTED

LET ME FINANCE you and show you how to run a profitable grocery and stock feed business among neighbors and farm acquaintances. I furnish the capital. You get stock from me on credit and can sell on credit. I will start any honest man in desirable locality. Many earn around \$40 a week from the start, increasing rapidly with experience. This is a pleasant, steady business, even for elderly men. Write for "no investment" application and details to Mr. Ostrom, c/o McConnon & Co., Room M-9509, Winona, Minn.

### DAIRY SUPPLIES

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer. 300 sterilized 6 inch discs \$1.15; 6 1/4 inch \$1.35; gauzefaced, 6 inch \$1.35, 6 1/4 inch \$1.50. Postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Canton, Maine, Dept. D.

MILKER TUBING for all makes, finest quality. Also all types of cotton strainer discs. Write for samples and new lower prices. ANDERSON MILKER CO., INC. Jamestown, N. Y.

### USED INCUBATORS

INCUBATOR BARGAINS—Greatly reduced prices on entire stock of used incubators. Sold on most liberal terms ever given. All leading makes, Buckeyes, Petersimes, Blue Hens, Newtowns, etc. Many nearly new, 2,000 to 30,000 capacity, all guaranteed. Write or wire for description and prices before buying any incubator. Our reputation protects you. SMITH INCUBATOR CO. 3166-A West 121st St., Cleveland, Ohio.

### AVIATION

LEARN TO FLY, where Lindbergh learned, at this Flying School with highest government approval. Airplane Mechanics' School connected with aircraft factory. Big opportunity. Write today for complete information. LINCOLN Flying School, 1031 Aircraft Bldg., Lincoln, Nebr.

### MISCELLANEOUS

FILM DEVELOPED—8 prints 20c; reprints 3c. PILGRIM PHOTO SERVICE, Dept. X, Kingston, Mass.

COLLECT HERBS and Roots for Drug Markets. Stamp brings particulars. P. D. CLEMENTS, 1 Fairland Street, Boston 19, Mass.

### TOBACCO

SMOKERS—Save real money by ordering direct from factory. Good mild 5c cigars \$2.48 per 100 prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. COSMOPOLITE CIGAR CO., Dept. A, Dallastown, Pa.

GEORGIA BRIGHT LEAF smoking tobacco, five pounds \$1.35, postpaid. W. W. WILLIAMS, Quitman, Ga.

LEAF TOBACCO—Guaranteed. Chewing 5 pounds \$1.25; 10, \$2.00. Smoking, 10—\$1.50. Pay Postman. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Ky.

FIFTY HAVANA FILLED CIGARS, 10c quality direct \$2.50, or 50 7c quality \$2.00 postpaid. Hand made Sumatra wrapper. Smoke entire number. Dissatisfied money refunded. PERKIMEN CIGAR CO., Yerkess, Penna.

GUARANTEED chewing or Smoking five lbs. \$1.00; ten \$1.50; Fifty Cigars \$1.75; Pay when received. KENTUCKY FARMERS, West Paducah, Ky.


### WOMEN'S WANTS

50 DIFFERENT BUTTERFLY Pieces 30c prepaid. Pattern free. Smaller cottons 10 lbs. \$1.00 postage. Rug supplies. JOSEPH DEMENKOW, Brockton, Mass.

### WOOL—HIDES—FURS

TRAPS, TRAP TAGS, Seents, trapping equipment. Quick Service. Write for new catalogue. HOWE FUR CO., Dept. E, Coopers Mills, Maine.





# The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

## Watch for These Swindlers

A PARTICULARLY vicious swindle has just come to our attention, because it resulted in the fleecing of two old people of \$265., practically their entire savings. Mr. John Swain, lives near Richford, Tioga County, New York. He is 92 years old and a Civil War veteran. Mrs. Swain is in her 69th year. Recently two slickers came along, claiming to be selling glasses. They fitted Mr. Swain with a pair and in payment for this Mrs. Swain produced a \$20 gold certificate in one of the old large-size bills. One of the swindlers who went under the name of Taylor, told them that the United States Treasury had called in all the old money and that if they would send it to Washington, they would be paid two dollars for one. That sounded like a good scheme, and Mrs. Swain, having \$265. in old bills of various denominations, was naturally interested.

Taylor persuaded her to put the entire sum in a manilla envelope, which had an official look, then apparently handed it back to her and told her to send it in to the Government officials at Washington the next day. Immediately thereafter, the smooth pair left, and probably lost no time in putting hundreds of miles between them and Tioga County.

The hitch in the proceedings developed next day when Mrs. Swain opened the envelope and was dismayed at finding nothing but newspaper clippings. Some time during the talk, the crooks had cleverly switched envelopes on their unsuspecting victim.

Unfortunately neither Mr. nor Mrs. Swain were able to give a very good

description of the two men. They drove a gray automobile and one of the men was described as being between 35 and 40 years of age, and of a rather swarthy complexion.

Readers should remember that the American Agriculturist has a standing offer of \$100 reward for information which leads to the arrest, conviction, and imprisonment of anyone swindling or attempting to swindle one of our subscribers who, at the time, has an American Agriculturist Service Bureau sign posted on the premises.

## Too Much Trust

Last spring I sold some hothouse lambs to Harry Lombardo of 222 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, New York. In settling for them he lacked \$15.00 so I trusted him. He said he would send the money next week for the balance. I have written him and there is no question but that he received my letters because I had my return address on them.

WE have written two letters calling this to the attention of Mr. Lombardo without receiving a reply from him. Our only conclusion is that he has no intention of meeting this obligation.

## Advance Fees Not Readily Returned

As a subscriber to your paper, I am writing you for information regarding the Aetna Sales Company of New York City. We signed up with them and the agent claimed that if they did not sell our business in three months time, that

they would be glad to pay back the advance fee and cancel the contract. The time is up and past but the company claim they do not pay any money back.

WE have yet to learn of any subscriber who paid money to a concern as an advance listing fee for selling his property, who ever sold his property in this way. Neither have we ever heard of any firm that asked for an advance listing fee who ever paid back any money.

Firms that are interested in selling real estate rather than in getting an advance fee, are perfectly willing to sell the property first and then take their commission.

## Not Selling Liability Insurance

What can you tell us about the National Motorists Corporation in Washington, D. C. A salesman from this concern has been in this vicinity selling membership in this concern. They charge \$24.75 for a bond and accident insurance policy.

WE are informed that this concern is not selling automobile liability and casualty insurance and that if their agents claim such to be the case they are misrepresenting the facts. Our subscriber lives in Maryland. We understand that a temporary injunction has been granted in the State of Maryland restraining this company from further operations in that State until an investigation has been made by the Insurance Department.

## Thanks to State Troopers

I am pleased to inform you that my account with..... has been settled in full, thanks to you for your efforts. I know I would never have been able to collect without the help of your Service Bureau and the State Troopers. If there are any charges please let me know.

THIS letter of thanks came from a subscriber who originally wrote us just about a year ago. The complaint was on a protested check given by a produce buyer in Rochester. Our letter to the buyer got no results and we finally placed the case in the hands of a licensed collection agency. They reported that they could not locate the man and therefore their efforts were not successful. Finally we turned to the State Troopers. We realize that they have other things to do than to serve as a collection agency but in the State of New York it is a crime to give a check unless there are funds in the bank to cover it and once in a while as a last resort, we ask them, to get in touch with a man who refuses to make good a protested check.

We wish to take this opportunity to thank them and to tell this and all subscribers that there is never any charge for a service which is rendered to a subscriber.

## Addressing Envelopes

I would like to know if the..... firm is reliable? I would like to do some work at home and they say if I send \$1 they will send me complete instructions as to how I can make money. Please let me know at once.

WE are sorry to be discouraging but we are sure, from the vast experiences we have had with the type of home-work scheme which this company offers you, that if you send your dollar that will be the last you will hear from them.

We do not recommend this line of work to our subscribers. It is our opinion that these companies can get all the help they want right in their own town without having to go out into the rural sections to obtain it.

## Not Licensed in New York

What is your opinion of the insurance policy put out by the American Bankers Commercial Life Club of the National Mutual Benefit Association of the Scanlan Building in Houston, Texas? Are they under the supervision of the State Insurance Department?

THE Insurance Department of the State of New York at Albany, tells us that this company is not authorized to transact the business of insurance in the State of New York. The Texas

## Will Recommend It

YOUR draft from the North American Insurance Company for \$97.14 for my recent accident was very gratefully received. I am not fully recovered, but am thankful to be getting along thus well.

I want to say that your insurance is the best I have ever heard of for the price or anywhere near the price. I want to also say I shall never be without it, and will heartily recommend it to each and every one of my friends and acquaintances.

Gratefully yours,  
Harvey L. Morris,  
Wassaic, N. Y.

Mr. Morris received a broken left shoulder in an accident Feb. 3rd, 1931 when the truck which he was driving went off the road crashing into a rock.

Department of Insurance reports that the concern is not under the supervision of that or any other department in the State and that it is their opinion that they have not complied with the insurance laws of the State and have no right to operate an insurance company.

The Attorney General of the State of Texas has a suit pending against this company to seek to invalidate their charter and have them discontinue business as there is no law on the statute books of Texas under which they could qualify as an insurance association.

I received a cashier's check of \$10 to pay..... check for which I thank you. It is wonderful the good work you do for your A. A. people. This is the second time you have helped me and I notice that they pay attention at once when you go after them.

Again I thank you for your service.

We value letters like the above. It is good to know that our services are appreciated. One thing we want to emphasize is that it is necessary that we be notified when a settlement is effected.

## Hill Farmers

(Continued from Page 14)

ever tried to wring a living out of, but the character of the citizenship of these hill farmers is just as good as the men in the valley or on the limestone.

So long as the Hill Farmer elects to stay and hold the fort he must be given every encouragement. I have even said (only half seriously perhaps) that he ought not to be taxed but rather he ought to receive a pension. Of one thing I feel pretty certain that when the roll is made up of the farm boys who have gone out into the great world and made a place for themselves in American life it will be found that the so called Hill Farmers have contributed their full share.

Many a successful farmer got his start at the winter short courses at the state college.

**\$10,000 PROTECTION AGAINST ACCIDENT and SICKNESS**  
For Only **\$10. year** No Dues or Assessments

Men, Women, 16 to 70 Accepted  
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Name .....

P. O. ....

Age ..... State .....

## WEEKLY BENEFITS OR DEATH INDEMNITIES

Paid to American Agriculturist Subscribers Who Had Insurance  
Service Offered Through North American Accident Insurance Company

Paid subscribers to Aug. 1, 1931.....\$240,978.96  
Paid subscribers during August..... 1,927.81

**\$242,906.77**

W. G. Frace, R.2, Belmont, N. Y.....\$ 60.00	Fay Bennett, R.4, Hornell, N. Y..... 25.00
Harrow tipped over—lacerated forehead	Thrown from wagon—strained shoulder
Thomas Abrachta, Bath, N. Y..... 45.00	Jennie Lee, Star Raute, Ravena, N. Y..... 30.00
Travel accident—sprained ankle	Auto collision—fractured vertebrae
Manure spreader—injuries	Auto collision—fractured hand
Mrs. Elizabeth Strassenburgh, Avon, N. Y.... 15.00	Anna B. Spencer, R.1, Rock Stream, N. Y. 40.00
Travel accident—bruised knee	Auto collision—fractured hand
David A. Russell, R.1, Worcester, N. Y..... 20.00	P. E. Soden, R.1, Mooers Forks, N. Y..... 130.00
Travel accident—sprained ankle	Auto accident—fractured vertebrae
George Adams, Owings Mills, Md..... 30.00	Herbert Parker, R.2, Adams, N. Y..... 20.00
Travel accident—fractured rib	Truck accident—cuts on head and arm
D. H. Flint, E. Poestenkill, N. Y..... 25.71	William Hatch, Cambridge, N. Y..... 40.00
Auto collision—contused face	Auto collision—cut wrist
John Wittig, Ulster, Pa..... 5.00	H. H. Dewey, R.3, Hermon, N. Y..... 34.28
Travel accident—cut scalp and arm	Thrown from wagon—sprained wrist
E. E. Brand, Naples, N. Y..... 40.00	C. D. Hubbard, R.2, Maryland, N. Y..... 30.00
Travel accident—fractured rib	Travel accident—fractured skull
Frank Feingold, Mansfield, Conn..... 25.00	W. P. Muntz, Smyrna, Del. .... 14.28
Thrown from horse—bruised side	Travel accident—injuries
Spencer Becker, Honeoye, N. Y..... 30.00	Yetta Rappaport, R.1, Stephentown, N. Y. 15.00
Auto collision—bruised shoulder	Auto accident—fractured leg
E. C. Clark, Berkshire, N. Y. .... 10.00	Arthur Allen, Poland, N. Y..... 50.00
Travel accident—injured head and chest	Travel accident—injuries
A. Cyr, Boonville, N. Y..... 14.28	W. A. Cosens, Norwich, N. Y..... 90.00
Auto accident—injured face and head	Truck collision—fractured leg, lacerated cheek
S. J. Kingston, R.1, Elbridge, N. Y..... 5.00	C. L. Klock, Theresa, N. Y..... 30.00
Thrown from wagon—injuries	Auto accident—strained side and arm
Ernest Walter, Box 294, Union Springs, N.Y. 30.00	Glenn Bates, R.1, Redwood, N. Y..... 14.28
Auto accident—cuts, fractured rib	Auto accident—bruised chest
Mrs. May Akin, Syracuse, N. Y..... 10.00	C. B. Lucia, R.1, Shelburne, Vt..... 30.00
Travel accident—cuts on head	Auto collision—fractured hand
Hattie Yeaton, Gossville, N. H..... 20.00	J.A. Cuchelo, Box 572, Wappingers Falls, N.Y. 500.00
Travel accident—concussion of brain	Auto accident—loss of arm
G. E. Key, Richfield, N. Y..... 10.00	John Cline, Belmont, N. Y..... 10.00
Travel accident—cut hand	Auto accident—sprained arm
Bertram Bean, Orford, N. H..... 5.71	E. D. Hathaway, R.1, Schuylerville, N.Y. 2.14
Travel accident—torn ligaments of arm	Thrown from hayrack—injured knee
Florence W. Ridgeway, Salem, N. J..... 20.00	E.W. Larsen, Box 19, West Burlington, N.Y. 5.00
Travel accident—cuts and bruised legs	Thrown from hay tedder—lacerated scalp
W. L. Frantz, R.1, Newton, N. J..... 15.00	G. H. Cunningham, R.1, Hermon, N. Y. 30.00
Mowing machine—injured side	Struck by auto—sprained leg, fractured leg
Ida J. Devens, Box 65, S. Ashburnham, Mass 4.28	Emogene Drill, Matamoras, Pa..... 10.00
Auto accident—injuries	Auto collision—bruised side
Deforest Bragg, Holly, N. Y..... 50.00	E. Kwasneski, Box 1054, Riverhead, N.Y. 20.00
Auto accident—fractured arm	Travel accident—injuries
E. W. Ayres, R.1, Whitehall, N. Y..... 17.14	Mildred Worden, R.1, Fillmore, N. Y..... 20.00
Auto accident—lacerated eye	Struck by auto—cuts and bruised legs
Anthony Rylicky, R.1, West Leyden, N.Y. 45.00	Roger Morse, Marathon, N. Y..... 20.00
Wrecked mowing machine—sprained knee	Travel accident—injuries
Helen S. Meinecke, Elliotville, N. Y..... 10.00	M. A. Yeaton, Short Falls, N. H..... 20.00
Auto accident—injured thigh	Auto collision—cerebral concussion
Mrs. Mary Palmer, R.3, Moravia, N. Y..... 20.00	F. L. Brown, R.1, Georgetown, N.Y. .... 10.00
Auto collision—sprained ankle	Thrown from hay wagon—swelling of neck and back
Henry Hill, Venice Center, N. Y..... 64.28	Joseph Terrien, Plessis, N. Y..... 21.43
Land roller broken—injured hip	Auto collision—injured knee
Mrs. Hattie Van Nortwich, Savona, N. Y. 20.00	
Auto accident—contusions	

To date 2,824 American Agriculturist subscribers have received indemnity from our insurance service.



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Make your selections direct from factory stock at the *Biggest Savings in Years*. Kalamazoo prices are lower—far lower than ever—but Kalamazoo quality, famous for 31 years, is rigidly maintained. This is the year to buy wisely. That means buying direct from the factory—eliminating all unnecessary in-between costs.

**Only \$5 Down on Anything  
—Year to Pay**

Mail the Coupon Now! You'll see 200 styles and sizes—more bargains than in 20 big stores. *Only \$5 Down on any Stove, Range, or Furnace, regardless of price or size.* A Year to Pay. 800,000 Satisfied Customers have saved 1/3 to 1/2 by mailing this coupon. "We saved \$50," says C. T. Harmeyer, Ansonia, O. "I saved from \$50 to \$75 by sending to Kalamazoo," writes W. B. Taylor, Southbridge, Mass. "No one will ever be sorry they bought a Kalamazoo," says Cora M. Edwards, Berryville, Ark., who has had one 22 years.

#### New Ranges in Lovely New Colors

Don't miss the new Coal and Wood Ranges, new Combination Gas and Coal Ranges—new colors and new improvements. Look for the ranges with the new *Utility Shelf*—they're lower, much lower in price, and so attractive! The President is a modern new Coal and Wood Range. Your choice of Pearl Gray, Ivory Tan, Nile Green, Delft Blue or Black Porcelain Enamel in all ranges.

Howard, Ill.  
"I have saved enough on my fuel bill in a little over 2 years to pay for my Kalamazoo furnace."  
Clarence A. Koltz,

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"I am perfectly satisfied with my Kalamazoo heater. It is simply wonderful, heats from four to six rooms and will hold fire on one scuttle of coal for

Colors to match every decorative scheme. Colors that start you dreaming of a beautiful kitchen. Colors as easy to clean as a china dish. Also Gas Stoves, Oil Stoves, Household Goods.

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#### FREE Furnace Plans— FREE Service

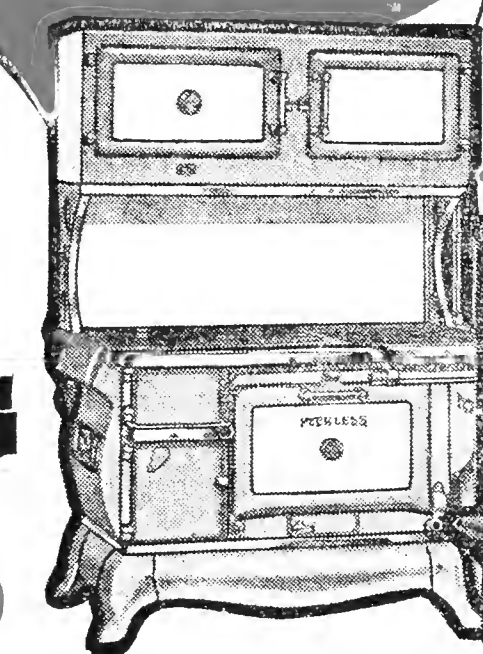
If you are interested in a modern furnace-heating system actually planned for your home, mail coupon. It's easy to install your own furnace (pipe or direct heat)—thousands have. We show you how. A Kalamazoo furnace increases your home's value—makes it more livable, more comfortable, more healthful. Only \$5 down.

#### 30 Day's Free Trial

Use your Kalamazoo for 30 days, FREE. Every Kalamazoo carries a 5-year Guarantee Bond on materials and workmanship. \$100,000 Bank Bond Guarantee of Satisfaction. You are fully protected—you risk nothing.

#### 24 Hour Shipments

All stoves and ranges are shipped from Kalamazoo, Mich., or Utica, N. Y.



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warehouses, if you live east, within 24 hours. Furnaces, 48 hours. No delay. Safe delivery guaranteed.

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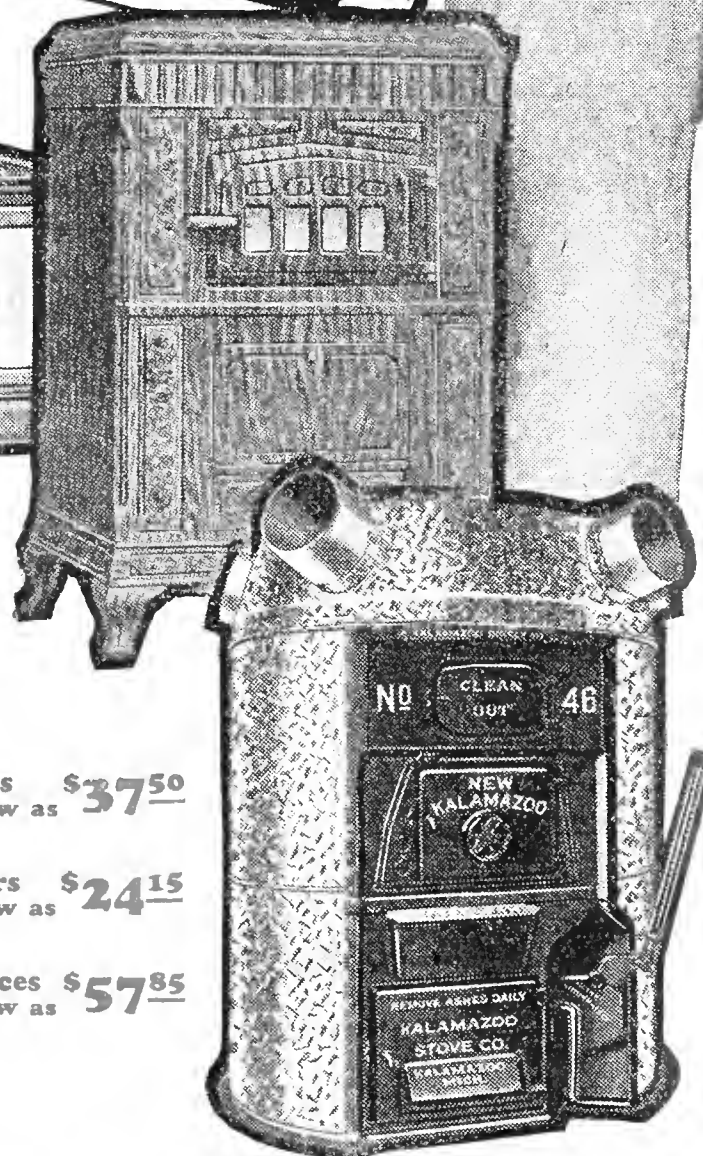
**KALAMAZOO STOVE CO., Mrs. Furnaces \$57<sup>85</sup>**  
801 Rochester Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Warehousing and shipping points,  
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Ranges **\$37<sup>50</sup>**  
as low as

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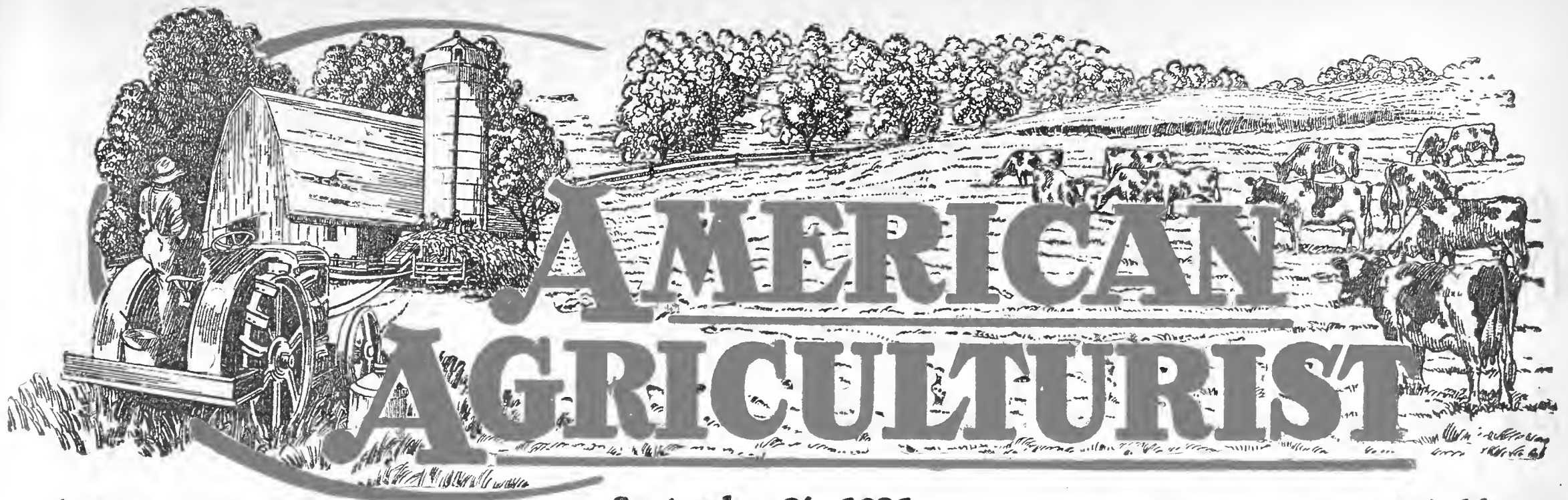
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Coal and Wood Ranges	<input type="checkbox"/>	Put an [x] in column at left to indicate articles in which you are interested.
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Oil Stoves	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dear Sirs: Please send me your FREE Catalog
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**"A Kalamazoo  
Trade Mark  
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\$1.00 per year

September 26, 1931

Published Weekly

# Our Boys and Girls at the State Fair

*They Judge Stock, Exhibit Products and Have a Good Time*

THOSE who have watched the growth and development of the 4-H exhibits and demonstrations at the State Fair can only marvel at the progress that has been made in the past ten years. Then a few exhibits in an old ramshackle building constituted the 4-H contribution to the Fair. Now the New Boys and Girls Building, one of the finest of its kind in the country, can house only a small portion of the 4-H exhibits most of which have to be placed in other parts of the grounds.

Probably the most significant of the 4-H exhibits were the young people themselves. Four 4-H club members, two boys and two girls, are selected as delegates to the State Fair from each county maintaining a regular 4-H Club organization. Their expenses are paid by the Fair. They constitute a group of hand-picked young people selected partly because of the excellence of their 4-H club work and partly for their ability to take back to their counties some of the inspiration and knowledge gained from their experience at the Fair. They stay in the dormitories for the entire week and have a full program every day consisting of conferences, studies of exhibits, recreation and demonstrations. They were privileged to enjoy a special address by Governor Roosevelt and also an address by President Edward O'Neal of the American

Farm Bureau Federation. Their own 4-H Band from Chenango County furnished inspiring music. They probably saw and studied all the worthwhile features of the Fair as few other visitors did.

But these official delegates were only a part of the 4-H club members who attended the Fair. More than twice as many more, mostly 4-H livestock exhibitors also attended and paid their own expenses or had their expenses paid by local organizations. They were there because they exhibited livestock, and livestock must be shown and cared for. These livestock exhibitors were also a part of Camp Pyrke and lived in the dormitories.

"Dan" Chase, the veteran director of Camp Pyrke, was on hand this year after several years' absence. He is a favorite with all 4-H clubbers.

## Judging Teams Selected

It is difficult to say which of the 4-H exhibits, other than the young people themselves, were the most interesting or valuable. To the dairyman the exhibit of 350 head of choice dairy livestock raised and owned by the club members and housed in the big 4-H livestock tent appealed most. To the poultryman, the fine exhibit of poultry which has grown so large as to almost merit a building of its own, seemed most important. The exhibit of garden produce would have done credit to a professional gardener while the clothing, foods and home furnishings made and exhibited by the homemaking club members caught the eye of every woman visitor. These, together

with exhibits of forestry, swine, sheep, and shop work made up an exhibit in itself well worth a visit to the Fair.

In addition to the camp program and exhibits the State Fair is utilized to select several teams and individuals to represent the 25,000 New York Club folks at various inter-state and National club events. Among these are the dairy judging and demonstration teams, to represent the State at the National Dairy Exposition at St. Louis. The winners in the dairy judging contest and who as a result will constitute the judging team are Russell Marion of Tompkins County, Henry Snyder of Onondaga County and William Green of Onondaga County with Wilbur Buel of Jefferson County as alternate.

The team winning the Dairy Demonstration contest and which will, therefore, represent the State at the National Dairy Exposition was from Chemung County and consisted of Bernard Kasper and Kenneth Antes.

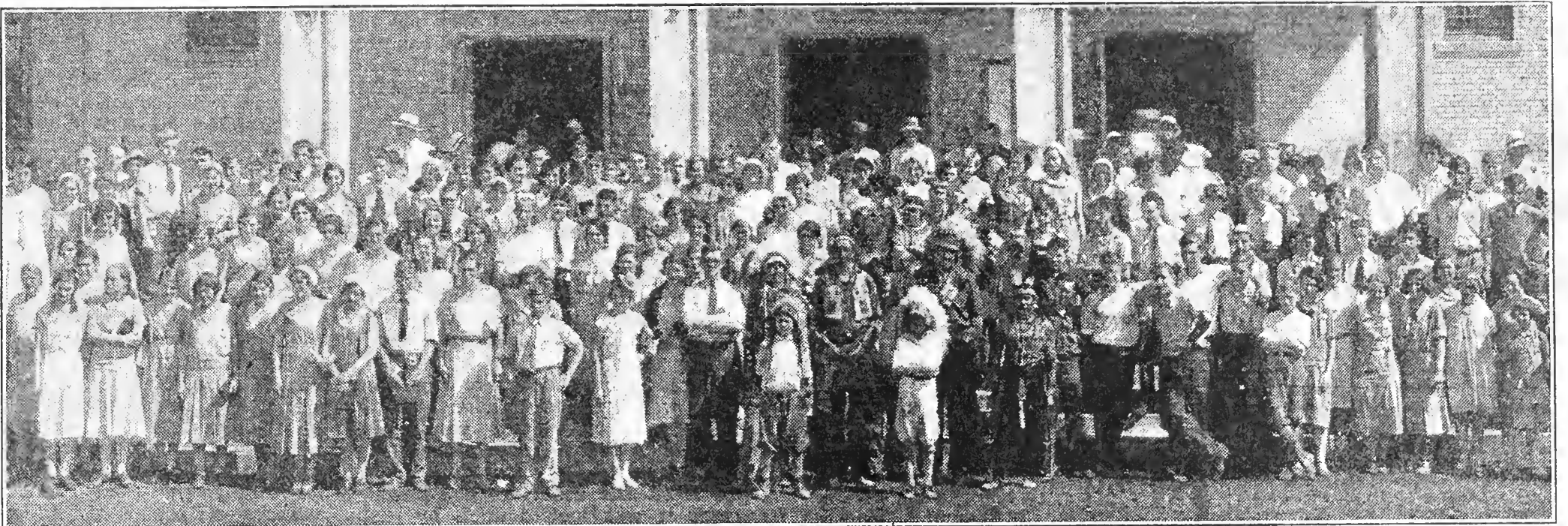
Homemaking club members staged a style dress revue to select candidates for the National 4-H Dress Revue to be held at the National Club Congress at Chicago in December. The successful candidate was Marvell Markel of Rensselaer County.

## The Health Contest

In the health contest Lura Rich of Delaware County placed first among the girls and Albert Davis of Ulster County first among the boys. This makes them eligible

(Continued on Page 12)

*The 4-H delegation at the New York State Fair. For the first time Indians of most of the reservations made 4-H exhibits and took part in the club program.*





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...each **GUARANTEED**  
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**DORSET AND HAMPSHIRE SHEEP**  
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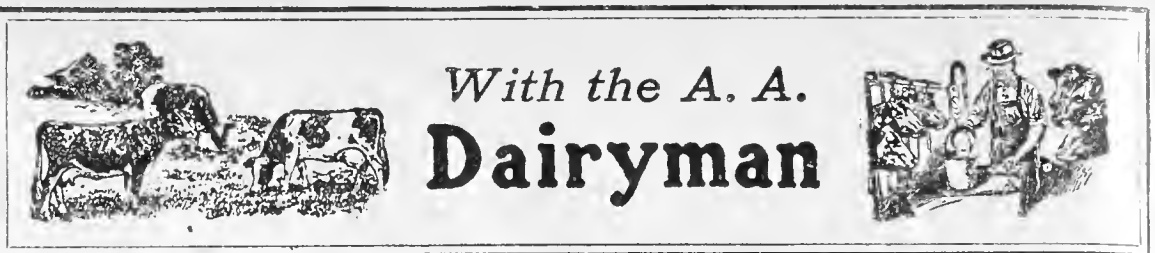
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## Loose Milk Commission Meets

IN last week's issue we gave you the latest news concerning the loose milk situation in New York City, and promised to keep you informed about future developments.

The Commission appointed by Dr. Wynne to study the loose milk situation held its first meeting and was asked by the Commissioner to make a report to him by October 7th. The task, according to Dr. Wynne, is to determine whether loose milk is a menace to health. Three Committees have been formed by the Commission: one to have charge of analyzing 1,000 samples of loose milk; another to study the economic side of the situation, including the possibility that stores may handle bottled milk instead of loose milk; the third to study the health aspects of the problem.

In addition to the names published last week, Frederick Sexauer, President of the Dairymen's League, and C. W. Halliday, Secretary of the Sheffield Producers' Association, have been added to the Commission.

Although not directly concerned with the investigation, police recently arrested eighteen men connected with the Royal Grocers' and Dairymen's Association, with offices in the Bronx. These men are accused of a plot to fix milk prices. It is claimed that the guiding genius of the Association was one of the New York Milk Chain Association members, indicted in 1929 for conspiracy and restraint of trade. This Association was headed by Larry Fay.

The "World-Telegram" has claimed that a majority of the committee appointed by the Wholesale Milk Distributors of Greater New York to assist Commissioner Wynne, have repeatedly been convicted of violation of city health ordinances in connection with their dealing in loose milk.

Norman Thomas, prominent Socialist, has made public a letter to Governor Roosevelt in which he urges a State-wide milk inquiry, charging that farmers get too little for their milk and that consumers pay too much.

The American Creamery and Produce Review reports that the publicity given to the situation has cut the consumption of loose milk in New York City from 15 to 20%.

Edward F. Brown, director of the newly appointed Health Commission points out that any system of efficient supervision of the city's loose milk supply after it leaves the hands of the wholesalers, where apparently all the trouble is arising, would necessitate the employment of 126,000 additional inspectors at a cost to the city of \$252,000,000 annually.

At the present time there are a minimum of 63,000 places where loose milk is dispensed in New York City. If each of these places purchased only one can of milk per day, and if the average unit of sale is one quart, it is estimated that there are 5,040,000 possible points of contamination.

### The Lime Ridge Sale

On September 15, 16 and 17, Lime Ridge Farm of Poughquag, Dutchess County, New York, sold at auction its entire herd of pure bred and grade Jerseys and Holsteins, approximating 275 head. Much importance was attributed to this sale, first, because it was a strictly cash proposition, and secondly, it was a bona fide working dairy herd. It was not a show herd, although some of the individuals would hold their own in the ring. The cows came into the ring in their working clothes, right from the stanchions. For these reasons it was looked upon by many in dairy circles as a barometer of the present condition of the dairy cow market.

The Lime Ridge herd represented twenty years of constructive breeding. It is a significant fact that no females have been purchased for the last fifteen years. The herd was completely

tested for TB and has been accredited for a number of years. During the last ten years, production from this herd has increased 30%, the peak being reached in 1929, when 546,050 quarts of certified milk were produced by a milking herd of one hundred cows, 25% of which were two year olds.

There were four distinct groups in the sale, namely, pure bred Holsteins, grade Holsteins, pure bred Jerseys and grade Jerseys. Both breeds sold well.

Buyers were more interested in figures at the pail than they were in pedigrees of the cows. This was attested by the fact that the top cow of the sale was a grade Holstein. A. E. Huntley, manager of Lime Ridge Farms, was in the box with Harry Sisson auctioneer, and he had his cow test records there to tell what each cow had done in the past and what she was doing at the present time. If cow testing ever received an endorsement, it did at this sale, and it sold cows. A number of prominent breeders and dairymen were interviewed during the sale, and the consensus of opinion was that good cows sold very well. The bidding was brisk. It was apparent that real producing cows were wanted.

The following is a summary of the high spots of the sale:

The highest bid in the entire sale was for the pure bred Jersey herd sire, Blonde's Jolly Raleigh, a proven sire, a son of Imp. Blonde's Golden Oxford. He went to Old Forge Farm of Spring Grove, Pa., for \$440.

The second highest bid was made on Blonde's Sarah's Fon, another Jersey bull. He was bought by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., owner of Fishkill Farms, for \$310.

The third highest bid of the sale was for a grade Holstein. She went to William A. Anthes of Sandy Hook, Connecticut, for \$295.

The top purebred Jersey cow was Lime Ridge Gertrudine (8000 lbs. milk, 499.5 fat, average test 6.24%), going to the herd of H. W. Warner of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., the motion picture man, for \$240.

The top grade Jersey cow brought \$185 and went to Banton Moore of LaGrangeville, Dutchess County, N. Y. Mr. Moore bought extensively at the sale.

The top purebred Holstein went to Harry Fallon of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. at \$240.

The sale averaged slightly over \$100 per head. This included approximately 150 head of young stock.

The approximate averages of the various classes were: purebred Jersey cows, \$113.; purebred Jersey heifers and calves \$82.; grade Jersey cows, \$85.; purebred Holstein cows, slightly over \$105.; grade Holstein cows approximately \$133.; grade Holstein heifers and calves about \$70.00.

A splendid crowd was present each day of the sale. Mr. Huntley had planned well for the large number of automobiles. He also planned well for the convenience of buyers. Dr. Charles A. Kehr of Hopewell Junction, who has been the farm veterinarian for a number of years was present to issue necessary papers where stock was to be shipped out of state. Pedigrees, transfer papers, etc. were also in hand, so that the buyer received all papers at the conclusion of the sale, a feature that was very evidently appreciated.

Harry Sisson was his old self in the box. He was the only one who suffered a casualty. In his eagerness to get the high dollar on a certain heifer, he reached close to the tent top, and as he sold the animal, brought his hand down on to the table with a resounding whack,—on top of his eye-glasses.

The largest buyers were: Old Forge Farm; Brenner Bros., milk dealers of Poughkeepsie; B. L. Haskins, Pawling; Jacob Leightner, Billings; Willow Brook Farm, Baldwin's Place; Banton Moore, LaGrangeville; W. B. Nesbitt, Hobart; Arcadia Farms, Hopewell Junction.



# Growers Report Fruit Prospects

*Apples Fair to Good --- Peaches Heavy --- Grapes Excellent --- Pears Light*

Every year the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, through R. L. Gillett, Agricultural Statistician, cooperates with members of the New York State Horticultural Society in assembling reports on fruit conditions from members. A preliminary report is released July 1 and a final report on September 1, which this year is as follows:

**F**RUIT conditions remain "spotted", though in the important commercial sections conditions point to fair to good apple crops so far as quantity is concerned, to heavy peaches, rather light pears, fair quinces, and excellent grapes. There are wide variations in different varieties.

**Apples:** As indicated by reports for their expected harvest, in their own orchards, the crop of fall and winter apples of marketable quality on the farms of members is somewhat below last year. Past experience has shown a tendency to be conservative in estimating the current year's crop before harvest, though last year was an exception. Much improvement took place after September 1, because of rainfall following the extended drought. The "condition" or per cent of a

## The Expected Apple Crop by Varieties

This table gives the more important state averages or totals from the report, with corresponding figures for earlier years, in percent of a normal or full crop as of September 1.

Year	All Varieties	Fall Varieties	McIntosh	Baldwin	Greening	Northern Spy
1931	64	55	57	73	36	49
1930	57	74	67	34	68	40
1929	44	46	41	51	28	38
1928	30	64	30	36	57	38
1927	39	44	52	33	22	49
1926	73	79	40	64	76	31
1925	60	62	71	56	43	66
1924	51	67	53	31	59	39

full crop indicates a crop a little larger than last year in commercial areas.

Baldwins are apparently the heaviest in many years, and since there are many more mature

## How the Apple Crop Compares with July Averages

Apples	7-yr. aver. condition, July 1	7-yr. aver. condition, Sept. 1	Average decrease, points	This yr. condition, July 1	This yr. condition, Sept. 1	Increase or decrease, points
All kinds	57	54	3	66	64	2 dec.
Fall varieties	62	60	2	59	55	4 dec.
McIntosh	54	51	3	54	57	3 inc.
Baldwin	49	47	2	72	73	1 inc.
Greening	50	49	1	38	36	2 dec.
Northern Spy	48	43	5	51	49	3 dec.

trees of these than of any other variety, this situation will have a marked influence on the size of the crop. There are unusually wide differences in the quality of the crop, even between farms in the same locality. It has been very difficult to control scab, codling moth and other pests, and the damage has been very severe in poorly handled orchards. This will have the effect of reducing the marketable crop in commercial areas. In many of the non-commercial sections which have good crops some years, apples are not very abundant this season, and quality is so poor that they will not be an important market factor, though they may furnish part of the local supplies during the fall and early winter months.

Generally speaking, the heaviest crops are in Niagara, Orleans and Monroe Counties, with fair conditions in some of the other western New York Counties. The Hudson Valley is considerably below last year, which was better than average in 1930.

On the average, there is a slight decline between the "condition" reported July 1 and that

reported September 1, with the decreases in individual years more numerous than the increases. Based on the 8-year average, 1923-1930, the decrease from July to September has been less than usual.

Briefly summarized, the condition of important varieties on September 1, 1931, 1930 and 1929 respectively is as follows. All varieties 64, 57, 44; Fall varieties 55, 74, 46; McIntosh 57, 67, 41; Baldwin 73, 34, 51; Greening 36, 68, 28; Northern Spy 49, 40, 38; Ben Davis 52, 1931; 62, 1930.

During past years the percentage of the crop expected to pack "A Grade" has given an index of quality. This grade has been obsolete for several years. In attempting to shift to the "U. S. No. 1" basis, the question was asked both ways. Forty-seven reports on "A Grade" averaged 48 per cent. One hundred and eleven reports on "U. S. No. 1 or better" averaged 57 per cent. Twenty-six reports answering both questions averaged

(Continued on Page 6)

## The Pear Crop Compared with Other Years

State	All Varieties	Bartletts	Seckels	Kieffers
1931	38	36	42	47
1930	78	82	72	64
1929	27	25	21	30
1928	38	32	44	44
1927	45	45	44	44
<b>Western New York</b>				
1931	32	29	36	39
1930	76	81	77	69
1929	27	23	21	33
1928	34	34	52	41
1927	39	34	38	41
<b>Hudson Valley</b>				
1931	49	44	51	62
1930	77	82	63	54
1929	20	23	15	19
1928	32	24	35	44
1927	64	64	58	47

# Shall We Feed or Ship Our Cabbage ?

*Cabbage Price Starts Off Much Like Last Year's Crop*

**W**ILL cabbages be worth shipping this fall? That is a question many farmers are asking themselves as cool weather matures the Danish crop. A somewhat smaller tonnage than a year ago would seem to indicate a better return, but in the final analysis, weather conditions and demand will set the price.

The crop estimate issued by the United States Department of Agriculture on September 1st shows a slightly more favorable condition than a year ago. The late domestic crop is now estimated at 21 per cent under that of a year and is approximately 14,200 tons less than the five year average. The late Danish crop in the eight important producing states is estimated at 10,400 tons under a year ago, which is 25,000 tons under the average for 1925-1929.

The production map shows a rather peculiar situation this fall, with New York state showing a loss on the domestic crop but more than making it up by a better than average estimated crop of Danish. The drought has evidently hurt the western states to a very great extent, Wisconsin, on

both crops, losing nearly 100,000 tons from last year's figures. Minnesota and Colorado also show a material loss. Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan, our nearest competitors, on the contrary, all show a better crop condition than a year ago, with a better yield expected. Thus we find a situation almost the reverse of last year. We have a large crop

estimated in the East, while western competition will be considerably less. The increase in the production of Danish will doubtless have a depressing effect on the market unless crop conditions change within the next few weeks. The domestic crop was seriously cut from the early estimate by worm damage and dry weather. The Danish crop at present seems relatively free from worms, but lack of moisture from now until harvest would play an important part in cutting production.

The demand for cabbage plays a very important part in any price analysis. The cutting of the domestic crop will doubtless leave some kraut factories with their orders unfilled, which should help to strengthen the demand for Danish. Cool weather will also help in determining what the price of cabbage will be. Boiled cabbage is not appetizing at ninety in the shade, but cool days will see many a housewife cooking "corned beef and cabbage." Business conditions in general are not too good, but this may not play such an important part in cabbage consumption. Cabbages are a middle-class food and will be eaten after the "luxury" foods are given up.

Table 1

Estimated Production of Late Domestic Cabbage, September 1, 1931, Compared with Production in 1930, and Average Production 1925-1929. (Figures are in tons).

State	1925-1929	1930	Sept. 1, 1931	Gain or Loss Compared with 1930
New York...	112,040	94,000	86,000	loss 8,000
Ohio .....	21,400	20,800	23,800	gain 3,000
Pennsylvania	8,680	8,000	9,300	gain 1,300
Indiana ....	13,980	15,000	17,900	gain 2,900
Michigan ...	22,060	22,700	25,200	gain 2,500
Wisconsin ..	54,420	118,400	63,900	loss 54,500
Minnesota ..	10,560	9,000	5,200	loss 3,800
Utah .....		9,000	2,800	loss 6,200
Colorado ...	15,420	19,000	12,200	loss 6,800
Oregon .....	9,380	8,800	10,400	gain 1,600
Total: 10 im-				
portant states	324,700	256,700	256,700	loss 68,000

the present situation. The domestic crop started out at a price of fifteen dollars a ton to the grower but soon slumped to seven or eight, despite the

Table 2

Estimated Production of Late Danish Cabbage, Sept. 1, 1931, Compared with Production in 1930, and Average Production 1925-1929. (Figures are in tons).

State	1925-1929	1930	Sept. 1, 1931	Gain or Loss Compared with 1930
New York...	186,980	154,800	198,300	gain 43,500
Ohio .....	3,780	2,900	3,400	gain 500
Pennsylvania	5,160	4,600	6,000	gain 1,400
Michigan ...	3,060	3,900	4,400	gain 500
Wisconsin .	74,220	89,400	45,500	loss 43,900
Minnesota .	16,640	9,400	5,200	loss 4,200
Indiana ....		1,800	2,900	gain 1,100
Colorado ..	21,200	29,700	19,800	loss 9,900
Total: 8				
states .....	311,040	296,500	286,100	loss 10,400

fact that the domestic crop is the shortest for some time.

The late crop will come on the market with little competition from the western crop. Demand may improve through cooler weather and from the buying of Danish to finish out the kraut orders. On the other hand, present conditions of the crop indicate a larger crop than last year in New York and the states which help supply the eastern and southern markets.

Whatever the price may be the dairyman has this satisfaction. Cabbage is an excellent supplement to the fall dairy ration and if prices drop too low, the cows will furnish an excellent demand.

We must also not lose sight of the fact that the hens will use no small amount of cabbage during the winter. They need plenty of green food and even if the price warrants shipping, the hens will use the less desirable heads and keep down the overhead.



## Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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### Is \$150 Too Much for a Cow?

ON August 26, seventy-four head of purebred Holsteins were sold at the Backus sale at Earlville, Chenango County, New York, for an average of \$176.55. Dairy men who saw these cattle said that they were undoubtedly worth the money.

Some of our friends have expostulated about what we have said in recent editorials—that average cow prices were too high. We still hold our ground; average prices of average grade cattle have been too high and are still too high, and these high prices are injuring the dairy farmer. These remarks, however, most emphatically refer to averages and not to good grades or purebreds.

We know that one of the chief causes of the ruin of tens of thousands of farmers, particularly in the Central West, was over-capitalization of their farms. These farmers bought their farms at wartime prices, sometimes from two to three times what they were worth from a production standpoint. The high prices were fine, of course, for a man who dealt in farms or who had a farm for sale, but they were ruinous to the average man who hoped to make a living from farming.

Now a similar situation has existed for some time with prices for dairy cows. We have known of many cases of farmers paying more than \$200 each for cows that would not produce more than five or six thousand pounds of milk per year. We have no criticism for paying that price for a healthy young cow with an established production record up in the five figures. That is good business. But it is not good business to do as a friend of ours did not over three weeks ago. He thought he needed two replacements in his dairy. After looking around a bit, he was persuaded to buy a couple of grade cows, and he paid \$300 in hard cash for the pair. We saw these individuals and we doubt that even under the best conditions, either of them would produce over 5000 pounds of milk annually. Instead of being added to a dairy, they should have been included in the "one-in-seven" elimination campaign now being lead in New York State by the farm bureaus.

That is the kind of high prices we are talking about. It is doubtful if such cows would have paid a profit even in war times on such a high investment. It is positively certain that they are far over-capitalized now.

Good purebred cattle, on the other hand, have

not in recent years been high in price, and we are glad to see them evidently coming back a bit as they did at the Earlville sale.

### "Taller Than the Tallest Pine Tree"

WHEN riding around the eastern farm country in late August or early September, we are always interested to see the tall stalks of corn—that pridefully are nailed to the corner of the barn to show just how corn can grow on that farm when it sets out to do a real job. This year, especially, it has seemed as if nearly every barn has had its tall cornstalk, and the stalks certainly have been tall this year as almost never before.

Every time we see this nice little rivalry of the cornstalks, we are reminded of the old Indian from the Western Dakotas, Nokomis, who, so the old Indian legend goes, became disgusted with the boasting of eastern Indians whom he was visiting, about their good corn, and in disgust replied:

*"I have seen it (the corn) in Dakota  
Taller than the tallest pine tree,  
And the ears that grew upon it  
Even I could scarcely lift one."*

Needless to say, this rather emphatically ended the argument.

Well, now, as to this modern boasting about tall corn, of course, it does not really matter just how tall corn grows anyway, for the tallest corn is not always the best. The best corn is that which matures at harvest time, and therefore contains the largest amount of feeding value.

However, it would be nice to know just how tall corn does grow when it sets out to do a real job, so let's have some letters. How tall was that tallest stalk of yours which you nailed to your barn door this fall? We will print a few of the best letters on this subject, or at least we will tell how tall your corn was, if you will tell us.

### Keep Poor Fruit Off the Market

THERE is a good crop of fruit but consumptive demand is not likely to be anything to brag about. This is not news to most of our readers but there is one thing that can be done which will help the situation. There is a move definitely on foot to persuade apple growers to pack no unclassified apples this fall. If the idea gains any headway, it will be a fine thing for the apple business in general and we believe will also return more money to the individual growers. High quality is always important but never more so than during a period when production is high and competition keen. Leave the poor apples on the ground, get more money for those which are good, and at the same time, boost the reputation for New York apples.—H. L. C.

### School Days Again Are Here

"The day John went away to school I hitched up the old team and drove to the other end of the farm after a load of corn, and as I rode over the September fields and realized that the boy would not be there with me any more, I could not keep the tears back."

HOW many, many fathers and mothers will sympathize with the father who told us recently this little story right out of his heart.

Only yesterday they were little boys and girls playing around with us; a little later they cheerfully took their part in the work of the family and the farm; and then, before we can possibly realize that they are grown, they are gone away to college and to life. What a sense of futility the absence of these beloved sons and daughters brings to their lonesome fathers and mothers! How every familiar scene about the place brings the loss home.

But after a while, time eases the pain, as it does other griefs, and we learn to go about the daily job again with interest and even with enthusiasm. Of course, no true father or mother would have it otherwise, for it is as natural for children to leave home as it is for young birds their nests. It is the way of the world and the way it should be.

The most we fathers and mothers can hope for

is that our own sons and daughters may do as well as did our friend's son, John. The love which his father and mother showered on him all during his early life is now being passed on by him to a whole community in which he is a beloved and trusted pastor.

### Discouraging to the Thrifty

"I think the old age pension is a hot dose, creating a lot of paupers. Every county has a farm and home to care for such, and the farmer helps support it. This law is just putting this idea into the heads of a good many when they might be saving for a rainy day. They spend all as they go along, knowing that if they reach the age of seventy, they will be cared for, so why should they save? A man who does try to economize and buy a home is taxed extra to pay the pension. It is an unjust law."—J.

WE do not go quite as far as our correspondent in opposition to the old age pension.

Properly and carefully administered, some such scheme is probably necessary. We have to be "our brother's keeper."

Nevertheless, it is becoming more and more discouraging for honest, hard-working people to make and keep savings. While it is necessary, of course, to take care of those who really deserve help, we are headed for chaos in this country if we give a large part of the population the idea that they will be well supported whether they work or not.

Let all the local administrators of the old age pension or of other public relief make doubly certain that there is no other alternative before the relief is extended.

### A Plan to Improve Dirt Roads

"Let us have a little constructive criticism and an attempt to develop a definite plan for the development of back roads. Take, for example, those roads where vehicles meet, on an average, every mile or two—in other words, where there is light traffic."

"Such roads could be made with a six foot strip of concrete, and shoulders of stone covered with a thin layer of soil. The concrete would be used except when vehicles had to pass; vehicles that had to pass would each keep one wheel on the concrete. The stone shoulders could be left a bit rough to discourage their chronic use by careless drivers."

"A road of the kind described above would not exceed \$3000. in cost, and the repair bill would be practically nothing."—R. C. J.

WE do not pretend to be an engineer and therefore do not know whether the suggestions in road-building in the above letter are practical or not. We do know that the fundamental principle is right. What is needed in road-building today is the cessation of building expensive roads, placing all of the emphasis and all of the money on hard, narrow roads that will give farmers now living on dirt roads an outlet to market and a share in the great American principle—"square deal."

### What Is a Cow For?

SOMETIMES when we watch a learned cattle judge at work in the ring, we cannot help but wonder what a dairy cow is for anyway—to give milk, or to look at! It is natural, of course, for every farmer to desire good-looking individuals, but when the judge seems to put as much or more stress on this point as he does on the cow's production, we think he is going altogether too far. And there is a tendency in that kind of judging at the present moment.

### Eastman's Chestnut

CURRY WEATHERBY, who is doing such an excellent job as our Circulation Manager in introducing the old A.A. into a larger number of farm homes every year, is quite a hand to tell stories. Here is one of his latest:

An old coddger was crossing a busy corner when a huge police dog dashed into him and bowled him over. The next instant an Austin skidded around a corner and bumped him, inflicting more severe bruises.

Bystanders assisted him to his feet, and someone asked him if the dog had hurt him.

"Not exactly," he replied, "it was the tin can tied to his tail that did the most damage!"



# Ringers and Double Ringers

## Result of State Fair Contest Shows Steady Improvement in Aim

By D. D. COTTRELL

Secretary, National Horse shoe Pitchers Association

THAT the noble, exhilarating and health-building sport of horse-shoe pitching has taken a firm hold among the games played on the farm, was conclusively proven by the superior talent that the counties sent to contend for the State Amateur Championship and by the large throngs of interested spectators that watched so intently the games from the time the American Agriculturist—Farm Bureau—State Fair Tournament began at Syracuse about 10:30 A. M., Tuesday September 8th, until the last shoe was played about 4:30, P. M., Wednesday.

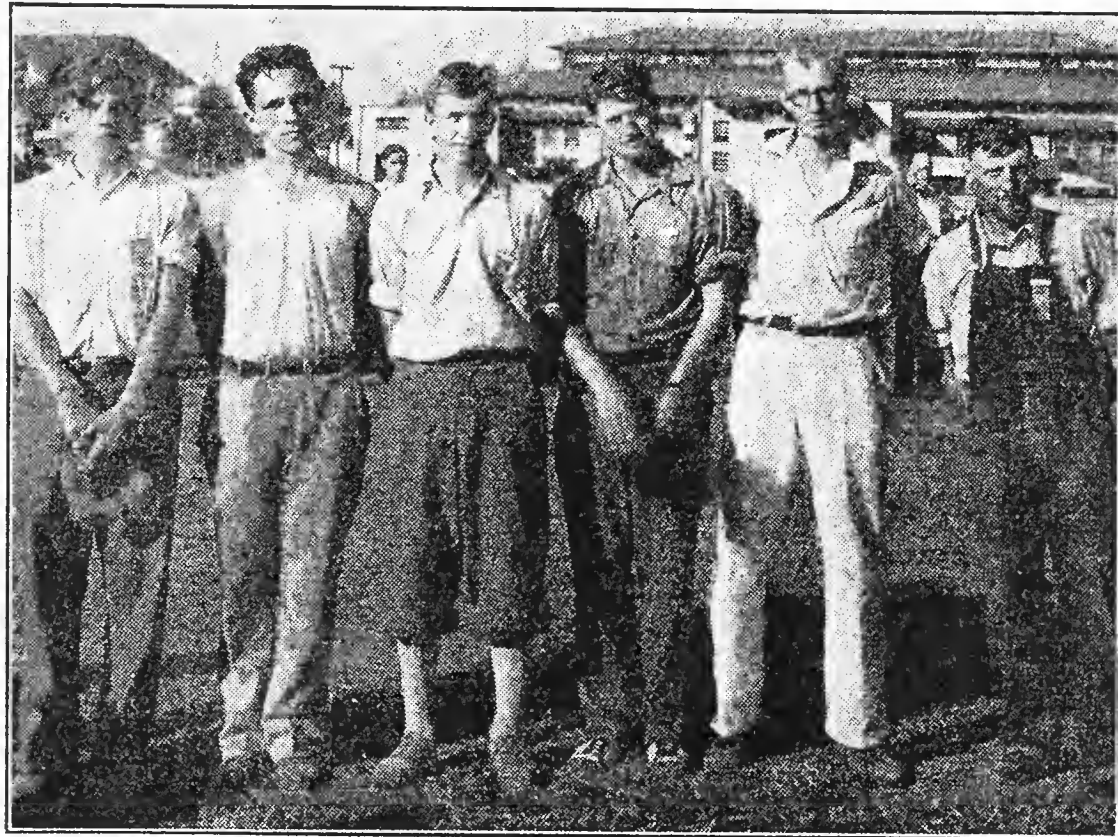
Although 38 counties had signified their intentions to send contestants and all had held some contest in the county to determine who should represent them at the State Fair, the men from 11 counties did not come to compete for the honors.

As it was impossible in the two days planned in which to finish the meet to play a round robin of all the men it was necessary to hold some kind of elimination to pick 16 contestants. Every man was required to pitch 50 shoes and the 16 men making the highest number of points then played a round robin of 25 point games for the preliminaries and then the six men standing highest in games won played another round robin of 50 point games for the championship. The result of the qualifying round was given in detail in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST of last week, with a brief report of the results.

In table A the results of the 16-man round robin are given. The ties in games won and lost were not played off but were placed in the table, giving the one having the most points preference in place. It took from Tuesday noon until Wednesday noon to finish

had only .446, this put Beardsley in second place and Peters in third. There was also a tie for fifth place but as

ments that had been held by the State Fair and thanked the Farm Bureaus and the Fair authorities for their



The winners, left to right, Chester Albertson, Murray Beardsley, John Peters, Foster Bult, Kenneth Johnson, and Fay Ackerman. R. Ingraham, who took seventh place, was not present when the picture was taken.

Johnson had 199 points and Ackerman only 191 Johnson was given the fifth place and Ackerman the sixth.

The best game of the Tournament, considering the percentage of ringers, was pitched by Peters against Fleet-

hearty cooperation. He promised that these tournaments would be held again next year. Mr. Ackerman, Manager of the State Fair, was a very much interested onlooker, watching the fine pitching talent and the large srowds of spectators that the meet was bringing together.

At the close of the finals Mr. G. E. Snyder, who for the past eight years has helped with the writer in the management of these tournaments, introduced Mr. L. R. Simons, state leader of the County Farm Bureaus who was present from the College of Agriculture at Ithaca. Mr. Simons, in a few well chosen remarks to the crowd and the men, presented the prizes to the winners as mentioned in Table B. In addition, he presented to Mr. Chester Albertson a beautiful gold medal emblematical of the horseshoe game. Mr. Albertson will also receive from the State Horseshoe Pitchers' Association a Certificate of Championship under seal of the National Horseshoe Pitchers' Association, under whose sanction this Tournament was held, which will be a recognition of the honors won by him. This is the second tournament in which Mr. Albertson has been the representative of his County at the State

Fair. In 1929 he stood second in qualifying by pitching 50 shoes, making 79 points, 20 ringers, 6 double ringers. In the preliminaries he tied with DeForest Brain of Cattaraugus County for fourth place and in the finals tied in games with Brain and Emerson Turk of Chautauqua County for second place but had to accept fourth money because he had the lowest number of points.

The writer wishes to acknowledge the fine cooperation and assistance of Mr. Stephen Taraza, West Winfield, Herkimer County who helped in checking the games and keeping the records. Among the others who rendered valuable service in keeping score and in other ways were Lawrence Stark, Stone Ridge; A. B. Ashley, Elmira; F. Gordon Lindsay, Ravena; Charles Roth, Jamaica, L. I.; Almon Merryweather, Rhinebeck; J. S. Capron, Marcy; T. Howard Warren, Water Mill, L. I.; Lawrence Ellis, West Falls; Chas. R. Swain, East Palmyra; W. A. Bennett, Tribes Hill and others whose names the writer did not learn.

Mr. Geo. A. Adams, Norwich, who won the championship at Syracuse in 1929, acted as referee very efficiently and satisfactorily. Mr. Chas. H. Cavanaugh, Syracuse, who assisted Mr. Snyder in getting the 8 clay courts in fine shape for the Tournament also acted as ground keeper during the meet.

The writer wishes to emphasize what Mr. Eastman so fittingly mentioned in his talk to the players and the crowd how, ever since these tournaments have been held, there has been the best kind of sportsmanship displayed by all the players and onlookers; the kind that Mr. Geo. B. Tweedie, Walton, N. Y., who played in a number of meets at Syracuse, displayed when he had been beaten in a hard fought game and said "they can beat me but I want you to understand that they can't have any more fun than I can."

This Tournament was, by far, the best that has yet been held. The best talent was sent to represent the different counties. The weather was all that could have been asked for and every one had the best possible time. As in the past, the State Fair paid the carfare of each contestant from his home to Syracuse and return.

Since these tournaments were started eight years ago forty eight different counties of the state have sent representatives to compete. Chautauqua, Chenango, Delaware, Genesee, Livingston, Madison, Onondaga, Orleans, Steuben, Tompkins and Wayne haven't missed a year in sending a man to the tournament. Only 11 counties have a perfect attendance. Next year let every county send some one and help break the record.

Table A—Results of Preliminaries

Place	Name	Address	County	W.	L.	Pts.	R.	Dr.	Sp.	Op.	Pct.
1	M. Beardsley,	Trumansburg,	Tompkins	13	2	359	210	48	446	203	.446
2	C. Albertson,	Marlboro,	Ulster	12	3	340	166	33	402	210	.413
3	John Peters,	Elmira,	Chemung	12	3	323	174	39	402	218	.433
4	Foster Bult,	Palmyra,	Wayne	10	5	334	181	39	452	262	.400
5	K. Johnson,	Jamestown,	Chautauqua	9	6	339	188	29	486	305	.387
6	F. Ackerman,	Constableville,	Lewis	9	6	335	188	36	474	281	.397
7	R. Ingraham,	Norwich,	Chenango	9	6	315	165	32	454	278	.363
8	J. Kauzlarich,	Rome,	Oneida	8	7	310	178	40	460	297	.387
9	Ernest Bowen,	Oakfield,	Genesee	8	7	300	166	27	466	293	.357
10	Chester Judd,	Kenwood,	Madison	6	9	297	160	21	446	281	.359
11	E. Z. Wells,	Albion,	Orleans	6	9	241	137	19	470	343	.299
12	Duncan Brew,	Caledonia,	Livingston	5	10	257	125	16	450	307	.278
13	Clark Drake,	Warsaw,	Wyoming	4	11	247	161	29	480	347	.335
14	Luther Falkey,	Phelps,	Ontario	3	12	259	135	21	498	344	.271
15	C. R. Fleetham,	DePyster Cors.	St. Lawrence	3	12	246	155	23	455	339	.341
16	Bert Cornell,	Auburn,	Cayuga	3	12	179	98	12	438	362	.224
Totals				120	120	4680	2587	464	7279	4680	.355
Preliminary Totals, State Fair, 1930				120	120	4730	2359	361	7526	4730	.312
Preliminary Totals, State Fair, 1929				120	120	4638	2246	362	7232	4638	.311
Preliminary Totals, State Fair, 1928				120	120	4687	2298	343	7552	4687	.304
Preliminary Totals, State Fair, 1927				120	120	4714	2033	257	7764	4714	.287
Preliminary Totals, State Fair, 1926				120	120	4695	1703	185	8192	4695	.208

KEY—W. Games won; L. Games lost; PTS. Points made; R. Ringers; DR. Double ringers; SP. Number of shoes pitched; OP. Points made by opponents; PCT. Percentage of ringers made to shoes pitched.

the preliminaries. There was a tie between Johnson, Ackerman and Ingraham for the fifth place. These men each played each other one 25 point game resulting in Ackerman winning from both Johnson and Ingraham, and Johnson winning from Ingraham. This placed Ingraham in seventh place.

Promptly after lunch Wednesday the six men began the 50 point round robin. It had been agreed that any ties for the championship should be played off but in all other ties in this round robin the largest number of points should control in awarding the prize money. The agreement also provided that if there should be a tie in points then the percentage of ringers should control. After rechecking the games it was found that Beardsley and Peters were tied in games and in points for the second place, but that Beardsley had .478 percentage of ringers while Peters

ham in the preliminaries when Peters won the game with only 12 shoes to make 25 points with a percentage of .750. The writer believes that this game sets a record for all the State Fair Tournaments played for the past eight years, all of which he has helped to manage.

As Mr. E. R. Eastman, editor of the American Agriculturist, could not be present at the end of the Tournament to award the prizes, because of another important engagement, he spoke to the players and the crowd just as the games were completed before lunch. He said, among other things, that he was happy to have a part in popularizing such a sport as horseshoe pitching which had been played for so many years on the farms and at the country crossroads. He said that the American Agriculturist was greatly pleased with the success of the different tourna-

Table B—Results of Finals

Prize	Name	W.	L.	Pts.	R.	Dr.	Sp.	Op.	Pct.
\$50	Chester Albertson	5	0	250	152	30	330	173	.461
40	Murray Beardsley	3	2	227	153	37	320	212	.478
30	John Peters	3	2	227	158	37	354	208	.446
20	Foster Bult	2	3	204	161	29	348	223	.463
10	Kenneth Johnson	1	4	199	116	23	294	240	.408
5	Fay Ackerman	1	4	191	125	29	314	242	.395
Totals		15	15	1298	865	185	1960	1298	.446
Finals Totals, 1930		15	15	1301	730	128	2048	1301	.356
Finals Totals, 1929		15	15	1290	808	155	1944	1290	.416
Finals Totals, 1928		15	15	1320	730	110	2024	1320	.361
Finals Totals, 1927		15	15	588	293	41	960	588	.328
Finals Totals, 1926		15	15	1222	469	46	2076	1222	.226

The seventh prize of five dollars was awarded to R. Ingraham, Norwich, Chenango County, as he stood in that place in the preliminaries.

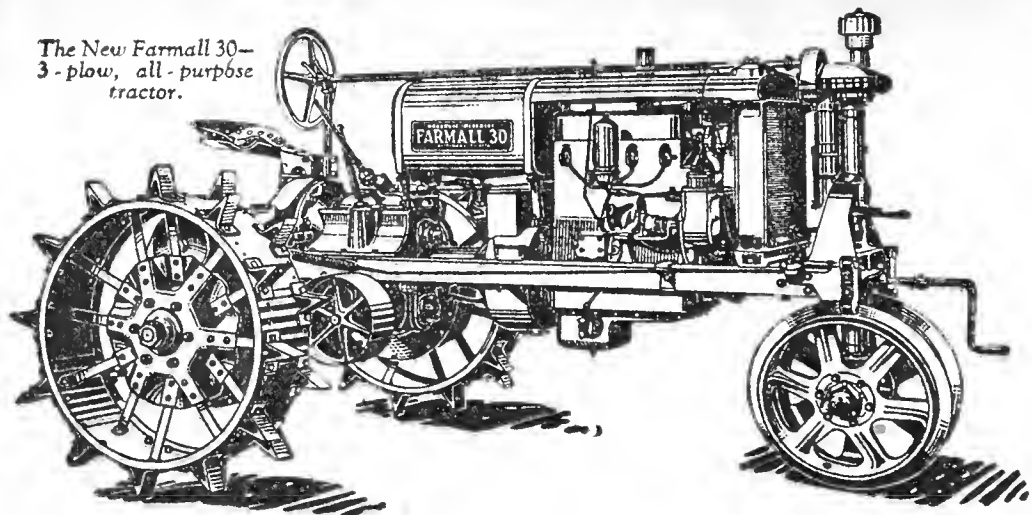
In 1924 and 1925 State Fair Tournaments the results was decided on only one round robin with no finals.

Grand Totals

	W.	L.	Pts.	R.	DR.	SP.	OP.	Pct.
State Fair Tournament, 1931	135	135	5978	3452	649	9239	5978	.374
State Fair Tournament, 1930	135	135	6031	3089	489	9574	6031	.323
State Fair Tournament, 1929	135	135	5928	3054	517	9176	5928	.333
State Fair Tournament, 1928	135	135	6007	3028	453	9576	6007	.316
State Fair Tournament, 1927	135	135	5302	2326	298	8724	5302	.267
State Fair Tournament, 1926	135	135	5917	2172	233	10268	5917	.212
State Fair Tournament, 1925	190	190	6210	2028	178	11302	6210	.179
State Fair Tournament, 1924	99	99	3328	552	23	7096	3328	.077



The New Farmall 30—  
3-plow, all-purpose  
tractor.



## Ready Now—McCormick-Deering Farmall in Two Sizes: 2-Plow and 3-Plow

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER announces a new addition to the Farmall System of Farming—the Farmall 30, which is a new 3-plow model of the original McCormick-Deering Farmall. Its design follows closely the original successful Farmall, which, since its introduction in 1923, has revolutionized power farming. It offers the same wide range of versatility. It has the power to tackle the big jobs and do them easily and quickly. It removes the last obstacle to Farmall ownership on every well-managed farm.

Every power farming requirement is successfully met with one or the other of these two Farmall models. Make your choice according to your needs; the original Farmall pulls a 2-bottom plow and the new Farmall 30 pulls a 3-bottom plow with equal ease. See these two Farmall models at your first opportunity... on display at the McCormick-Deering dealer's store.

### INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

606 So. Michigan Ave. OF AMERICA Chicago, Illinois  
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Seed Potatoes Certified Irish Cobblers. Attractive fall prices. Let us quote carloads or smaller quantities. Irving E. Cook, Munsville, N. Y.

### DOGS AND PET STOCK

## HUNTERS

Two male hounds 5 mo. old Sept. 14th. From good hunting stock; also 1 female same litter. Males \$20 each. Female \$10. COW DRIVERS: Litter of puppies natural born heel driving stock. Have sold same breed 10 yrs. Two months old, weaned from mother, males \$8. Females \$4. Any or all of these dogs shipped C.O.D. from this ad. Send stamp for more particulars. LEO H. BARNUM, PRATTSVILLE, N. Y., R.F.D. 1

COLLIE PUPPIES—Sable and White. Intelligent cow drivers. Males \$8.00 Females \$4.50. P. Hamilton, Cochranville, Pa.

Coon Hounds—RABBIT HOUNDS and Spaniels. Lake Shore Kennels, Himrod, N. Y.

## Rabbits

—\$1 each up according to age, size, weight in New Zealand White or Chinchilla. Prompt shipment. Live delivery. Sent collect. Write for folder. Schoenborn's Hatchery, 335 Main St., Hackensack, N.J.

## Guinea Pigs

\$1. each up according to age, size, weight in solid or mixed colors. Prompt shipment. Live del. Sent collect. Write for folder. Schoenborn's Hatchery, 335 Main St., Hackensack, N.J.

## FALL SPECIALS

PLANT IN FALL FOR SPRING BEAUTY.  
Planting directions with each order.

### 100 Hardy PERENNIALS only \$1.95

Strong field-grown seedling plants which planted NOW will bloom next year and many years without extra cost to you. We include ten plants each of the following varieties in each collection: Delphiniums, Columbine, Double Hollyhocks, Gaillardia, Sweet Williams, Oriental Poppies, Fox Gloves, Painted Daisies, Hardy Pinks and Coreopsis.

6 EVERGREEN TREES 10-18 inches high for only 75c. (3 Norway Spruce, 2 White Spruce, 1 Arborvitae).

RHODODENDRONS—Purple, pink, white, 1-1½ ft. high, 3 plants for \$1.10.

BLEEDING HEARTS—Old fashion favorite, 2 clumps 75c.

PEONIES—Double, red, pink, white, 3 for 75c.

HARDY PHLOX—Assorted colors, 6 plants 75c.

### Most Remarkable IRIS OFFER!

21 DIFFERENT IRISES for only \$1.45! Our Rainbow Collection consists of velvety purples, lilac pinks, soft yellows, pure whites, violets and other. In each collection we include one of the famous MOTHER OF PEARL Irises.

20 DARWIN TULIPS, assorted colors, for 75c

8 HYACINTHS, assorted colors, for 75c.

FREE 12 ASSORTED TULIP BULBS FREE With Each Order of \$3.00 or over.

Add 15c to order for packing and postage.

MANOR GARDENS, Department 5, Phillipsburg, N. J.

### Strawberry Plants for Sept. Planting



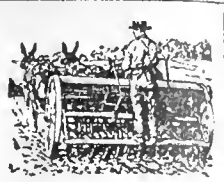
Now ready for you, varieties Premier, Chesapeake, Aberdeen, Howard No. 17, Blakemore, Aroma, Everbearing Mastodon and all other commercial varieties. Apple Trees one and two year old Golden Jubilee Peach trees, all kinds of Nursery Stock in great assortment, our fall price list now ready. It is free.

BOUNTIFUL RIDGE NURSERIES, Princess Anne, Md.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS (Missionary) None finer, 75c for 100; \$5.00 per 1000. Thousand or more delivered free. HADLEY MT. SILVER FOX FARM, Hadley, N. Y.



## With the A. A. Fruit Grower



## Growers Report Fruit Prospects

(Continued from Page 3)

45 percent "A Grade" and 50 percent U. S. No. 1. This causes a break in the index, but in any case indicates a relatively low proportion of high grade apples.

Only 17 members, of whom 6 were in western New York, made reports on prices offered for winter apples. These varied so widely that satisfactory averages are not possible. Individual quotations on winter apples are given:

Tree run, per barrel: 1 report each at \$1.00, \$1.08, \$2.25, \$2.40, \$3.38, \$4.50; 2 reports \$1.20; 3 reports \$1.50; 4 reports \$2.00.

"A Grade" packed, per barrel: 1 report each at \$1.80, \$2.40, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.25, \$3.50; 2 reports \$3.00.

"U. S. No. 1" packed, per barrel: 1 report each at \$2.35, \$2.40, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.00; 2 reports at \$3.50.

Pears: The usual increase in "condition" of about 2 points has taken place in pears since July 1, giving the September 1 low average of 38, compared with 78 last September and the 10-year average of 52. Of the major varieties, Kieffers are best, Seckles next and Bartlett's poorest.

Peaches: Late varieties of peaches have the highest September 1 condition since 1922, though the number of trees has declined very sharply in recent years. The September 1 condition of 85 compares with 79 last September 1 and 58 in 1929. Quality is excellent.

Quinces: Quinces have the best condition during the eleven years for which comparable figures are available, and are reported as 66, compared with 61 a year ago and 62 in 1929.

Grapes: There is a wide range of conditions, from moderate to high. The important Chautauqua-Erie Belt which has over half the grape vines of the state is not proportionately represented in the reports. The state condition of 91 compares with the same condition reported in 1922, and with 81 last year and 80 in 1929. The quality promises exceptionally good.

### Opposed to Unclassified Packs of Apples

The following telegram received from Governor Harry F. Byrd, President of the Virginia State Horticultural Society is self-explanatory.

"Winchester, Va., August 15, 1931.  
Roy P. McPherson,  
LeRoy, New York.

Will you join me in urging your growers to refrain from packing unclassified pack this year?

Our leading growers here are unanimous that unclassified should not be packed and thereby reduce substantially the quality of apples offered for sale in closed packages. We propose to have a campaign conducted requiring growers to

sign pledge, that they will not pack unclassified.

Will you vigorously join us?"

(Signed) H. F. BYRD.

Under the regulations promulgated by Commissioner Pyrke of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets last year, prohibiting the sale of open or closed packages of apples containing more than 15 percent of cull apples, unless marked culls, and limiting the amount of culls packed in Unclassified to not more than 15 percent, and as the cull apples as defined are practically such apples as are not permitted in Utility, it would seem foolish for any one to pack, brand and offer for sale apples in closed packages branded unclassified.

### Load Apples When Cool

Where apples are loaded into a car at ordinary temperature, how long does it take before the entire car will cool down to a satisfactory temperature?

APPLES which are put into a car at a temperature of 75 to 80 degrees take quite a while to cool off sufficiently to keep them in good shape. Of course, those at the bottom of the car cool off most rapidly. They may reach a temperature of 45 degrees in 12 hours, but it may take 5 or 6 days before the apples at the top of the car reach that temperature. Of course, if the apples are very soft, they may ripen enough to soften them up before this time. This trouble can be avoided to some extent by loading fruit in the morning when it is cool, by loading so that air movement will be made easy as possible, and by arranging for re-icing the car before it gets to its destination.

### Cost of Harvesting Apples

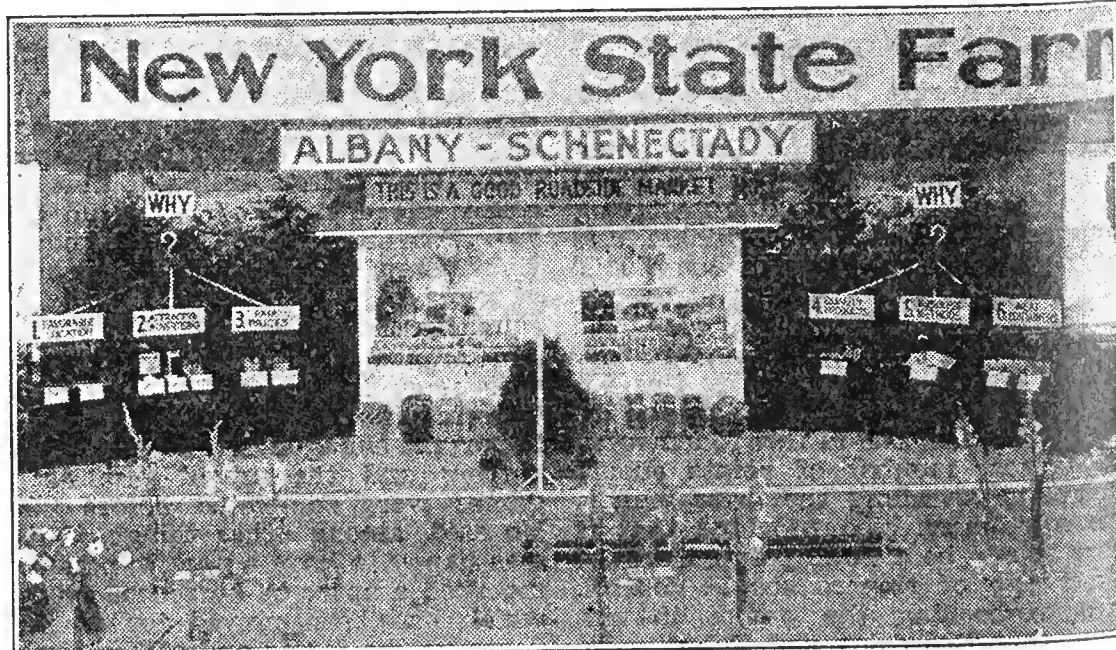
Are there any records to show what it actually costs to pick and pack a barrel of apples?

WE have some figures taken several years ago which indicate that it cost about 30c to pick a barrel of apples and 21c to pack it. At the time these figures were taken, labor costs and lots of other costs were heavier than they are now, so it should cost less than that amount this year.

### About Mowing Orchards

Do you advise mowing the orchard before picking apples?

CERTAINLY it is an unpleasant job to pick apples on a wet day where weeds or a cover crop are tall. However, many orchardists prefer to draw a V shaped plank through the orchard to break down the weeds. Fruit that drops on this mat will be injured less than those dropping on stubble.



The prize winning Albany-Schenectady Farm Bureau Booth at the New York State Fair at Syracuse. It demonstrated the proper layout for a roadside market.



# Aunt Janet's Corner

## Self-schooling Can Go On Throughout Life

LAST week you found in the Corner ten ways in which any individual may improve himself physically. These ideas were furnished by a great commercial company for the benefit of its employees and are of equal benefit to any one in any walk of life. This week's group of suggestions is to tell how one may improve himself mentally; this too is just as good for you and me as it is for the salesmen:

1. Think sanely.
2. Learn from mental superiors.
3. Learn to listen attentively.
4. Read best newspapers and books.
5. Improve the memory.
6. Concentrate.
7. Don't worry unnecessarily.
8. Be systematic.
9. Weigh both sides.
10. Avoid inferior minds.

The next ten suggestions will be for improving oneself morally.

—Aunt Janet.

## To Wash Knit Underwear

SUDS made from mild soap flakes or beads and lukewarm water should be used to wash wool or silk knit underwear. If the water is hard, soften it with one-fourth of an ounce of borax

## For Town or Afternoon



3321

DRESS PATTERN NUMBER 3321 with its feminine atmosphere obtained by the puff sleeves and scarf collar treatment is very successful for town or afternoon wear. Black crepe satin with pinkish-biege contrasting collar, canton-faille crepe in wine red or black sheer dull woolen enlivened with green would be both smart and useful. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44-inches bust. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material with ¼ yard of 39-inch contrasting. PRICE, 15c.

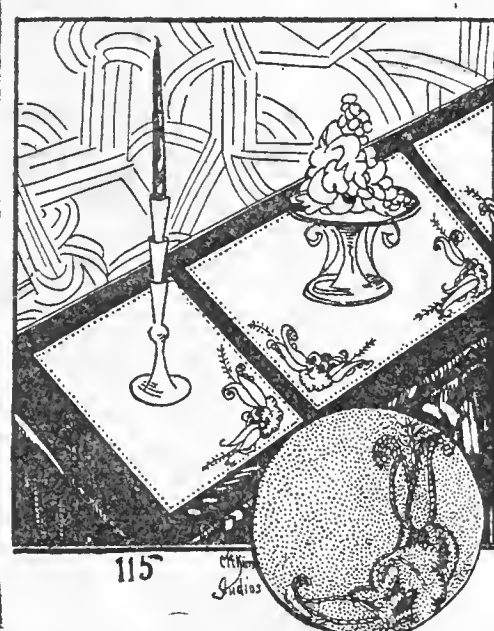
TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and inclose with proper remittance in stamps. Add 12c for one of the new catalogs and address to the Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

to a gallon of water. Whisk up a good suds and squeeze the garment through the water several times. Avoid rubbing because rayon is weak while wet, or if wool, the wool fibers will become tangled. Rinse thoroughly in two waters of the same temperature as the wash water. Squeeze, but do not wring. Hang by the shoulders or tops of bands. Avoid all extremes of heat or cold.

## Buffet Scarf Set

The Buffet scarf divided into three mat-like pieces is a justly popular plan, well adapted to the formal placings used on side-boards such as a large compote, flanked by candle-sticks or an urn by bisymmetrical bowls.

The Buffet scarf set we offer is on natural linen, two pieces each 9 by 12,



and a center one 18 by 12. The design is of conventionalized grain heads with an interlacing stem that button-hole stitches around to make small cut work areas.

The set of three stamped pieces on linen with instructions is number M 115. This set is readily worked in simple chain, button-hole and outline stitches using a dark brown and carmel tan three strand. Two skeins of dark and one of light six strand may be ordered as M115T for 10 cents. The set may be finished with a narrow lace edge or just a hand-done hem.

M115 Three Stamped Pieces on Linen .....\$ .50  
M115T Three Skeins of Thread .10  
Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.

## Tested Recipes

### Unfermented Grape Juice Method No. 1

3 pounds of sugar 1 pint of water  
10 pounds of grapes

Place grapes and water in granite stew pan. Heat until seeds and pulp separate, strain, add sugar, heat to boiling point, then bottle and seal. This will make one gallon. When served, dilute with water.—C. R.

### Method No. 2

1 cup grapes picked from stems, washed and drained.  
1 cup sugar. Put in a quart can. Cover with boiling water and seal.  
Makes a fine drink in hot weather.  
If grapes are sweet, less sugar is advised.

Before taxation can be discussed intelligently a person should know how taxes are raised and where they are spent. A new Cornell bulletin describes the New York system of taxation, and in addition, suggests changes in the system. Ask the office of publication of the New York state college of agriculture for E-216. It is free.

In planting lilies distinguish between base-rooting and stem-rooting varieties. Stem rooting lilies form their roots on the stem above the bulb and therefore they should be covered with about eight inches of soil. Base rooting lilies need to be covered with only about four inches of soil.

one

IS GOOD

BUT

two

ARE BETTER

SO USE FELS-NAPTHA AND  
GET TWO HELPERS!

On washday, soap alone is a help—certainly! But Fels-Naptha is more than soap alone. It is unusually good golden soap and plenty of naptha. It is two safe, active cleaners instead of one. Not just help—but *extra* help!

Every time you use Fels-Naptha, you get this *extra* help. Naptha, the grease-dissolver and soap, the dirt-remover, working briskly together. Working through every thread of your wash—loosening dirt and washing it away. Getting clothes clean, fresh and clover-sweet—with less work and effort on your part.

Because Fels-Naptha saves hard rubbing, it's easier on your clothes. It's easier on your hands, too. For there's real glycerine in Fels-Naptha—

and glycerine is the bland, soothing ingredient used in many skin lotions.

The next time you buy washing help, be bargain-wise. Buy Fels-Naptha (the 10-bar carton is specially handy) and get two helpers. Not just help—but *extra* help!

*Special Offer*—We'll be glad to send every user of laundry soap a sample bar of Fels-Naptha and a Fels-Naptha Chipper. Many women who chip Fels-Naptha into their washing machines, tubs or basins find this chipper handier than a knife. Use the chipper and Fels-Naptha to make fresh, golden soap chips (that contain plenty of naptha!) just as you need them. Send only 4 cents in stamps to help cover postage, and we'll mail you the chipper and sample bar without further cost. Write today. Fels & Company, Phila., Pa. Dept. 1-9-26.

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Located in the smart Sutton Place district, this modern hotel for business and professional women offers an unusual opportunity to secure the ultimate in a combination living room-bed room, tastefully furnished, private bath, commodious closet, private entrance foyer, complete hotel service, swimming pool and roof garden, at exceptionally modest rates.

Single Outside Rooms

Weekly—\$12.50 to \$17.50

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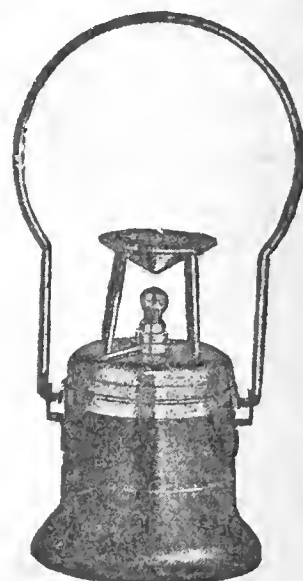
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**ECONOMICAL**—No matches needed; just turn a switch. Can be hung on a nail with bulb at the bottom so it does not cast a shadow.

**CONVENIENT**—Costs one cent per hour to operate. No chimneys to clean.

**SAFE**—Eliminates fire hazard in buildings. A red cover for the bulb is included, making it adaptable as a tail light or danger signal.

For a limited time AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will without extra cost, include batteries with every lantern ordered so it will reach you complete and ready to operate, for only.....\$2.50

If you are not entirely satisfied return it to us and your money will be refunded.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,  
461 Fourth Ave., New York City



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October 6-7, 1931

EARLVILLE SALE PAVILION,  
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175 Registered Holstein Cattle, Mostly from Accredited Herds—Many Negative to the Blood Test.  
125 Fresh Cows and Close Springers Including many with proven records of Production.  
20 Bulls ready for service, Sired by Famous Show Bulls from Dams with proven records.  
40 of the East's Leading Breeders consign some of their best.

All sold with an absolute guarantee of satisfaction.  
Plan to attend the sale, send for catalog at once.

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MEXICO, NEW YORK

## Fishkill Farms

announce another

## Chinese Auction

On the block stands

## Bull Calf, Ear Tag 317

Born Aug. 1, 1931

Sire, King Piebe 18th.

Dam, Fishkill Glory Inka Deko

Dam's record, made last year, Class B. 365 days, at 5 yr. 2 mo. 12 da., 19,308.8 lbs. milk, 670.7 lbs. fat.

**PRICE is Now.... \$90.00**

and will drop \$10 every week until sold.

SEND IN YOUR BIDS

## Fishkill Farms

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., Owner  
Hopewell Junction, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

## September Milk Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk (Metropolitan area)	2.90	2.70
2 Fluid Cream		
2A Fluid Cream	1.68	
2B Cond. Milk		
3 Soft Cheese	1.91	
3 Evap. Cond.		
4 Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	1.35	1.20
4 Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for September 1930 was \$3.37 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$3.17 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

## Butter Market Irregular

CREAMERY SALTED	Sept. 19, 1931	Sept. 12, 1931	Sept. 20, 1930
Higher than extra	34 -34½	34 -35	41¼-41½
Extra (92 so.)	33 -	33 -	40½-40¾
84-91 score	25½-32	25½-32½	34½-40
Lower Grades	24½-25	24½-25	32½-34

During the week ending September 19 the butter market developed an extremely irregular condition. Trade started off in fine shape on Monday, the 14th. Values advanced to the point where creamery extras were bringing 33½ cents, but at that figure the market began to develop a top-heavy condition which finished up with a slight reduction as the market came to a close. The strong undertone of the market has not changed. In fact, the statistical condition of the market is even stronger than it was. On Sept. 18 the ten cities making daily reports had in cold storage 49,519,000 lbs. of butter, whereas on the same week-day a year ago they held 77,220,000 lbs. From Sept. 11 to Sept. 18, the out-of-storage movement in the ten cities totaled 2,932,000 lbs. whereas during the same period last year, holdings were reduced 1,766,000 lbs. In addition to this increased shortage in reserve stocks as compared with a year ago, we have the prospect of no material increase in the make of fancy butter in the near future. The limited supply of fancy fresh goods has been clearing promptly and withdrawals from freezers in the Metropolitan district to fill current needs have been on a fairly liberal scale. The New York market has been on a higher level than other markets and has induced a freer movement this way of intermediate and cheaper grades of butter. The supply of these lines has been in excess of the demand and has created a pressure to sell as well as a greater spread in values.

Because of the unsettled condition in Chicago and the break in the securities market in New York it is impossible to predict any trend.

## Local Cheese Market Unchanged

STATE FLATS	Sept. 19, 1931	Sept. 12, 1931	Sept. 20, 1930
Fresh Fancy	16-17	16-17	20½-21½
Fresh Average	15½	15½	
Held Fancy	21-23½	21-23½	24 -26
Held Average			

The cheese market in New York City is substantially the same as it was last week. Business has been only moderate. Country prices are higher than they were a week ago but locally values have not changed. Advices state that production is moderate in Wisconsin and that less cheese is being made in New York State where asking prices are higher. Storage stocks are light for the season. On September 18 the ten cities making daily reports had in cold storage 14,086,000 lbs. of cheese whereas on the same week day last year they held 19,834,000 lbs., over 25 per cent less than a year ago. From Sept. 11 to Sept. 18, storage stocks in the ten cities were reduced 316,000 lbs. whereas during the same period last year they were increased 242,000 lbs. This strong statistical condition of the market gives holders plenty of confidence. Ordinarily we would look for a continued advance in quotations but the present industrial situation and the upset financial market make any prediction out of the question.

## Fancy Nearby Eggs Higher

NEARBY WHITE	Sept. 19, 1931	Sept. 12, 1931	Sept. 20, 1930
Hennery			
Selected Extras	35-41	34 -38	42-48
Average Extras	29-34	29 -33	37-41
Extra Firsts	24½-27	24½-27	29-35
Firsts	22-24	22 -24	27-28
Undergrades	20-21	20 -21	25-26
Pullets	2-26	24 -27	24-26
Pewees	15-18	17 -19	20-23
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery			
Gathered	27-35	27 -34	32-41
	20-25	20½-24½	25-31

Fancy nearby eggs have been a little scarcer of late and prices on closely se-

lected extras have advanced. However, the retail trade has buckled on this and consequently the movement of eggs into distributing channels is somewhat more restricted.

The egg market as a whole is seriously embarrassed with the problem of too many eggs. The trade is aware of the fact that something has got to be done to move the heavy reserves in cold storage. Any shortening in the production of fresh eggs appears to be an impossible hope. If there are fewer hens in the central West they are producing more, for certainly the promised shortage has not materialized. It is very evident that the plentiful supply of western eggs and the heavy supply of storage eggs is greater competition than the nearby product can overcome. On Sept. 18 the ten cities reported cold storage stocks totaling 4,869,000 cases whereas on the same week day last year they held 5,273,000 cases. From Sept. 11 to Sept. 18 storage stocks in the ten cities were reduced 89,000 cases whereas during the same period last year holdings were reduced 113,000 cases. It appears that the distributing trade has got to do some real selling to move these reserves. The retail trade has got to come into line before any real relief can be expected.

## Live Poultry Market Better

FOWLS	Sept. 19, 1931	Sept. 11, 1931	Sept. 20, 1930
Colored	18-27	23-26	25-30
Leghorn	16-21	17-20	17-21
CHICKENS			
Colored	22-28	27	24-33
Leghorn	23	19-20	22-24
BROILERS			
Colored			
Leghorn			
OLD ROOSTERS			
	-15	-13	-15
CAPONS			
TURKEYS			
	25-35	22-38	25-30
DUCKS, Nearby			
	16-24	17-24	19-21
GESE			
	-15	-15	-15

Cooler weather saved the poultry market during the third week in September. Last week we reported that unseasonably hot weather had resulted in heavy death losses in the poultry supplies. It had the trade badly shaken and groggy. The outlook for the Jewish holiday business was bad. However, the turn in the weather influenced consumers and everything turned out all right. All lines of poultry closed very firm on Friday, the 18th. Leghorn chickens did especially well. Rock pullets sold at 28 to 31c a pound, topping the entire market with the exception of a few fancy hen turkeys.

## Hay Closes Better

Early in the week ending Sept. 19, hay receipts were liberal and trading was very slow. Towards the week-end the supply slackened, demand improved and prices advanced \$1.00 a ton. The bulk of the supply is from No. 2 down to sample. Strictly No. 1 timothy is very scarce and sells readily. Timothy prices range from \$14.00 to \$20.00; sample, \$8.00 to \$13.00; timothy light clover mixed, \$13.00 to \$19.00; timothy light grass mixed, \$12.00

to \$18.00; oat straw, \$11.00; old rye, \$18.00 to \$20.00. Advices indicate light receipts next week. The undertone is and market closed firm.

Philadelphia reports timothy and clover mixed hay at \$14.00 to \$18.00 a ton; rye straw, \$14.00; oat and wheat straw, \$10.00.

Boston is well supplied with hay. Official quotations have not been changed but price cutting is going on. Reports state heavy supplies, very light inquiry, sheds full. Prices range from \$17.50 to \$19.50 for timothy; \$18.00 to \$19.50 for clover mixtures.

## Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	Sept. 19, 1931	Sept. 12, 1931	Sept. 20, 1930
(At Chicago)			
Wheat, (Sept.)	.48½	.50½	
Corn, (Sept.)	.37½	.37½	
Oats, (Sept.)	.22½	.23½	

CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	.65½	.65½	1.03
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.59½	.58½	1.09
Oats, No. 2	.34	.34½	.49½

FEEDS			
(At Buffalo)			
Gr'd Oats	21.00	20.25	32.50
Sp'g Bran	13.00	13.50	27.00
H'd Bran	14.75	15.00	26.00
Standard Mlds	14.00	14.00	23.00
Soft W. Mlds	16.00	17.00	30.00
Flour Mlds	17.50	17.00	28.50
Red Dog	19.00	19.00	30.00
Wh. Hominy	17.50	17.50	34.50
Yel. Hominy	18.00	18.00	35.00
Corn Meal	21.00	21.00	38.50
Gluten Feed	18.50	19.50	39.00
Gluten Meal	21.50	22.50	44.00
36% C. S. Meal	19.50	19.00	34.00
41% C. S. Meal	20.00	21.00	36.00
43% C. S. Meal	21.00	22.00	38.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	26.50	27.00	42.00

The above quotations taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

## Meats and Livestock

**CATTLE**—Three loads medium 1265 lbs.-1387 lbs. grass steers sold steady to strong late yesterday, from \$7.00-7.25. Cows active, steady to strong, bulk low cutters to medium \$1.25-4.25.

**VEALERS**—Steady. Odd head choice up to \$11.00; small lots cull and common light weight nearby vealers \$4.50-5.50; few medium \$6.50.

**HOGS**—25-50c lower. Good to choice 160-220 lb. averages \$6.25-6.60.

**LAMBS**—In light supply, very slow, 25-50c lower. Bulk better grades \$7.00-7.50; medium \$5.00-6.50; common, \$4.00-4.50.

**COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES**—Receipts moderate to liberal all the week, trading slow all through and carryovers of undergrades daily. Only fancy and extra fancy maintained their prices; all undergrades were irregular, low and weak. Market closed steady on tops, weak on all others. Fresh receipts, per pound: Choice, 14-15c; a few extra fancy higher; fair to good 10-13c, small to medium 4-10c.

**LIVE RABBITS**—Receipts light; to moderate during the week; demand slow, market remained steady at 10-16c per pound.

# BABY CHICKS

## Hall's Chicks

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Large Barron Eng. S. C. Wh. Leghorns (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each) \$4.00 \$7.70 \$37 \$72  
White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Banded Rocks. Extra choice for broilers..... 5.00 9.50 46 90  
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# New York Farm News

## What the Hewitt Amendment Means

EVERYONE who goes to the polls in New York State at the next general election will vote "Yes" or "No" on an amendment to the State Constitution, popularly referred to as the Hewitt Amendment. Those who are in favor of a long time reforestation program in New York will, undoubtedly, vote "Yes". There are thousands of acres of land once used as farms, which, under our present agricultural system, are no longer profitable. If nothing is done this land will grow up to brush. If reforested the value of this land will steadily increase. The money expended for reforestation is not an expense; it is an investment.

Back in 1928 a Reforestation Commission was created. This Commission, after studying the problem, introduced two bills into the Legislature, which were passed and became laws. One of them provided state aid to counties appropriating money to buy abandoned land and reforest it. The other provided that the State itself could buy abandoned land in counties outside of the forest preserve counties and reforest it. Under these two

of the cattle exhibits. Space will not permit a complete list of prize winners. However, here are winners of some of the special classes:

The County Holstein Exhibit—each entry consisting of eight animals; won by the Ostego-Herkimer Club, with other counties finishing in the following order: Washington, Dutchess, Oswego, Chenango, Ulster, Madison, Cortland, Delaware, Onondaga.

The Jersey County Herds finished as follows: First, Onondaga, and then in order—St. Lawrence, The Capital District Jersey Club, Washington, Delaware, Oneida, and Onondaga.

In the Guernsey Class, the Capital District Guernsey Producers Association took first honors, with others finishing in the following order—Dutchess, Cayuga, Onondaga, St. Lawrence and Steuben.

The Otsego-Delaware Club carried off first place in the Ayrshire herd class. The Finger Lakes Club took second and third, the St. Lawrence Valley Club fourth, and the Central New York Club fifth.

There was one Brown Swiss entry from Chenango County, which carried off the blue ribbon.

There were also three beef cattle herds exhibited, the first prize going to Eastern New York Club, second to L. A. Colton, and third to the Western District Herd.

## WGY Features

Weather Forecasts (Daily except Sun. at 12:15); N. Y. City Produce Market Reports (Daily except Sat. and Sun. at 12:17 and 4:40); Boston Produce Market Reports (Mon. and Thurs. at 12:20); N. Y. City Milk Market Report (Mon. at 12:25); Vermont Farm Service (Tues. at 12:20); New Hampshire Farm Service (Wed. at 12:20); Massachusetts Farm Service (Fri. at 12:20); County Agent Robbins (Mon. at 12:30)—Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Fri. at 12:25; Mrs. Ruth Robbins (Wed. at 12:55); Miss Carolyn Robbins (Mon. at 12:50); County Agent Johnson (Fri. at 12:45). A. A. Farm News Briefs (Tues. at 12:55). Editor Ed Looks At Life (Thurs. at 12:55).

### MONDAY—Sept. 28

12:25—"Fall Activities of the Farm Bureau", L. D. Kelsey, Ass't., State County Agent Leader, N. Y. State College of Agriculture.

### TUESDAY—Sept. 29

12:20—"The Farmer's Home", Ray F. Pollard.  
12:30—"Going Places with the Farm Bureau", H. B. Davis, Manager, Albany County Farm Bureau.

### WEDNESDAY—Sept. 30

12:20—"Bringing in the Cows", Dr. Geo. Knapp, former president, Hudson Valley Veterinary Medical Society.

### THURSDAY—October 1

12:30—"How the N. Y. State Dep't. of Agriculture and Markets Protect Milk Producers Against Loss", K. F. Fee, Director, Dairy and Food Bureau, N. Y. State Dep't. of Agriculture and Markets.

### FRIDAY—October 2

12:35—"Must It Be Hash?" Ann Summers, Rural Service Departments, Niagara Hudson System.  
8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

### SATURDAY—October 3

12:03—WGY 4-H Fellowship. (Club Activities, Rensselaer County 4-H Clubs).  
12:15—Assistant County Agent Corbett.

laws a considerable area of land has been planted with trees, yet the problem will never be solved in this way.

The Commission also advised a long time reforestation program which calls for the expenditure of \$20,000,000 over a period of 15 years. Forests set out under this plan would be scientifically managed, and, when the trees became mature, would be cut under the supervision of the State Conservation Department.

The Hewitt Amendment, which you will vote on Election Day, provides two things: first, it lays out a schedule of appropriations by which money will be available for carrying out this fifteen year program. In this way the work will not be dependent from year to year on annual appropriations made by the State Legislature.

The second provision will allow the State Conservation Department to cut timber and market it, on State-owned land within what is known as Forest Preserve counties, but outside the boundaries of the Adirondack Park and the Catskill Park. At present the State owns large areas of these two parks, and according to the Constitution, the Conservation Department is not allowed to cut any timber. Unless the amendment is passed any land purchased by the State in the forest preserve counties, but outside the two parks, would simply be added to the parks and future timber on them could not be cut.

## County Herd Winners At Syracuse

ANYONE who attended the State Fair at Syracuse could not fail to be impressed both by the numbers and quality

## Orville L. Carn Dies Suddenly

ORVILLE L. CARN, of Saugerties, New York, who, with his wife, was one of the American Agriculturist Yellowstone Park tourists, died suddenly the middle of the week of September 7th of heart disease. He died on a bus as he was returning to his home at West Saugerties from a bank directors' meeting which he had attended at Saugerties.

Other members of the party will sympathize with Mrs. Carn in her bereavement, and American Agriculturist takes this opportunity to extend condolence to her in her great loss.

## New Club Leader

ALBERT HOEFER who, for the past eleven years has served as County Club Agent in Rensselaer County, has been appointed as Assistant State Club Leader, with headquarters at the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca.

Hoefler has the distinction of having the longest period of service of any club agent in the State. His promotion to the state office is well merited.

## Albion Young Farmers at Orleans County Fair

THE seventy-fifth Orleans County Fair was held at Albion, August 18th to 22nd. This year the Fair management devoted a large tent to 4-H club and young farmers' exhibits and offered special prizes for projects exhibited. Kenneth H. Martin, instructor of agriculture at Albion, was appointed Superintendent of the department.

The Albion young farmers arranged a booth which centered around home projects, and supervised practices. Snapshots of different projects and samples of some crop projects were on display at the booth, together with a map of the County showing the location of each club member's home, the future farmers' creed and the club motto. They also conducted the annual judging contest at this time, the winner of which won a cash award and the privilege of being one of the five to represent Albion at the state Fair Judging Contest.

## New York County Notes

DELAWARE COUNTY—Silo filling is now under way; a few have already finished filling them. Corn has been a good crop through the county. With the bountiful hay crop the farmers should be able to go through the winter in good shape. There are scarcely any apples to be picked this fall. Potatoes are a fair crop and a number of them are rotted. The County Fair at Walton had a large exhibit of vegetables, poultry and stock, but on account of the rainy week and the infantile paralysis scare the crowd was not as large as the Fair Committee planned.—C.A.H.

RENSSELAER COUNTY—An unusually fine crop of fodder corn is being harvested and silo filling and threshing are the order of the day. Potatoes look good. Milk prices are advancing a little but the

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demand for milch cows is weak. Eggs wholesale are bringing 35 cents per dozen.

YATES COUNTY—Bean harvesting has begun in the Middlesex Valley. The contract varieties are the first to ripen. Red kidneys will be ready in a week, with a good crop expected. The third cutting of alfalfa is finished in this locality. Fruit

in this region is somewhat earlier than usual with McIntosh and Greenings about ready to pick. The grape harvest is well under way with prices averaging \$25 per ton. Peaches have been selling for as low as 25 cents per bushel. Potatoes have started at 30 cents; wheat 45 cents; oats, 25 cents; and barley 30 cents.

—L. C. W.





By  
George Marsh

## The Story Thus Far

Jim Stuart rescues Aurore LeBlond, daughter of the head of the rival fur trading post and then falls in love with her. Paradis, who works for Aurore's father, is bitterly jealous.

Jim, planning to go North, meets Aurore on the island where they confess their love for each other. Arriving in the Pipestone Country, Jim and his companions, Omar and Esau, are warned against Jingwak, a big medicine man in league with Paradis, and are advised to leave the country.

Esau convinces the Indians that Jingwak is a fake Shaman, and the mission is a success as he obtains the promise of the Christmas fur trade. When Jim returns to Sunset House he finds a letter from Aurore telling him goodbye.

Jim takes the good news that he has won the Indians' confidence to Christie. While there Jim learns that Aurore plans to marry McLauren, but when he arrives home he finds a letter from her that sets him wild with joy.

That night there one of LeBlond's buildings burns down. Jim crosses the lake and finds Aurore has been kidnapped by Paradis. Jim plans to follow him and rescue Aurore.

"If he's on the Albany," said Jim, "you'll hear of them from Fort Hope Indians bound for the trade."

Two great tears coursed down the hooded face of LeBlond. "We must travel night and day, Stuart—give his dogs no rest, wear him down, fast! She'll kill herself if we don't get him soon. I know her; she's like that! She won't wait long!"

With a muffled sob, LeBlond turned away and followed Renault and the dogs out to the ice.

Jim and Omar crossed the outlet to the mouth of the Deer Lodge river, but as they searched in the dim light of the dawn they found that the falling snow had obliterated all traces of a sled turning in to the river on what a few hours before had been packed snow and wind-brushed ice.

"He's circled and struck north this way or by the Pipestone Trail, Omar. He's too shrewd to take the Albany where he'd meet travelling hunters who would bring the news. But I wanted LeBlond to take the Albany. This is our job. Here's where we say 'bo-jo', old friend."

"Eef we don' see hees track or hear noding een seven sleep we met at de Medicine Stone, on de Sturgeon. I

breeng ole Jinaw wid fish for de dog."

"At the Medicine Stone, or a message there, in seven days, unless there's a big blow to hold us up." Then, losing his self-control, Jim's nervous hands gripped the heavy shoulders of his friend as his voice broke with his grief. "If they're ahead of you, Omar, bring her back—bring her back to me!"

"Omar, he find dem!" And the white-sheathed figure of the half-breed turned away. A raw-hide dog-whip snapped in the snow-smothered air. There was a guttural, "Marche!" And Omar and his team faded into the curtain of snow from the bitter eyes of the man who watched.

Breaking trail on snow-shoes for his dogs who had had little rest, Jim pushed north up the white valley of the Deer Lodge. And each hour as he travelled in the falling snow, his chances of finding traces of the passing sled of Paradis lessened. When dusk fell he turned his exhausted team into the spruce of the shore and, scraping out a fire hole, made camp. Throwing his huskies their supper of frozen fish, Jim ate and lay down in his blankets beside the fire.

But the weary man, whose tortured thoughts had whipped him over forty miles of drifted trail since dawn, did not sleep. The vision of the girl vanishing into the wide north on the sled of the mad Paradis lived in the flames of the birch logs. There, in the snow, somewhere north of him, she also lay with her despair beside a fire. Already, she might have killed herself, as LeBlond said she would. But she knew that dog-teams were behind her—knew they'd take the trails into the heart of Kiwedin on the heels of the fleeing dogs of Paradis. And the nerve that brought her through the seas which buried her that summer day as she clung to her canoe, would not falter now. Paradis was on the Pipestone or Deer Lodge Trails in an attempt to lose himself in the wilderness of the Sturgeon or the Winisk, or even the Ekwan and the coast. But behind him were two who would hunt him until their dogs dropped in their traces—track him beyond the barrens of the Winisk to the frozen bay.

Jim Stuart was paying dearly for his triumph at the Medicine Stone—paying in the anguish of despair.

The dawn of a clear day broke blue and bitter on the ice-locked valley to reveal a hooded figure, his caribou ca-

pote belted close at the waist, swinging upstream, followed by his six dogs. Later, when the rising wind had swept and packed the young snow, hardening the trail, he would ride, driving the dogs to their limit. For an hour he had travelled in the half-trot, half-walk of the snow-shoe swing, his steaming breath trailing behind him like smoke, in the freezing air, when, as he passed close to the alders of the shore of the fast narrowing river, he suddenly stopped. A mitten brushed the rime from his eye-brows as he stared at a clump of frozen bushes.

"Snow!" Jim muttered, but the drumming of his heart challenged the word.

## On the Right Trail

Running to the shore, he reached above his head and tore from the brittle twigs a piece of white fabric, stiffened by frost.

"Handkerchief!" he shouted, triumphantly, and in a corner found the embroidered letters, "A. L. B." Her handkerchief! He was right! They were on the Deer Lodge Trail—ahead of him. She had dropped it as a sign to those she knew would follow.

"Courage, girl!" cried Jim, delirious with the joy of the discovery, as he thrust the handkerchief into his capote. "Courage, stout heart! We're coming—fast as dogs can travel!"

Leaping on his sled, he cracked his whip with a hoarse, "Marche, Wolf! She's ahead of us, boy! They've got a big lead but you'll wear 'em down—you'll show those scrubs what real dogs can do!"

Up the Deer Lodge, over the portage trail through the hills, to the Vermilion, and on through the day slaved dogs and man until the cold, strengthened with the dying wind and a freezing dusk fell on leg-stiff team and driver, driving them into the spruce. But through the day, as the hurrying sled passed the cold hills and the black spruce of the shore, hour after hour devouring the white miles, the snow yielded no further traces of the lost girl.

Starting under frosted stars dimming before the dawn, hanging to the trail until stars again glittered in the aurora-lit heavens above him, Jim urged his team down the white Vermilion to the first of the Pipestone Lakes. There he raced over the ice-hard going left by teams already bound for the Christmas trade. Through the Pipestones and down the Sturgeon Lake sped the dogs, pushed by the insistent appeals of a man half-mad with grief and fear. Had Paradis doubled and struck south by the Fort Hope trail to the Albany? With his powerful team driven to the last ounce of their stamina, Jim wondered if he had overtaken and passed the man he hunted, concealed somewhere on the Pipestones? It was possible, for in spots the lakes were hammered too hard by the wind and the snow to carry the trail of a sled or

American Agriculturist, September 26, 1931

the marks of dogs' nails. Powerless to warn him, from the timbered shore she may have seen him pass by out on the lake ice. Slowly Jim lost hope.

And so, one pitiless grey day, when the dying sun hung smothered in haze above the black ridges which ringed the Sturgeon, six footsores, stiff-legged dogs, heads down, tails brushing the ice, crept within sight of the island of the Medicine Stone.

"It is he!" said Omar to old Jinaw, in Ojibwa, as they waited beside a fire for the appearance of Jim at the rendezvous. "He has come fast, for the trail is long, but he has seen nothing."

Trail-beaten dogs and driver limped in from the lake ice. In amazement Jinaw stared at the drawn face and tortured eyes of the factor of Sunset House, as they shook hands. To Jim's eager look Omar shook his hooded head. "No sign—noding."

Groping under his skin copote, Jim produced the pitiful square of white muslin.

"I found this on the Deer Lodge—nothing since. I never spotted a sled track; the snow wiped out everything. What d'the Indians say?"

Omar gravely shook his head. "I talk to two hunters on de Pipestone, but dey see no trail and no sled headin' nord."

"In one-two sleep," said Jinaw in his native tongue, "there will be many teams from the Winisk and the lower Sturgeon. They bring their fur to the House of the Sunset. If he passed here they have met him."

"Can he keep alive—find game in the winter on the Winisk and the Sturgeon, Jinaw?" asked Jim.

The old Indian shook his head. "He will not know where to find the caribou up there. And the wind is bitter in the Moon of the Spirit. They will starve."

"Starve!" muttered the man who listened, with a shudder. "Better to starve, though, than live that long with Paradis!"

## Snow Again

That night Jim lay like a dead man. There would be no start before dawn under the stars for him and his dogs. Before daylight, six inches of new snow covered the trails to the Winisk and the lower Sturgeon. Until the hunters came in from the north Omar and Jinaw insisted that their chief rest with his dogs. To go on blindly was madness.

Late in the afternoon Jim waked to the yelps of huskies. The first of the Winisk hunters were in to meet Jinaw, on their way to the trade. Throwing off his robes, Jim hurried to a knot of hooded Indians who stood beside their panting dogs, gesticulating excitedly as they talked to Jinaw and Omar.

"You say a sled passed your camp in the night, heading north?" Jim heard Omar ask in Ojibwa.

"Yes, our dogs heard them, and in

(Continued on Page 11)

## HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

## To Control Ants

By Ray Inman

Discover Ant nests and flood them with boiling water, kerosene, or Carbon Disulphide. Leave no food lying about the house.

IF YOU WANT TO BE REAL THOROUGH ABOUT THIS ANT BUSINESS WE RECOMMEND THAT THERE IS NOTHING LIKE GETTING A GOOD SOUTH AMERICAN ANT-EATER (SEE PICTURE). THEY GO AFTER ANTS LIKE YOUR KIDS GO AFTER ICE CREAM CONES (SEE PICTURE ONCE MORE) THEY'D RUN MILES JUST FOR ONE LITTLE ANT (THE PICTURE AGAIN, PLEASE).



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Dissolve 1 lb. sugar in 1 qt. water, add 125 grams of sodium arsenate. Pour it into saucers and place around where ants congregate. VERY POISONOUS!—USE WITH CARE.



Punch shallow holes every 3 or 4 inches in an infested lawn; pour in 2 tablespoons of carbon disulphide and plug up the holes.

USE ANY ONE OR ALL OF THESE METHODS:







## The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare  
and Protection of A. A. Readers



### Fake Eye Doctor Gets \$800.

HAD Mrs. William George of Schoharie County read the warnings which the Service Bureau has frequently printed she would be \$800.00 ahead. Two fake eye doctors, presumably the same pair that we have reported from other parts of the territory, called on her the last week in August and left her \$800.00 poorer.

Briefly the scheme these swindlers use is as follows:

First they claim to be selling glasses, then one of them pretends to discover that the intended victim is suffering from a cataract which will make her entirely blind if not removed soon. In this case they told that an operation to remove it could be performed at only four places and that the cost would probably be from \$1800.00 to \$2500.00. "Dr. Rush", however, said that he could perform the operation right in the home and when the fake operation was completed the man presented a bill for \$750.00 for the operation and \$100.00 for medicine. Naturally these men refused to accept a check so the cash was secured from a bank and the swindlers immediately left.

Do not forget that American Agriculturist has a standing offer of \$100.00 reward for information leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment of any person swindling or attempting to swindle any subscriber, who at the time has a Service Bureau sign posted on his property. We urge that every subscriber be on the watch for a pair of men who attempt to try this scheme.

that it would entitle me to a free picture. I drew the ticket with the star and then he asked me to sign a statement saying that I had drawn the star.

Then he told me that I would have to pay \$15 because the pictures were \$60 and the star certificate was worth only \$45; that I should pay him \$5 down and the balance when they delivered the picture. Finally I paid him \$2. The man's name was Jack Evans and he said he was working for the International Art Company of Chicago. Later a receipt came from the company saying that I had won the prize and had paid Mr. Evans \$2.

What shall I do when the pictures comes? Will I be obliged to pay the man the \$13? What can they do to me if I refuse to pay?"

THIS story tells clearly just what has happened to hundreds of other subscribers. A slick salesman uses as bait the old appeal of "something for nothing" and then through means that certainly are questionable gets the customer to sign his name to an order.

We do not believe that under these conditions the company could collect in court. What is more we do not believe they will ever try because we have yet to learn of a single case where any picture enlarging company has brought legal action to compel payment. If you refuse to pay the extra \$13 they will probably refuse to return the original photograph you gave them and for a considerable time will continue to send you letters demanding payment under threat of legal action.

### Under Frozen Stars

(Continued from Page 10)

the morning there was the fresh trail in the young snow."

"Would an Indian pass your camp in the night?"

"No, he would stop; it was a stranger."

Omar turned to meet the glittering

eyes of his chief. "I'm starting now! We can't take any chances—we've got to cover both trails north!" insisted Jim. "But the Winisk is mine; you take the Sturgeon and travel until you're sure he's not ahead of you; then back-track and follow me down the Winisk with fish for the dogs, and some grub. We may need them!"

"Two are better than one," objected Omar. "My dogs have good rest, yours are—"

"He is mine, Omar!" Jim turned angrily from tightening his sled lashings. "I want to meet him alone." Then he said, with a muffled sob, "She may be starving, already—starving!"

Down the lake, purple under the starlight, Jim's six dogs galloped into the north. (Continued next week)

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### Service Bureau Claims Settled During August, 1931

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Harry Ritzler, Spencer	(Pay for eggs)	\$ 6.00
O. D. VanValkenburgh, Ballston Lake	(Express claim settled)	3.50
Roy Histed, Worcester	(Additional compensation on claim)	40.38
Mike Gooley, Indian Lake	(Refund on order)	4.30
Mrs. H. P. Boband, Youngsville	(Partial payment on account)	2.00
Mrs. Ira W. Porter, Binghamton	(Partial payment on account)	10.00
Schruis Bros., Clymer	(Partial payment on account)	4.00
Mrs. J. Siemienowicz, Lowville	(Adjustment of commission)	10.20
Lewis C. Mildahn, Macedon	(Claim adjusted)	55.00
C. J. Wharton, Richmondville	(Pay for eggs)	13.20
Vincent Bokina, Cutchogue	(Express claim settled)	10.28
Mrs. J. W. Clark, Watkins Glen	(Refund on order)	16.25
B. C. Kelley, Penn Yan	(Complaint adjusted)	50.18
F. E. Yorke, Earlville	(Refund on order)	26.96
Mrs. Danford Brown, Pierrepont Manor	(Refund on order)	3.98
B. L. Warren, Phelps	(Claim settled)	3.10
E. Clough, Greenwich	(Complaint adjusted)	31.54
Mrs. C. M. Reese, Watertown	(Refund on order)	11.00
C. C. Wood, Burke	(Pay for produce)	29.20
Henry Nelson, Hall	(Partial adjustment of claim)	51.75
C. W. Campbell, Mayville	(Refund on order)	2.50
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Frank Jones, Centerville	(Claim paid)	22.91
Ross McCurdy, Euclid	(Refund on order)	3.50
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E. S. Jury, Bigler	(Refund on order)	11.00
Maurice Thompson, Upper Black Eddy	(Refund on order)	6.50
G. W. Hall, Cory	(Claim paid)	14.15
NEW JERSEY		
Cortez McCracken, Linden	(Express claim settled)	5.94
VERMONT		
Harrison W. Fish, West Rutland	(Claim settled)	15.25
FLORIDA		
J. M. Mosher, DeLand	(Refund on order)	.75

### Claims Adjusted Where No Money Was Involved

NEW YORK		
Mrs. Charles Everett, Wallkill	(Partial adjustment of complaint)	
Mrs. Royal C. Boadway, Malone	(Complaint adjusted)	
Jacob Kilmartin, Jr., Sprakers	(Complaint adjusted)	
J. Henry Stewart, Bath	(Adjustment of complaint)	
David H. Young, Marathon	(Adjustment of complaint)	
Mrs. Walter Shaw, King Ferry	(Subscription filled)	
W. E. Carman, Marathon	(Adjustment of complaint)	
Parker Hallenbeck, Jamestown	(Adjustment of complaint)	
Richard Slade, Unadilla	(Partial adjustment of complaint)	
H. Frank Smith, Ripley	(Complaint adjusted)	
Wm. Rosen, Sherburne	(Complaint adjusted)	
Mrs. James Congdon, Little Falls	(Subscription filled)	
Mrs. V. Schaub, North Java	(Complaint adjusted)	
C. H. Taylor, Argyle	(Replacement on order of chicks)	
MASSACHUSETTS		
Mrs. Thomas McGrath, Pittsfield	(Order filled)	
PENNSYLVANIA		
Mrs. A. R. Thompson, Ulysses	(Complaint adjusted)	
W. E. Kearney, Brockway	(Complaint adjusted)	
Theodore Sheard, Milanville	(Adjustment on order)	
Everett Hotelling, Rummerville	(Order cancelled)	

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# The Question Box



## Feeding Program Without Lights

I have read all of your articles in American Agriculturist and found them very interesting and benefitting. I am taking the liberty of writing you in regard to a good feeding plan for 400 hens that I am carrying over (not for breeding purposes) but for eggs. I have no lights.—W. N., New York.

**T**HE whole science of getting eggs whether it be from old hens or pullets is simply a matter of getting them to consume a maximum amount of food. If the birds are of sufficiently high inherited quality, they will consume the food and lay in spite of a certain amount of adverse conditions. On the other hand, if the birds are of low productive quality to begin with, you will find it decidedly difficult to lay profitably regardless of how much pampering you give them. In other words, what I am trying to say is, that it all depends on what kind of hens you are keeping over, whether or not you can make them profitable.

Now then, assuming that they are of sufficient quality to justify it, your plan is a good one. You would find it easier to get eggs if you had lights. Lights are just one more means of inducing heavier food consumption. The other means of inducing heavy food consumption are—the use of wet mash, of milk in its various forms, of varying the percentage of wheat to corn so that the hens will consume more grain, the moderate feeding of green food, the keeping of the hens as comfortable as possible by good ventilation and warm quarters. Also the warming of the drinking water in the winter. Now then, you asked for a feeding plan.—I do not know a better one to suggest than that which is contained in the feeding bulletin of the College, (Bull. E 45). You might think that for hens not in production you would not want to feed a laying mash. But, you will find that this ration which is suggested in the bulletin is very palatable and will induce heavier consumption of

food. This in turn will hasten the return of the bird to laying condition, and the resumption of laying.

In regard to the semi-solid and dried milk, the feeding of liquid milk, semi-solid milk or wet mash are equally efficient in inducing increased consumption.—L. E. WEAVER.

## Put Pullets in Winter Quarters

When should the pullets be put in winter quarters? We are uncertain whether to put them in now and keep them confined. Some of them look as though they might lay soon.—H. J. B., New York.

**W**E believe that is wise to put the pullets into their winter house relatively early. If any have started to lay before the change, it is likely to throw them into a molt, and stop production for a long time. It usually takes some time for them to become accustomed to new quarters, and if they are put in the house late in the fall, some of them are likely to stay on the floor all night with resulting colds, and the possibility of roup. Where the house is properly built there is no reason why they need to be allowed outdoors after they are put in winter quarters. In fact it hurts production to allow them out during bad weather. It is wise to keep the windows open so they will have all the direct sunlight possible.

## Insulation for Potato Storage Rooms

**O**FTEN where potatoes are stored in the cellar, enough heat gets down through the floor of the room above to make the storage place too warm for best results. At a relatively low cost, commercial insulating material can be bought and nailed to the ceiling of the cellar. This will keep out the heat and make a satisfactory storing place. Where there is a furnace in the cellar the storage space can be insulated all around.

## Our Boys and Girls at the State Fair

(Continued from First Page)

to attend the National Health Contest in Chicago next December. Natalie Hookey of Ulster County and Thomas Rich of Delaware County were selected as alternates.

Space will not permit a list of all the prize winners. The following are some of them.

In the girls' 4-H uniform revue Eleanor Albright of Genesee County was first, Ann DuBois of Ulster County second and Marion Lasher of Otsego County third.

Marvell Markel of Rensselaer County was first in the ensemble exhibit, Beatrice Angel of Madison County was second and Jessie Gilbride of Livingston was third. These ensembles consisted of a complete outfit all of which, except hat, shoes and gloves, were made by the girls in their club work. The cost of the outfits ranged from \$9.32 to \$12.98 complete.

### Poultry

Club members from 25 counties exhibited 400 head of poultry, all of them prize winners in county exhibits. The sweepstakes' cock was exhibited by Wesley Schuyler of Onondaga County, the sweepstakes' hen by John Merchant of Rensselaer, the sweepstakes' cockerel by Jansen Osterhout of Ulster County and the sweepstakes' pullet by Russell Tuzzo of Madison county. The sweepstakes' cup for the best pen of poultry went to Onondaga County.

In the poultry judging contest Jack Grover of Wyoming County won first honors with Richard Anable of Greene County second and Wesley Schuyler of Onondaga County third.

### Livestock

Competition was particularly keen in livestock, especially in dairy animals. Breed championships were designated as follows:

Ayrshire: Wendell Wicks, Jefferson County.

Brown Swiss: Clyde Kirk, Jefferson County.

Guernsey: Harold Moulton, St. Lawrence County.

Holstein: Wilson Plankenhorn, Dutchess County.

Jersey: Jennette Armstrong, St. Lawrence County.

Shorthorn: Robert Brew, Genesee County.

George Case of Onondaga County won first in the single barrow and pen of barrows' classes.

Burton Sheldon of Otsego County won first in the single and pen of fat lambs' classes.

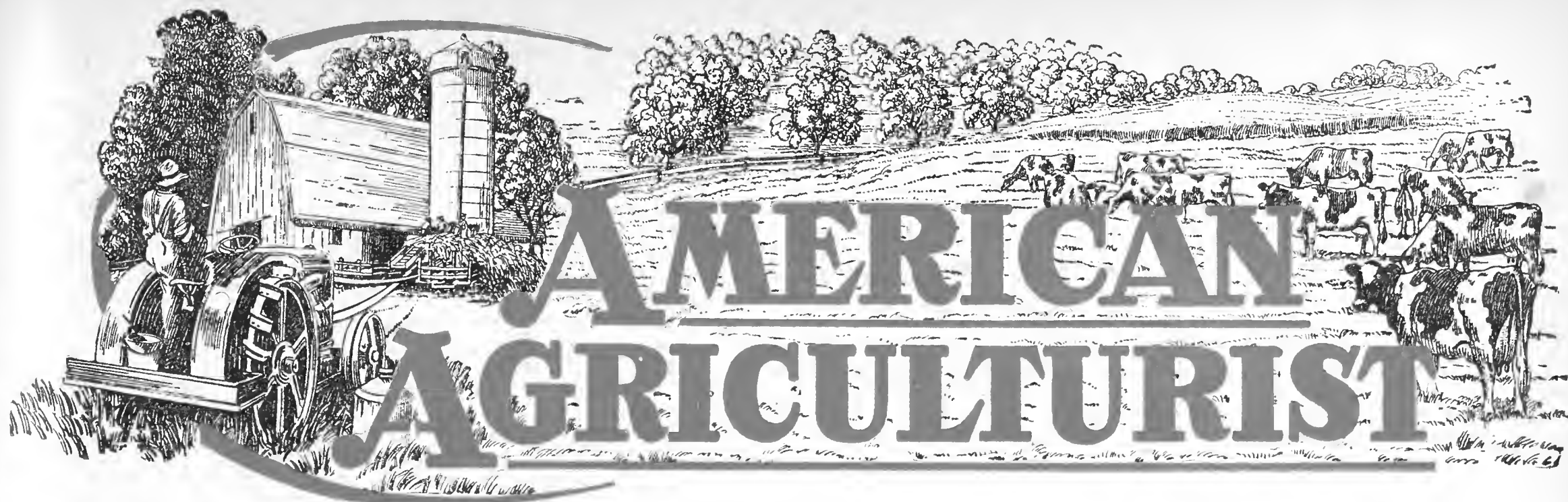
The dairy showmanship contest was won by Charles Bump of Washington County. Reginald Drake of St. Lawrence County was second and Millard Blakeslee of Onondaga County was third.

### Farm Crops

In the crops and vegetable classes, John Motz of Genesee County and Ernest Cole of Onondaga County divided honors for best exhibits. On the 66 classes in this division in which prizes were offered Motz took 14 firsts, 4 seconds and 3 thirds, while Cole was awarded 8 firsts, 7 seconds and 7 thirds. Others having especially creditable exhibits in this division were Boman Crego and Harold Carley both of Onondaga County.

All in all the 4-H Clubs made a fine contribution to the Fair. They are the farmers and homemakers of tomorrow. Their participation in such events as the State Fair is an experience that few of their parents ever had. They should be better farmers and better homemakers for these experiences but more than that Camp Pycke is one of the many experiences that should make them better citizens.





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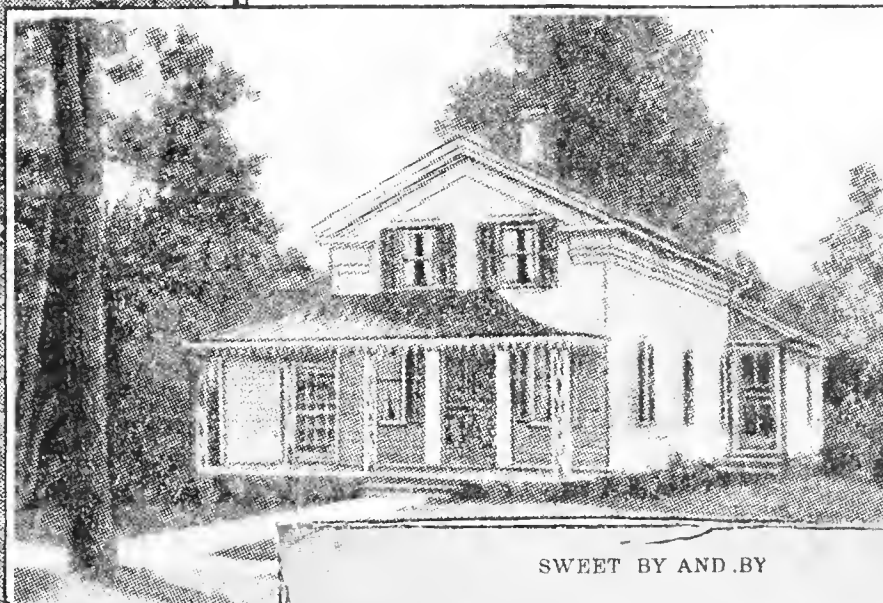


## SONGS ..

THAT MOTHER  
USED TO SING

Sweet By-and-By

*This fine old hymn was written in the drug store in Elkhorn, Wisconsin, shown in the picture at the left. This is from an old negative taken in Civil War days and now in the possession of Claude Eams, of that city. At the lower left is S. Fillmore Bennett, the druggist who wrote the words, and at his right J. P. Webster, the musician who composed the tune. Immediately below is the home of J. P. Webster as it appears today. See the story on page 2.*



SWEET BY AND BY

S. FILLMORE BENNETT      J. P. WEBSTER

With much feeling and in perfect time

VOICE

PIANO

1 There's a land that is fair - er than day,      And by

2 We shall sing on that beau - ti - ful shore      Tho' we

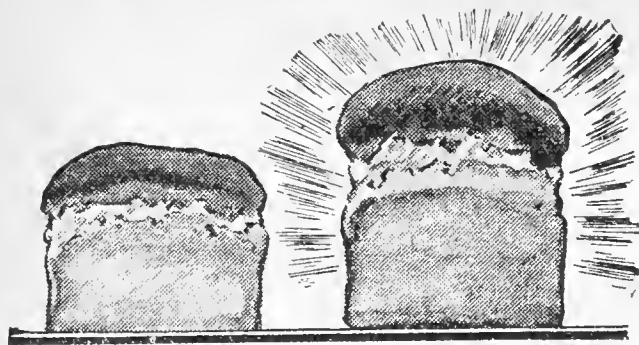
3 In our song - it, full Fa - ther a - bode      We will

faith we can see it a - far,      For the Fa - ther waits o - ver the

to a - rise our song of the blest,      And our spir - its shall sur - row no

of a - for the tri - ble of pray - er      For the glo - ri - ous gift of his





# Cheap Rubber is like BREAD baked without YEAST

**R**UBBER is made with different kinds of "compounds." Cheap compounds make hard, lifeless rubber; something like bread without yeast.

There's a big difference between boots made of this sort of rubber and the HOOD Deerfoot. You can actually feel this difference in "spring" with your thumb and finger. This "springiness" is important, for it means long resistance to wear and weather, without danger of checking, cracking, or leaking.

Get the DEERFOOT if you want a boot for all day wear. It is equally serviceable around the barn or in the field and extremely practical for hunting trips. The Deerfoot is made on non-warping aluminum lasts that assure an accurate, comfortable fit. The heel construction provides a stronger, heavier counter, that fits without slipping or chafing. Strong, durable, fleecy knit linings last the life of the boot. Its neat, trim leg lines give the appearance of a leather field boot and make it unnecessary to change when you make a quick trip to town.

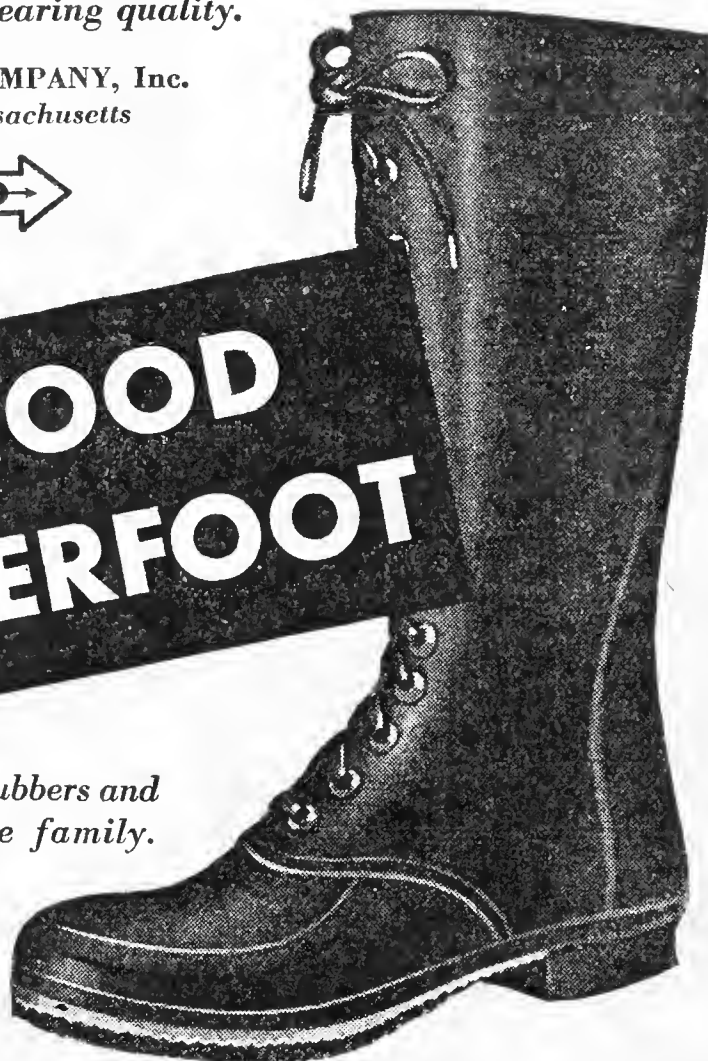
*This year you may choose between the DEERFOOT and the DEERSHU, which is the same in style and quality but a pound and three quarters lighter per pair. Special processes make possible this difference in weight, with increased flexibility and stretchability without decreasing the warmth or wearing quality.*

HOOD RUBBER COMPANY, Inc.  
Watertown, Massachusetts



**HOOD  
DEERFOOT**

HOOD makes boots, rubbers and  
galoshes for all the family.



HOOD MAKES CANVAS SHOES • RUBBER FOOTWEAR  
TIRES • RUBBER SOLES AND HEELS • RUBBER FLOOR TILING

## Songs that Mother Used to Sing Webster and Bennett's "Sweet By and By"

By DAVE THOMPSON

I HAD the pleasure the other day of driving up to Elkhorn, Wisconsin, and visiting with the folks who knew something of J. P. Webster, composer of "Sweet By-and-By", and S. Fillmore Bennett, who wrote the words for Webster's tunes.

It was a day filled with good fortune, for it gave me new acquaintance with interesting people.

The small white cottage which was the home of J. P. Webster back in the middle of the last century still stands in the large lot on a quiet side street in Elkhorn. In it live two sons of the musician, Louie and Joseph. They were most gracious in telling of their father and in showing Mrs. Thompson and myself the rooms in which their father taught music and composed songs at the great, square piano.

### Was a Musical Home

On the piano are several bound volumes of sheet music; on the cover page of each song is their father's name. Great numbers of songs; among his first that became widely popular, "Lorena." The cover designs of these old songs are becoming decidedly rare, and they are alive with appealing interest. In an old brown wooden box—in which are kept the treasured relics of the past—is the first copy of a little Sabbath School Song Book. Its title is "The Signet Ring." It is possible you have a worn and yellowed copy of it among the books in your attic.

The many religious songs in this little book were written and composed by two men right after the Civil War.

"Sweet By and By" was written in a drug store in the county seat town of Elkhorn, probably in the fall of the year 1867. It was at a time when the druggist, S. Fillmore Bennett, and the musician, J. P. Webster, were working on the songs for their Sunday School book, "The Signet Ring." Every good idea they got was being tried for a song for the book.

Dr. Bennett, who lived the years of his life after he was graduated from Rush Medical College as a country doctor in the village of Richmond, in McHenry county, Illinois, has written the story of how they came to think of the theme of this particular song.

### Song Suggestion Comes

"Mr. Webster was one of the noblest men that ever lived; one of the finest and purest natures I ever met. Like many musicians he was of an extremely sensitive nature and subject to periods of depression, in which he looked upon the dark side of life. I had learned his peculiarities so well that on meeting him I could tell at a glance if he were in one of his melancholy moods and found that I could rouse him from them by giving him a new song or hymn to work upon. On this occasion he came into my place of business, walked down to the stove and turned his back to me without speaking. I was at my desk writing. Presently I turned to him and said: 'Webster, what is the matter now?'

"It is no matter," he replied. 'It will be all right by and by.'

"The idea of a hymn came to me like a flash of sunlight, and I replied: 'The sweet by and by! Why would not that make a good hymn?'

"Maybe it would," he replied indifferently.

"Turning to the desk I penned the following words as fast as I could write:

### "Sweet By and By"

*There's a land that is fairer than day,  
And by faith I can see it afar,  
For The Father waits over the way,  
To prepare us a dwelling place there.*

*In the Sweet By and By,  
We shall meet on that Beautiful Shore—  
In the Sweet By and By,  
We shall meet on that Beautiful Shore.*

*We shall sing on that Beautiful Shore,  
The melodious songs of the blest,  
And our spirits shall sorrow no more—  
Not a sigh for the blessings of rest!*

*To our Bountiful Father above,  
We will offer the tribute of praise,  
For the glorious gift of His love,  
And the blessings that hallow our days.*

"In the meantime, two friends, N. H. Carswell and S. E. Bright, had come in. I handed the hymn to Mr. Webster. As he read his eye kindled, and his whole demeanor changed. Stepping to the desk he began writing the notes in a moment. Presently he requested Mr. Bright to hand him his violin and played the melody. In a short time more he had the notes for the four parts of the chorus jotted down. I think it was not more than 30 minutes from the time I took my pen to write the words before Mr. Carswell, Mr. Bright, Mr. Webster and myself were singing the hymn in the same form in which it later appeared in 'The Signet Ring.' It was sung in public shortly after. Near the close of the year 1868 it was published in sheet music form."

Dr. Bennett was born in Erie county, New York, June 21, 1836, being brought by his parents at the age of two years to a farm near Plainfield, Illinois, on which they settled. Later they moved to Lake Zurich, and as he grew up Stanford Fillmore Bennett went to the academy at Waukegan. He taught school at Wauconda, Illinois, and later attended the University of Michigan, leaving to teach school in Richmond.

### Studied in Boston

Joseph Philbrick Webster, the musician, was born on the shore of Massachusetts Pond near what is now the city of Manchester, New Hampshire, in 1820. His ancestry goes back to the earliest days of the settlement of America, his mother being of French Huguenot descent. From boyhood he had a passion for music. At 15 years of age working for his board and six pence a day, he invested his savings in paying the fees for 13 nights at singing school. He went to Pembroke Academy later, and at the age of 21, when he became his own man, went to Boston to study.

Among some old papers I found this brief description of Mr. Webster: "He was a slender, grave, quiet man, always very kind, never loud talking nor scolding, whose chief delight seemed to be to help someone."

He surely had the soul of a musician and a reverence for the music masters.

## Hardy Spring Bulbs Need Fall Planting

**H**ARDY bulbs such as hyacinths, Narcissi, tulips and several of the other bulbs grow best when planted in early fall but October and November plantings furnish fine blooms.

The garden spot should be well drained, the ground forked deep and worked fine for several inches below where the base of the bulb will lie. Bulbs vary in the amount of fertilizer which can be used. It is best at planting time to fork in well rotted compost, leaves and manure and to apply little direct fertilizer.



ELECTRICIAN—Wish these darn fools who want their door-bells fixed would stay home!—JUDGE.



# What Readers Want to Know

## The Prospect for Beans --- Plans for Milkhouse --- Feeding Cabbage

We grow several acres of beans every year and are anxious to learn just what crop conditions are in other sections.

**G**OOD growing conditions throughout the better part of the season promise New York State a considerably larger bean crop than a year ago. The present estimate is 579,000 bushels above last year's drought-stricken crop of 1,116,000 bushels of field beans.

Other heavy bean-producing sections are not so fortunate, however, and Colorado, New Mexico and California all show a decrease in estimated production from last year and Michigan shows only a moderate increase over last year's crop. Production for the United States as a whole is estimated at about 3,000,000 bushels under last year and only slightly above the five year average.

\* \* \*

### Feeding Cabbage

How should cabbage be fed for best results?

**C**ABBAGE must not be spoiled if it is to be a desirable unit to the dairy ration. It should be fed only after milking, and over-feeding should be avoided. Cabbages are relatively high in protein.

\* \* \*

### Plans for a Milkhouse

We are planning to build a milkhouse this fall. Where can we get plans to guide us?

**T**HE Portland Cement Association, 347 Madison Ave., New York City, will be glad to send you some excellent information and plans. Also send to the Bureau of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for a copy of Farmers Bulletin No. 1214, entitled Farm Dairy Houses, and to the Department of Rural Engineering, New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y., for all plans and information they have. We also sug-

gest that you talk with your neighbors who have built milkhouses. Your farm bureau manager undoubtedly knows of some excellently planned houses in your county. In this way you will get the benefit of local experiences.

\* \* \*

### Lime in the Fall

Should lime be sown with winter wheat?

**L**IME is somewhat slow in action and takes time to sweeten a sour soil. Applying the proper amount of lime in the fall insures a good clover seeding. If there is any doubt as to the amount of lime needed your county agent will be glad to take a sample of your soil and test it for you.

\* \* \*

### Butchering Tubercular Cows

Can a farmer have a condemned cow butchered on the farm and use the meat if the animal is found fit for human consumption?

**S**INCE there is some danger of the spread of tuberculosis from improperly handled diseased organs of slaughtered animals, it has been the policy of the State to prohibit the butchering of condemned animals on the farm. When it is found advisable to slaughter reacting cattle on the owners premises or in the vicinity, a minimum salvage price is placed upon the cattle by the appraiser. If the owner is willing to accept the minimum price, he may in that case retain the beef for his own use, provided it is passed for food by the inspecting veterinarian.

\* \* \*

### Cull the Pullets

Is it possible to cull out the poor pullets when they are put in the laying house? If so on what basis shall we cull them?

**I**T is not only possible but very desirable to sell the poor pullets before they lose you a lot of money. Cull and sell those that are poorly de-

veloped, small in size, and lack depth and width of body. We know that it is like pulling teeth to sell pullets after you have raised them, but it pays. Just figure how much you will save for every cull disposed of now instead of next summer after you have boarded her for eight months.

\* \* \*

### Fitting Up a Farm Shop

Can you tell us or refer us to a source of information about fitting up a farm shop? We plan to use a gasoline engine with a line shaft to run a cream separator, emery wheel and a small circular saw and perhaps later to add other tools?

**T**HE best source of information we know about is Cornell Bulletin E72, Transmission of Power by Means of Pulleys, Belts and Shafts. Write to the office of Publications, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., for it.

\* \* \*

### Turn Lights on Now

When should I turn the lights on my hens?

**N**IGHTS are getting longer and it is advisable to turn the lights on very soon now. They should be hooked up so that the same length of day will be had through the fall and winter. Early morning lights seem to be the best, and a thirteen or fourteen hour day is long enough if you wish to keep up the vigor of the flock.

\* \* \*

### Feeding Pullets

Our pullets have laying mash before them all the time and are fed all the cracked corn they will clean up at night as well as cracked corn in the morning with their feed. When should these pullets begin to lay and are we feeding them enough? Would feeding milk be advisable?

**T**HERE was a time when people were anxious to get pullets laying just as quickly as they could. That has now been changed and there is a tendency to hold them off until they gain

(Continued on Page 13)

## Organize for Rural Fire Protection

### Some Suggestions for Lessening a Serious Farm Hazard

By C. R. WASSON

**L**AST year, I was for a while a resident of a large village in a nearby state. As I was driving along the road one day I noticed a number of cars parked in front of a farm house. Slowing up, I saw flames shoot from the roof of the house. A half hour later all that marked the location of the house was a chimney, still intact, and a foundation. Many of you will recognize this experience as not unique. And yet, in the village, scarcely three miles distant on a paved road, was a fire company so efficient that, in this village of old frame buildings, the damage caused by twenty-one fires was held to less than \$2,000. What was lacking was not apparatus but organization. Such situations are typical in the state mentioned, and, indeed, over most of the country outside of New England and the Middle Atlantic states, for, except in these states (and often there), the farmer does not often get protection from the village department.

Answers recently received by the Department of Rural Social Organization of the New York State College of Agriculture from eighty, or approximately one-sixth, of the departments serving New York's farmers show that, at this point, self-congratulation on the part of the New York farmer would be a little premature. Of these departments eighty per cent were serving the farmers and receiving practically no financial support worthy of the name. Of the remainder eleven per cent could hardly be said to be serving farmers. This leaves only seven companies—less than ten per cent of the departments endeavoring to serve

the farmers—that the farmers were farsighted enough to support! In other words, if this sample is representative, and I have every reason to believe that it is, ninety per cent of the New York farmers who get protection are subsisting on charity.

What does this mean? The point of view of the volunteer fireman—the man who for no compensation, for no other reason than neighborliness and good citizenship, risks life, health, and

loss of business to save your property—his point of view is best illustrated by the following two quotations taken at random from letters sent in to us:

"... We serve a radius of three miles from fire station free of charge, because these people are paying fire tax; outside we make a charge of (\$20.00) twenty dollars regardless of time or conditions, which we consider reasonable. We do not wait to find out before we start out who will pay this but take a chance, and in most cases that is all we do get (a chance) ..."

It might be added that from evidence in our possession I would say that \$20 would not cover the expenses involved.

"This being a volunteer fireman is some job. When you answer a call and the buildings are burning, everyone is ready to give the fire company some help, but after it is all over, they forget to do something for the company."

From the point of view of the village board and of the taxpayer in the fire district the significance of this philanthropy can be stated in one sentence. Running expenses—hose replacements, chemicals, gasoline, oils, etc.—commonly run \$500 or more a year. From your standpoint, it has had two definite results. It has, first, meant lack of adequate equipment, especially that designed for rural use. Approximately sixty-five of the departments have no equipment bought for this purpose. It has, at times, meant the withdrawal of protection outside the village or fire district; and the officials concerned cannot be blamed. Their experiences have sometimes been costly, and villagers like high

(Continued on Page 10)



— Photo by Ewing Galloway.

In one community in Western New York, five farm buildings recently burned within a week. Adequate fire equipment could have saved them. Read Mr. Wasson's plan for rural fire protection. The subject is especially deserving of your attention inasmuch as the week of October 4th has been officially designated as Fire Prevention Week.



## Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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### Taking Inventory

ALL city business houses take an annual inventory, usually on January 1st. Farmers in increasing numbers are taking a similar inventory, commonly in the fall after the crops are harvested. Let us see for a moment what an inventory of agricultural conditions in the New York Milk Shed would show this Fall.

Such an inventory should include more than a record of bushels of produce and numbers of animals. It must necessarily include price prospects for products to be sold, and, in addition to that, could well include something else less tangible but nevertheless exceedingly valuable. We refer to the realization on the part of thousands of farmers that, unlike many city workers, they need not worry about losing their jobs. A substantial home, plenty of fire wood, and a cellar full of produce, are blessings which cannot be dismissed too lightly in these times.

Crops in New York State never looked better than they did this summer. If returns were only as favorable as crops have been, producers in the New York Milk Shed would be sitting on top of the world.

Dairymen have been taking less for their milk than they did a year ago, yet prices in the New York Milk Shed are not nearly as unfavorable as they are in western producing sections, where most of the milk is manufactured. Production costs are lower, which helps. A good crop of hay was harvested and corn should go into silos in excellent shape. Purchased concentrates, which form one of the big cash costs of producing milk, are away under prices of other years. There is no object in trying to be too optimistic but anyone who studies these figures cannot help but conclude that dairymen in this territory are in much better shape than in other sections of the country.

The outlook this winter for the eastern poultryman who markets quality eggs and whose overhead is not too heavy, is, in our opinion, optimistic. Production costs, particularly feed, are lower and likely to remain so for some time. The best eggs are not greatly out of line with prices of last year. Medium and low grades are meeting terrific competition from the west where poultrymen have a real problem.

New York State apple growers will harvest a crop about average in size, although the Baldwin crop is considerably heavier than it was last year.

The commercial crop for the entire country is forecast at 19 per cent heavier than average. While apple growers are not expecting high prices for their fruit, we anticipate that the returns will be better than was expected early in the season. One grower in the Hudson Valley reports the following prices on his farm, buyer to furnish the crates, McIntosh, \$1.50 a bushel; Spies, \$1.25 a bushel; Greenings, \$1.00 a bushel; and Baldwins, \$.80 a bushel.

At these prices his crop will net him considerably better returns than he received last year.

Potato growers are feeling discouraged over the price outlook but even here the situation has been greatly improved by the drop in production as estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture on September 1st.

We say with considerable emphasis that the New York Milk Shed is in much better shape than most other sections of the country. We have abundant crops, although prices are not as high as we would like to see them. In other sections crops are poor due to dry weather and prices are even lower than ours.

We have another advantage. Thousands of producers in the New York Milk Shed have sold a lot of stuff direct to the consumers at roadside stands at prices far above that which would have been received had they shipped their produce to city markets.

We have no disposition to paint the picture too brightly. The prices for most farm products are below prewar figures, while prices for products bought by farmers are above prewar figures. Before farming can be permanently prosperous this inequality must be ironed out.

### Know the Man Who Buys Your Produce

PRICES for farm produce are far from satisfactory, and while it may not help any to know that commission men are having their troubles too, such is the case. In fact, a considerable number of firms operating in New York City have found it necessary to discontinue business.

We have a suggestion to make that may save you some money. Our Service Bureau is ready at any time to report to you on the financial and moral standing of New York City commission firms and, so far as possible, on buyers in other cities. Scarcely a day goes by without several letters from readers who have received no pay for produce shipped. They shipped before they investigated.

If you have been dealing with a man for years, by all means stick to him, even though he is not returning to you as much as in other years. The fly-by-night dealer is quick to take advantage of the present situation and promise almost anything in order to get your stuff. After he gets it, either he makes returns which are unreasonably low, or disappears without paying you at all.

Again we urge that in these times you should be more than usually careful about checking up on the man to whom you sell.

### Estimated Potato Crop Lower

POTATO growers are justified in feeling more optimistic than they did a month ago.

During August the 1931 crop, according to estimates put out by the United States Department of Agriculture, declined more than ten million bushels, the reduction occurring, mainly, in the Western States, where they have been having dry weather. The weather in the New York Milk Shed and other Eastern potato growing sections has been favorable, which resulted in a slight increase in the expected crop in New York and Maine.

The estimated crop from thirty-three late potato producing states, according to the most recent figures, will be 295,938,000 bushels, which is only a 2 per cent increase over last year's crop.

Potatoes are not in any sense a luxury food, and, therefore, industrial conditions, which are not the best, should not affect consumption but,

rather, should increase the use of this cheap food at the expense of other more costly products. Weather conditions may still have quite an effect on the crop in some sections, either increasing or decreasing the yield above expectations, but the outlook for a price that will return a reasonable profit is better than it was a month ago. It is still too early in the game to give any potatoes away.

### Face Traffic When You Walk on Highways

WE frequently get letters asking for the law concerning pedestrians on the highway. We have been unable to find anything in the Highway Law which treats the pedestrian any differently from vehicles. In other words, it seems to assume that they should walk on the right side of the road. This is distinctly opposed to a common sense viewpoint on the subject. It will not help you much to have a car hit you and send you to the hospital, even though you point out that you had a perfect right to walk on the right side of the road. Walk on the left side, so that you can face approaching cars. You can then see them and step off the road and, in addition, the drivers can see you much more easily when you are facing them. In our opinion, it is a little foolish to argue your rights with anything as powerful as an automobile. Walk on the safer side and get off the road every time you meet a car. Incidentally, if someone is walking with you, we suggest that you both step off to the same side of the road.

### Oleo Has No Place at Dairy Show

AT the National Dairy Show a year ago, some unfavorable comment was caused by the discovery that oleomargarine was being used for cooking purposes at the boys' and girls' club camps on the grounds and that a distinctly poor grade of butter was being used for eating purposes. The manager of a creamery showed the proper spirit when he paid good money for all this grease and sent some excellent butter for the use of the boys and girls.

The 1931 National Dairy Show is just around the corner. It will be held on the permanent show grounds at St. Louis on October 10th to 18th, 1931. We make what we trust is an unnecessary suggestion to those in charge of the show, that all dairy products should be served abundantly and at reasonable prices at this great exhibition of dairy cattle.

### Eastman's Chestnut

JOHN B. GOUGH was fond of telling of a laird and his servant Sandy. The two were on their way home on horseback late at night and both were much muddled by drink. Forging a stream where the bank was steep the laird fell head first into the creek. He scrambled up, and shouted to his servant:

"Hold on, Sandy! Something fell off—I heard it splash!"

Sandy climbed down from the saddle and waded about blindly in the shallow water, with groping hands. At last, he seized on the laird.

"Why, it's yerself, mon, as fell oof!"

"No, Sandy," the master declared stoutly: "It can't be me—here I am." Then he added: "But if it is me, get me back on the horse."

Sandy helped the laird to the horse, and boosted him up astride. In the dark, the rider was faced the wrong way to.

"Gie me the reins," the master ordered.

Sandy felt about the horse's rump, and then cried out, clutching the tail:

"It waur the horse's head as fell off—nothin' left but the mane!"

"Gie me the mane, then," the laird directed stolidly. "I must een hae something to hold on."

So, presently, when he had the tail firmly grasped in both hands, and Sandy had mounted, the procession began to move. Whereat, the laird shouted in dismay:

"Haud on, Sandy! It's gaein' the wrang way!"



# Problems Our Community Has Solved

## Churches Brought Together and Homes Made More Attractive

EDITOR'S NOTE—Sometime ago we asked our readers to tell about some problems their communities had solved. On this page a Pennsylvania subscriber tells what has been done in his home town. It contains food for thought. After you read it why not sit down and tell us what you have done? Possibly your problem was different, and, doubtless, you solved it in a different way. But whatever the problem, and whatever the solution, we are sure that it will be of help to some other community.

I HAVE read your good paper for years. I noticed some time ago that you would like brief statements of how a few problems in rural localities have been solved for the betterment of the community. I cannot refrain from telling you how three or four problems have been assisted, if not solved, in this community.

We have a fine village of about six hundred people, located on two railroads, and with cement roads, a village water system and natural gas and electricity to use. With all that we had, first, a church problem common to country towns. There were too many churches for the number of people, so the Baptist and Methodist congregations in the village agreed to engage one Pastor. The two churches held their individuality in missionary collections, ladies' aid society, etc., but united under a written agreement to pay one pastor and meet in union at Sunday School, church and prayer meetings. The choirs were combined and all has been working very well for nearly two years.

Of course, a few "kickers" arose, but were soon relegated to the rear. All agree we have better services, enjoy each other of the other denomination much better, are better acquainted with our neighbors, and that a spirit of unity and harmony is growing that will aid in other community matters. This is not strictly a federated church or a community church, as commonly understood, but it is working finely. We believe it has a good and influential fixture. It gives those not in the church a better opinion of the church people, that they are willing to work in harmony, not discord. "In Union there is Strength."

### A Clean-up Campaign

A few years ago, a public-spirited old man with much enthusiasm, hired a boy and horse and drove around the village calling out to neighbors regarding their lawns and yards, to "clean up and pull all the weeds up." It started a spirit of improvement. First one, and then another, graded the lawn, seeded it to good lawn grass and then mowed and fertilized it. Others set out shrubbery and roses. Flowers and plants were placed on porch approaches. The spirit of improvement was contagious. Houses were newly painted, decorated and improved. We can see the improvement all over the village. Some have gone to some expense to set well arranged and selected shrubbery, have started permanent improvements and have built

fountains and pergolas. Altogether, it has made our village more attractive and better to live in and has added to the value of property; and, we believe, the spirit of improvement is progressive and permanent. It is too valuable to be given up or lost. A real desirable pride is making living places seem more like homes.

### A New Pipe Organ

Another item of public interest and value—a pipe organ has just been installed in our church. This seemed like a great task for so small a community and, especially, in these times of financial depression, but the Pastor of the two united churches above referred to took up the matter, agitated it, secured pledges, and, though, at several times it seemed almost impossible and discouraging events arose, with persistent effort the organ was secured, installed and recently dedicated, much to the joy and satisfaction of the hard-working pastor and the delight of the musically inclined, as well as others of the community. It adds a dignity and setting to church and other services, and is well worth the effort and cost.

It is a permanent improvement to the village. These improvements speak very strongly as to the value of persistent effort and a unity of purpose that all may enjoy if they will but set about it resolutely. I dare not mention the name of the village, for so many would wish to move here that there would not be room for them.

I also wish to mention improvement in the village cemetery. We had a few years ago a large area set apart for cemetery purposes. It was very poorly kept, except for a few cemetery lots cared for by individuals. Briers, burdock, and other weeds and sights of like nature greeted the eye as one surveyed the old cemetery of a few years ago. A few public-spirited citizens got together and talked the matter over. A plan was worked out whereby permanent care of the cemetery lots was provided. Individuals were asked to contribute to the permanent plan. Articles of incorporation were so arranged that a trust fund, raised as stated, was placed in the hands of a trust company which agreed to administer the fund perpetually, a Board of Trustees oversees the work and improvement

has been going on for over a year or two now, much to the satisfaction of everyone and the great improvement in the looks of the cemetery which formerly was repulsive in appearance and almost a disgrace to a civilized community. Some contributed several hundred dollars to this plan, others from ten to fifty dollars, payable, in some cases, in installments over a period of five years, which made the payments agreeable to those who could not give the amount all at once. It would be hard to describe the benefit to the whole cemetery and the real beauty that the cemetery takes on, especially about Memorial Day time. Now people delight to take friends there to note the improvement, and it may be carrying the idea too far, but some people are now really dying to get into this fine looking cemetery. When one contemplates the long sleep that we all must take and looks ahead to being placed in a well-cared-for cemetery, it actually takes some of the dread we may have at times, away; and we can now "Wrap the draperies of our couch about us and lie down to pleasant dreams."—F. D. F.

## Future Farmers at State Fair

SIX hundred members of the New York Branch of the Future Farmers of America attended the annual meeting of their association at the New York State Fair and competed in many judging contests. The young men came from 85 high schools and state schools of agriculture, to participate in the educational features of the Fair. Commissioner Pyrke and Director Ackerman have stressed, in recent years, the opportunities which the fair provides for training in the field of agriculture for young men who anticipate entering a farm calling. Under the leadership of W. J. Weaver, Superintendent of Department L, of the State Fair, these opportunities have been well organized and each year attract an increasingly large number of young men from schools and departments of agriculture. At present, three features characterize the activities of the young men at the fair.

The annual meeting of the Future Farmers attended by official delegates constitutes a means of transacting the necessary business of the Association, planning a program for the subsequent year, electing new officers and appointing committees. The photograph on this page shows the official delegates and members in attendance. An important feature of this meeting is the annual banquet held on Tuesday night, at which the Empire Farmer Degree is awarded to members who have met the high standards of achievement which have been set by the Association for holders of this award. The 22 young men seated in the front row represent the candidates for this degree in the 1931 class. From this group are chosen young men for the special American Agriculturist 4-A Award to be presented at the time the Master Farmers are honored. This award will be an-

nounced later. Also from this group are chosen delegates to the Future Farmer Congress held in Kansas City each year the second week in November. The American Farmer degree is awarded at this Congress to candidates from the Central States. The candidates this year from New York who have held the Empire Farmer degree for one year are Ross Ames, Endicott, Donald Kirby, Trumansburg, and Robert Crane, Odessa.

For the past two years the boys belonging to the Future Farmers have given honorary degrees to several men. Last year, for example, honorary degrees and pins were conferred on E. R. Eastman, Editor of American Agriculturist, and Berne A. Pyrke, Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture and Markets. This year honorary pins were presented to Dr. A. K. Getman, who has charge of vocational agricultural work in high schools and who has won a warm place in the hearts of all the boys, and to Stephen O. Salmon, teacher of agriculture at Endicott, whose work was responsible for forming the association of Future Farmers of America.

### Gouverneur Boy Wins Speaking Contest

The second feature is the annual speaking contest at which the winners in the regional competitions present their orations. Thirteen young men took part in this contest, which was won by Howard Kitts of Gouverneur. He therefore, will represent New York State at a sectional contest at the Eastern States Exposition. The winner there will compete at Kansas City in a national contest.

The judges of the contest at the State Fair were A. K. Getman of the

State Department of Education, Van C. Whittemore, Director of the State School of Agriculture at Canton, and H. L. Cosline, Associate Editor of American Agriculturist.

### Winners in the Judging Contests

The third event is the judging competitions in dairy cattle, poultry, horses, potatoes and fruit. Following is a summary of the final score in these contests, with the rating of individuals and teams.

#### Dairy Cattle

*Pupil scores*—1st, Donald Murphy, Delhi; Robert Rivers, Afton, and John Frank, Constableville, tied for 2nd place; 3rd, Howard Matott, Chazy; 4th, Ronald Meade, Delhi.

*Team scores*—1st, Delhi, 2nd, Chazy, 3rd, Afton, 4th, Alden, 5th, Edmeston.

#### Poultry

*Pupils' scores*—1st, Dean Stillwell, Waterloo; 2nd, Glenn Banker, Groveland; 3rd, Earle Williams, Holland Patent; 4th, Francis Jennison, Marathon; 5th, Karl Siddall, Moravia.

#### Horses

*Pupils' scores*—1st, William Ryder, Portville; 2nd, Redman McPhilney, Constableville; 3rd, Kenneth Conover, Chautauqua; 4th, Carl Underwood, Canasragra; 5th, George Wood, Bergen; Arthur March, Stockbridge Valley and Harold Jarvis, South Otselic, tied for sixth place.

*Teams*—1st, Portville and Newark Valley, tied; 2nd, Horseheads, Andover and Chautauqua, tied; 3rd, Watkins and Worcester, tied.

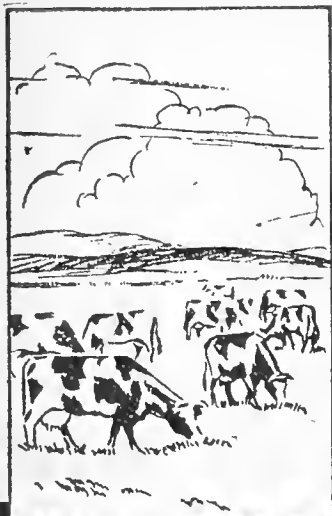
#### Potatoes

*Pupils' scores*—1st, Wyman Loveless, (Continued on Page 13)



Delegates from local Future Farmer Chapters to the annual meeting of the New York Branch of Future Farmers of America at the New York State Fair.





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## With the A. A. Fruit Grower

### An Inter-County Peach Party

A SHORT time ago an earnest-minded member of the Order of Patrons of Hus-

bandry, otherwise known as the Grange, chanced to be visiting in beautiful Orleans County in New York State. This stay included several visits to local and Pomona Grange meetings, where

By ELIZABETH L. ARTHUR,  
Lecturer,  
New York State Grange

there was some talk of the difficulty experienced by producers in disposing of fruits and some vegetables. There were also a number of drives past beautiful peach orchards with branches laden with luscious fruit. Here and there was an orchard where the branches were broken down because the discouraged farmer had neglected his orchard.

The visiting granger chanced to live in Lewis County, where peaches are not grown but where there is a good appetite for fruit. So the idea came to this dairy farmer, that it might

be possible to provide an outlet for some of the peach crop by an inter-county grange peach party.

On returning home, machinery was set in motion. A few telephone calls, explaining "Over in Orleans County the producer is up against it. Acres and acres of the finest peaches you ever saw, and no market. Growers are asked to sell for twenty-five cents per bushel—some say they do not expect to harvest their peach crop at all; if they invite people in to pick the peaches, city people who do not understand how to pick peaches,—and give them away, there is the danger of broken fruit buds, which may mean a big loss on next year's crop. Do you suppose we could buy their peaches, if we could get them at a reasonable price, and so help the producer in Orleans County?"

### Organization Aids Organization

The idea went like wild fire; here a secretary of a grange good at organization,—there a past lecturer—here a deputy—there a live-wire member—all set the telephone wires humming, and soon reports began to come in—95 bushels in one place,—25 in another.

Then, one morning, on schedule time, a 175 bushel truck load of peaches arrived in Lewis County. The first stop was at the home of a grange master,—Glendale Grange is off the State road—and twice the number of bushels sold at that stop that the driver had expected to sell. When the truck reached Lowville Grange, fully fifty trucks and cars, as well as some individuals, waiting to carry home baskets on their backs, were ready for the good fruit. "More people than peaches," mourned the driver at the sight.

"What's the price?" "Sixty-five cents per bushel if basket is emptied, or baskets exchanged. If you buy basket and all, the price is eighty-cents." Nearly all had brought their basket,—part of the plan. "If you bring your basket that will help the producer that much more. Baskets cost them, wholesale 17c per basket. Let's help them all we can."

### Local Prices Came Down

The demand could not be filled that day. A local Greek fruit store proprietor hearing something had happened in the line of peach sales, sent a boy to investigate. The boy was told: "This is a grange deal; we are sorry, but you can't buy any peaches here." The boy departed, but the Greek promptly retaliated, with his peaches suddenly slumping in price to fifty-five cents per bushel. "You can't buy any nicer

anywhere!" the sign read at the fruit store. Strange to say, this did not affect the grange sales. Grangers were a bit up in arms over the price cut; they co-operated in advertising these extra good peaches. The next day a second truck load was sold at two places, Castorland and Lowville

Grange Hall. At Castorland, the sales station was the home of the County Deputy, Edward Linstruth. One grange had to be informed that the peaches were all sold and they would have to wait until next trip. Again, at Lowville, there were not enough peaches to satisfy the eager market at the Grange Hall and a third truck load was promised. It is very evident they like Orleans County peaches.

What sells the peaches? Why are folks hoping the truck will return?

The fact that peaches have been sold from \$1.25 to \$2.00 per bushel, with slow sales, since people felt they could not afford them, up to the time the truck came in first, is one factor; another very powerful one is the extra quality of the peaches; they are not "seconds." The fact that people feel, even in hard times, that they can afford plenty of peaches and a splendid spirit of co-operation all count in this grange peach party. People are saying: "Now the Grange is doing something. This ought to have happened long ago." "Now, we are getting somewhere!" "This is a powerful demonstration of what would help the market everywhere. If prices would strike a reasonable level, so that the producer would get a fair price and the consumer have to pay a fair price, without such a big slice going to the dealer or middle-man, there would be very little surplus."

Orleans County is about 200 miles from Lewis County so it means quite a trip for the truck driver, but he, too, is a good granger, interested in making this venture a success, although he will not get rich from the deal. He is doing it a good deal from "brotherly love," and there is some fraternal spirit in the whole movement; but it is also a practical demonstration of possible marketing service, which will be a real help if thoughtfully considered, and might mean some income to other producers and some gain in spending resource to some other consumers. It, at least, is worthy of thought as a proved success. There is a rumor that markets are stirring just a little better in Orleans County, too, and, at least, a few producers will not see their fine fruit rot on the trees. It looks as if at least some 500 or 600 bushels of Orleans County peaches would be eaten by Lewis County folks.

### How Many Apples in a Car?

How many barrels or bushel baskets does the usual carload contain?

Carloads vary some but they usually run between 160 to 200 barrels and between 360 to 576 bushel baskets.

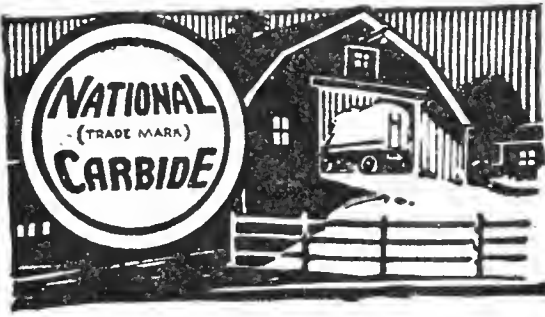
The suggestions in the bulletin, "Harvesting, Grading, Packing and Loading Apples," are to make better and higher priced fruit. The bulletin starts with picking and equipment and describes all the steps until the fruit is in storage or in the car. Ask the office of publications of the New York state college of agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y. for E-126. It is free.

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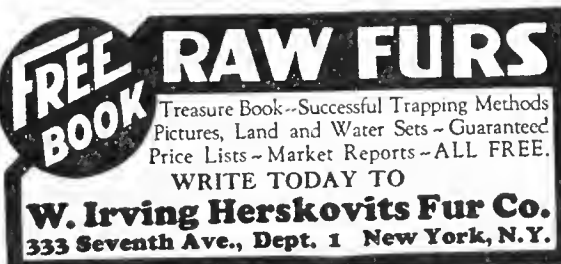
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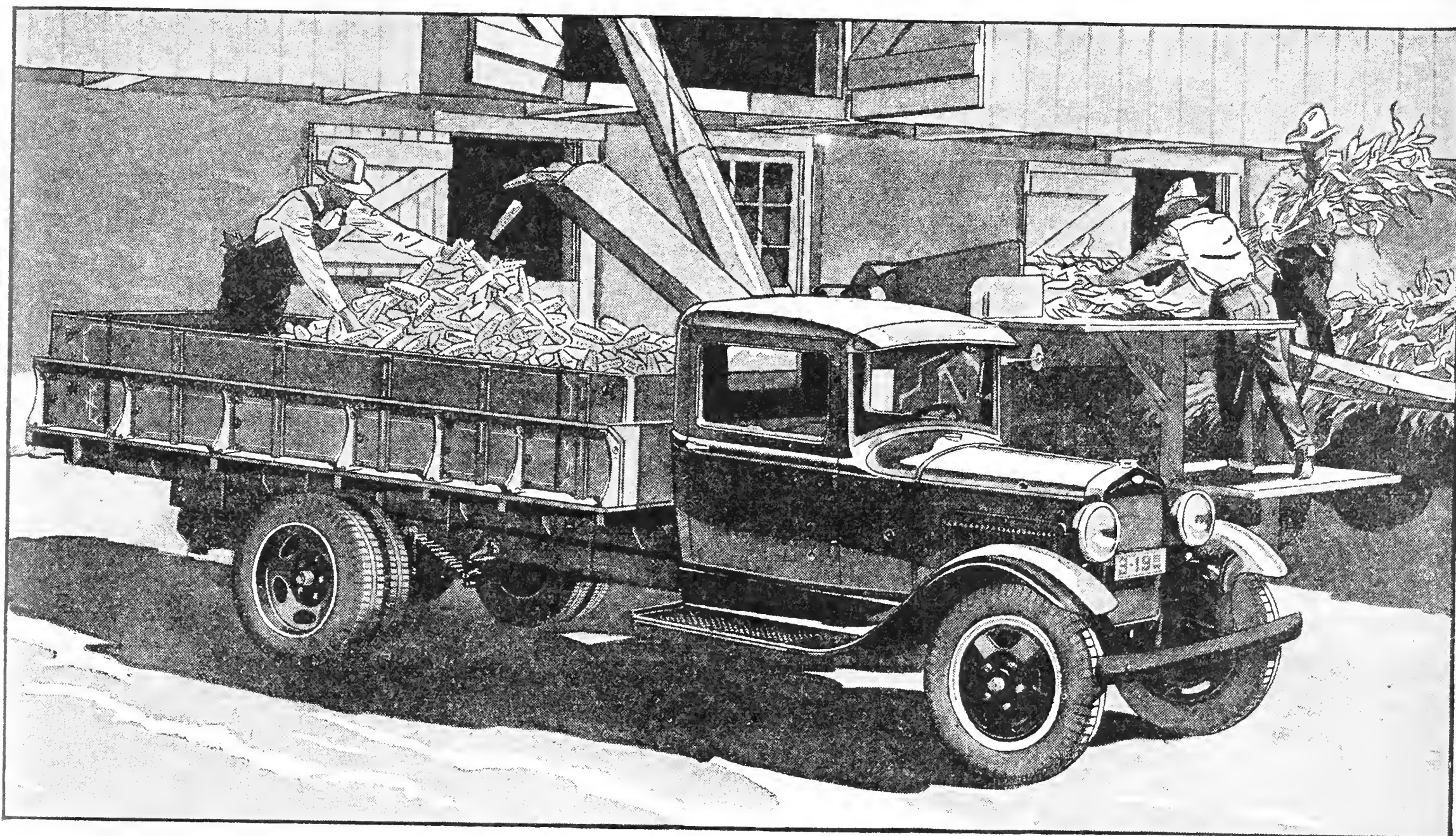


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*Farm body with grain-sides*

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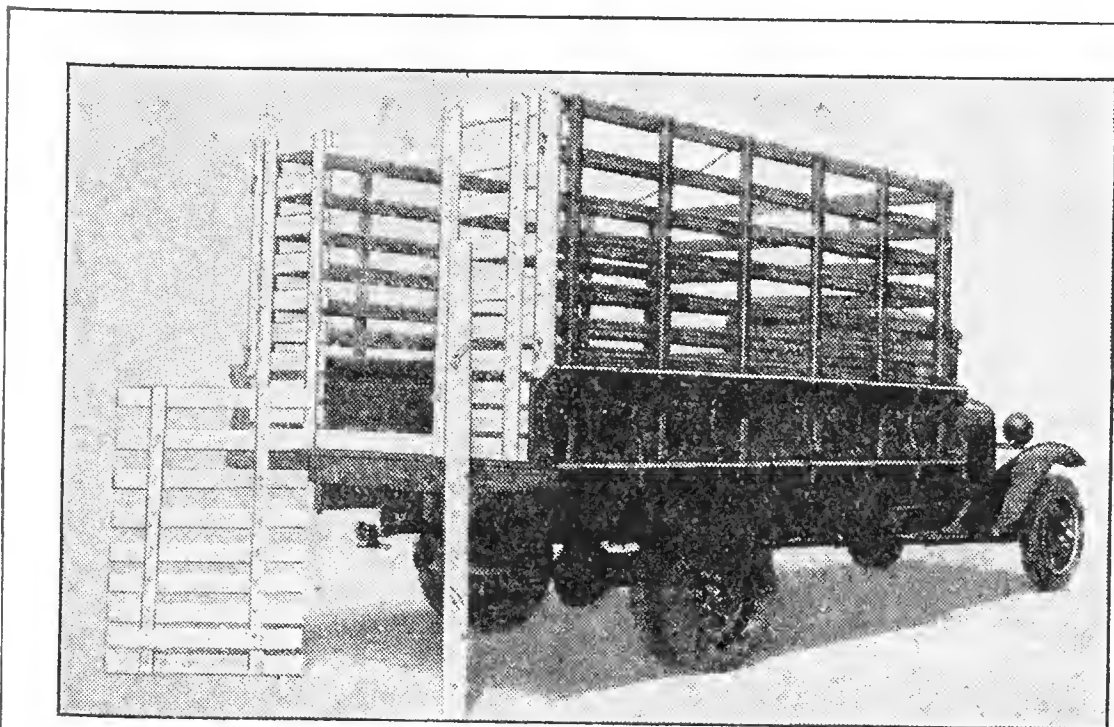
Here is a single Ford unit which combines the different body-types that every farm needs. It is a unit designed for *all* the hauling on and around a farm. It is low in price, like all Ford

products, and it enables a farmer to speed the work and lower the cost of producing and marketing his crops.

The foundation-unit for this truck is a ruggedly built, general-purpose body with low sides and wide flare-boards. The construction is of specially prepared wood, thoroughly braced. Provision is made for mounting either extension grain-sides or cattle-racks. As a grain-body, this unit is equipped with extension-sides which rise 26 inches above the floor, providing unusually large capacity. The extensions fit into sockets passing through the flare-boards and into the floor, and are held by strong tie-rods. A high tail-gate is included, with a small door for shovel-handling of grain. This body is completely flax-tight.

As a cattle body, the unit is equipped with strong cattle-rack sections which fit into the same sockets as the grain-sides. The sliding tail-gate at the rear is 36 inches wide, and can be completely removed or fixed at any desired height. The exceedingly wide body (7 feet) permits loading cattle crosswise. The cattle-racks are made entirely of hardwood and are rigidly braced.

The new Ford farm-truck is available with 131½-inch or 157-inch wheelbase, single or dual rear wheels, and high or low rear-axle gear-ratios. There are many other Ford types, including stake-trucks, and light-delivery cars. All cost little to buy and will give long service at low cost. Your Ford dealer will gladly help you with your hauling-problems.



*Farm body with cattle-racks*

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# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

## October Milk Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk (Metropolitan area)	2.90	2.70
2 Fluid Cream		
2A Fluid Cream	1.66	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	1.91	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	1.35	1.20
4 Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for October, 1930, was \$3.37 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$3.17 for 3%. The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

## Butter Closes Higher

CREAMERY SALTED	Sept. 26, 1931	Sept. 19, 1931	Sept. 27, 1930
Higher than extra	34 1/2	34	40 1/2
Extra (92 ss.)	33 1/2	33	39 1/2
84-91 score	25 1/2-32 1/2	25 1/2-32	33 1/2-39
Lower Grades	24 1/2-25	24 1/2-25	31-33

The butter market closed on September 26th at the highest level that it has attained this season. Earlier in the week creamery extras had slipped to 32 1/2c. The low spot coincided with the disturbed financial market at home and abroad. Gradually the effect of this wore off and business showed improvement. At the close the market was quite firm.

Advices indicate that we can expect no

increase from the producing areas, reports stating that the make is very moderate for the season of the year. The strongest factor in the entire situation is found in the light reserve stocks, the shortage now being estimated at approximately 45,000,000 pounds, as compared with a year ago. In the Metropolitan district receipts have been considerably short of what they were a year ago and cold storage holdings are less than two thirds of what they were last year. The fact that New York and Chicago are now on about par with proper relative price levels there is not quite as much butter coming this way. At times during the week critical buyers had difficulty filling their needs. This indicates a good consumer demand which looks good for next week if the cooler weather continues to prevail.

## Cheese Prices Unchanged

STATE FLATS	Sept. 26, 1931	Sept. 19, 1931	Sept. 27, 1930
Fresh Fancy	16-17	16-17	20 1/2-22
Fresh Average	15 1/2	15 1/2	
Held Fancy	21-23 1/2	21-23 1/2	24-26
Held Average			

The range of cheese prices did not change during the week ending September 26. However, there have been some changes under the surface. Business for one thing has been a little lighter and asking prices have become somewhat irregular. Western markets are a little less firm, offering cheese a little more freely for prompt shipment. New York State flats appear to be holding very firm. Receipts of fresh State flats have been light, advices stating that the make has been short for the season.

Storage stocks gained a little this week compared with a year ago. On September 24 the ten cities held 14,230,000 pounds of cheese whereas last year they held 19,075,000 lbs. From September 17 to September 24 holdings increased 187,000 pounds whereas last year they decreased 99,000 lbs.

## Egg Supplies Lighter

NEARBY WHITE	Sept. 26, 1931	Sept. 19, 1931	Sept. 27, 1930
Hennery			
Selected Extras	38-43	35-41	40-46
Average Extras	30-37	29-34	35-37
Extra Firsts	25-28	24 1/2-27	29-32
Firsts	22-24	22-24	27-28
Undergrades	20-21	20-21	25-26
Pulleys	21-25	2-26	24-25
Pewees	14-18	15-18	20-21
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery	28-36	27-35	32-41
Gathered	22-27	20-25	25-31

The much promised reduction in egg supplies materialized during the week ending September 26. Up to this week collections have been heavy in spite of the reports of a lighter hen population in the Western producing sections. The reduced supplies caused the market to move up, but with the advance there has been a check in the retail distribution. Consumers are beginning to show a lot of reluctance about paying 53c to 55c for fresh eggs, the prevailing price from the higher price stores. Consumers are finding a lot of good eggs at lower prices and the egg market has developed into a bargain counter. For instance, the medium and smaller nearbys have been hit by a lot of competition from Western gathered eggs. Those shippers who have good outlets should take care of them. Were it not for the unsatisfactory business conditions the egg market would be a whole lot better but we have a lot of things to contend with that we have had to meet in many years. The entire egg market itself is very flighty, the least influence being felt. The panicky money market in the early part of the week had the egg market shaking badly.

Statistically the egg market has not changed greatly. On September 25 the ten cities making daily reports had in storage 4,768,000 cases compared with 5,170,000 on the same week day last year. From September 18 to September 25 the ten cities reduced their holdings 101,000 cases, whereas during the same period last year the storage reductions amounted to 103,000 cases.

## Live Fowl Market in Good Shape

FOWLS	Sept. 26, 1931	Sept. 19, 1931	Sept. 27, 1930
Colored	20-27	18-27	20-26
Leghorn	19-22	16-21	18-22
CHICKENS			
Colored	21-28	22-28	22-30
Leghorn	21-23	-23	22-24
BROILERS			
Colored			
Leghorn			
OLD ROOSTERS			
CAPONS			
TURKEYS	25-38	25-35	25-30
DUCKS, Nearby	17-25	16-24	18-26
GESE	-15	-15	-16

Colored fowls experienced a boom week up to September 26. A good deal of extra fancy brought as high as 30c per pound, although we do not mention this in the price columns because it did not represent the average top of the market, some sales exceeding our quotations by a full cent. This satisfactory situation resulted from

limited supplies and from a close clearance at the slaughter houses over the previous week end. Chickens did not experience as active a market as fowls. In the freight market fowls were used to help the sale of chickens, especially in the larger sizes, the demand having turned to smaller birds. Pullets have sold especially well all week, Rocks bringing 28c to 31c and Reds 26c to 28c. Those who have pullets to cull should take advantage of present quotations rather than carry the birds for a year and get no return. It is doubtful if they will ever bring more money than they do right now.

The change in the weather to cooler temperatures speaks well for the outlook for the market next week. It is surprising to see how much influence a single hot day has on the market. Cooler temperatures have stimulated buying.

## Hay Prices Higher

Supplies of hay in New York city were light during the week ending September 26, and they were barely sufficient for the trade needs. As a result prices advanced \$1 per ton over the previous week. Straight timothy in any size bale has been very scarce. The bulk of the supply has been in small bales grading medium and low quality. The market closed steady and firm. Straight timothy brought from \$15 to \$21 per ton depending on grade; clover and grass mixtures \$13 to \$19; sample hay \$10 to \$13; oat straw \$11; old rye \$18 to \$20.

Philadelphia reports timothy hay and clover mixed hay at \$14 to \$18 per ton. Rye straw \$14; wheat and oat straw \$10.

The Boston hay market has been experiencing a very limited demand. Incoming supplies are more than sufficient to cover the needs of the trade, considerable accumulation resulting at the various terminals. Timothy is still quoted at \$17.50 to \$19.50; clover mixtures \$18.50 to \$19.50, but there has been a great deal of price cutting going on in order to get business to move stock.

## Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	Sept. 26, 1931	Sept. 19, 1931	Sept. 27, 1930
(At Chicago)			
Wheat, (Sept.)	.48 1/2	.48 3/4	
Corn, (Sept.)	.38 1/2	.37 1/4	
Oats, (Sept.)	.21 3/4	.22 3/4	
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	.66 1/4	.65 3/4	.96
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.54 1/4	.59 3/4	1.00 1/2
Oats, No. 2	.33 1/2	.34	.47 1/2
FEEDS			
(At Buffalo)			
Gr'd Oats	21.00	21.00	31.00
Sp'g Bran	12.50	13.00	22.50
H'd Bran	14.50	14.75	25.50
Standard Mids	13.00	14.00	22.00
Soft W. Mids	15.50	16.00	28.00
Flour Mids	17.50	17.50	28.00
Red Dog	18.50	19.00	28.00
Wh. Hominy	17.00	17.50	32.00
Yel. Hominy	17.50	18.00	32.50
Corn Meal	20.00	21.00	37.00
Gluten Feed	17.50	18.50	37.00
Gluten Meal	20.50	21.50	42.00
36% C. S. Meal	18.50	19.50	32.50
41% C. S. Meal	19.00	20.00	35.00
43% C. S. Meal	20.00	21.00	37.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	26.00	26.50	40.50

The above quotations taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

## In the Produce Market

The demand has not been equal to the supply of potatoes, liberal offerings of which are coming from Long Island, New Jersey and Maine. Long Islands generally bring \$1.25 to \$1.50 in 150 pound sacks; Jerseys 60c to \$1.35; Maines in bulk per 180 pounds \$1.65 to \$1.75.

The warm weather early in the week ending September 26 interfered with the onion trade. Toward the close of the week the weather turned cooler and business improved.

Fancy tomatoes have been selling very well but low qualities have fared badly. Up river six till carriers bring anywhere from \$1 to \$3. Handle baskets bring from 35c to \$1.15, depending on the source and quality.

Hudson Valley cauliflower from the Catskill District is sold over a range of from 50c to \$3 per crate, showing how quality varies.

Cabbage in bulk is a little easier bringing from \$14 to \$18 per ton. The cooler weather is looked upon to help prices.

Cooler weather helped the apple market. Red varieties closed firmer especially McIntosh which are now bringing a top price of \$2.25. Wealthies, 20 Quince, Greenings and Delicious generally bring from \$1 to \$1.50 for the best, poor lots down to 50c per bushel.

## Bean Market Lower

A terrible slump hit the bean market during the week ending September 26. Country markets on nearly all varieties broke badly and the tendency is still downward. Marrows and pea beans were hit the hardest with Limas not far behind. Marrows bring from \$2.75 to \$4; Peas \$3.25 to \$3.85; White Kidney \$5.25

to \$6; Red Kidneys not on the market yet; Round Cranberries \$6 to \$6.75.

## Meats and Livestock

CATTLE—Fourteen loads grass steers, slow, mostly steady. Few weak to 25c lower. Medium grade grass steers mostly \$7.00-7.75. Few loads good heavy weights \$8.00. Cows active, steady to 25c higher. Low cutters and cutters \$1.50-3.00.

VEALERS—Several small lots lower grade nearby vealers steady. Medium \$6.50-9.00; cull and common \$4.00-6.00.

LAMBS AND SHEEP—Better grades strong to 25c higher. Medium and lower grades slow, steady. Bulk good to choice \$7.00-8.00. Medium \$5.50-6.50. Common throwouts \$4.00. Ewes steady, \$3.00 down.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—Receipts were heavy at the early part and light toward the end of the week. Trading was slow all through, with carryovers daily. Prices declined in the middle of the week, but markets closed with a better feeling, on account of the cooler weather, but without change in price. Fresh receipts, per pound: Choice 12-14c; a few extra fancy higher; fair to good, 9-12c; small to medium, 4-9c.

LIVE RABBITS—Receipts light, no early trading; market outlook steady at 10-16c.

## Testing for Soil Acidity

The New Jersey Experiment Station is recommending that soil tests for acidity be taken in the fall rather than in the spring. They base this statement on the fact that spots in fields develop in the cover crops, especially the clovers and alfalfa, indicating the need for additional applications of lime. By staking these spots where the legumes fail to grow properly and then take the soil tests they are more likely to find those sections of their farms that need lime.

## Forty Sixth Week At Storrs

THE management Storrs can now guarantee at least one 300 egg hen in the 20th annual laying contest that concludes the third week in October. One pullet, namely, Rhode Island Red No. 335, entered by Pine Hill Poultry Farm of Weston, Mass., exactly reached that figure last week.

Paradoxical as it may sound, this Red pullet with 300 eggs to her credit is not classified as the leading layer at Storrs. White Leghorn pullet No. 692, bred by J. A. Hanson of Corvallis, Ore., with a total of only 294 eggs is ranked first because she comes through with eggs of larger size.

That team of Leghorns from Corvallis, Ore., has now scored more points than any other pen of any other breed or variety, but its lead over Donald I. Good enough's pen of Reds from Torrington, Conn., is exactly one point, the scores of these two pens being 2558 and 2557 respectively. And that obviously is about as close as the race can be.

This pen of Reds from Torrington got away with the gun and managed to maintain its place at the head of the column for the first 33 weeks of the contest. They were pressed pretty hard all the while by various Leghorn pens, including those of A. E. Anthony & Son of Mansfield Center, Conn., Mount Hope Farm of Williamstown, Mass., Alfred J. O'Donovan, Jr., of Katonah, N. Y., and Tom Barron of Catsforth, Eng. In the 34th week the Oregon pen of Leghorns passed the Reds. Five weeks later, however, the Reds regained the pole and have hung on until now. Either pen is a good bet as both are going strong.

Egg & Apple Farm's pen of Leghorns from Trumansburg, N. Y., showed its stuff last week with a total of 58 points. James Dryden's pen of Barred Rocks from Modesto, Cal., ran second for the week with a tally of 56 points. West Neck Farm's team of Reds from Huntington, L. I., made third place with a tally of 55, while two pens of Leghorns entered by Hollywood Poultry Farm from Woodinville, Wash., and Robert L. Montgomery of Simsbury, Conn., tied for fourth with 53 points each.

A new dairy testing association is being formed over in Chenango County and dairymen in the central part of the section should get in touch with K. D. Scott, Farm Bureau Manager, at once, if they wish to join. This County already has two full fledged associations in addition to a dairy record club.

## Fishkill Farms

announce another

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Sire, King Piebe 18th

Dam, Fishkill Glory Inka Dekol

Dam's record, made last year, Class B, 365 days, at 5 yr. 2 mo. 12 da., 19,308.8 lbs. milk, 670.7 lbs. fat.

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# New York Farm News

## Loose Milk Situation Unchanged

LAST week we gave you a summary of the loose milk situation in the Metropolitan area. There has been no very important development during the past week despite attempts to give further publicity to the present situation.

The Commission appointed by Dr. Wynne will hold an open session on October 2, when it is expected that new developments may appear. After the preliminary work of the Commission was completed the men who represented the milk companies and who are interested in the outcome financially withdrew, and the final decision will be made by the experts from a health standpoint.

Another interesting development is the statement by a prominent New York City lawyer to the effect that the large companies handling bottled milk are attempt-

ing to secure a monopoly on milk at the expense of people unable to afford a higher price than they are now paying.

## WGY Features

Weather Forecasts (Daily except Sun. at 12:15); N. Y. City Produce Market Reports (Daily except Sat. and Sun. at 12:17 and 4:40); Boston Produce Market Reports (Mon. and Thurs. at 12:20); N. Y. City Milk Market Report (Mon. at 12:25); Vermont Farm Service (Tues. at 12:20); New Hampshire Farm Service (Wed. at 12:20); Massachusetts Farm Service (Fri. at 12:20); County Agent Robbins (Mon. at 12:30)—Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Fri. at 12:25; Mrs. Ruth Robbins (Wed. at 12:55); Miss Carolyn Robbins (Mon. at 12:50); County Agent Johnson (Fri. at 12:45).

A. A. Farm News Briefs (Tues. at 12:55).  
Editor Ed Looks At Life (Thurs. at 12:55).

### MONDAY—October 5

12:25—"Home Storage of Vegetables," Prof. R. M. Adams, Dept. of Vegetable Crops, N. Y. State College of Agriculture.

### TUESDAY—October 6

12:20—"When a Country Church Went on the Stage," Ray. F. Pollard.  
12:30—"Killing Trees with Arsenite," J. S. White, Manager, Herkimer County Farm Bureau.

### WEDNESDAY—October 7

12:30—"Electricity—An Economic Factor in the Business of Farming," D. E. Blandy, Vice-chairman, North Atlantic Section, A. S. A. E.

### THURSDAY—October 8

12:20—"Cooperation," Webster J. Birdsall, Cooperation Specialist, N. Y. State Dept. of Agriculture and Markets.  
12:30—"Fall Milk Production Problems," R. O. Randall, Manager, Addison County (Vermont) Farm Bureau.

### FRIDAY—October 9

12:20—Dr. Frank P. Graves, Commissioner, N. Y. State Dept. of Education.  
12:35—"Woman—a Vital Factor in Successful Farming," Ann Summers, Rural Service Departments, Niagara Hudson System.

8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

### SATURDAY—October 10

12:03—WGY 4-H Fellowship.  
12:15—"Reforestation," J. A. McDermott, President, N. Y. State Federation of Game Clubs, and N. Y. State Champion Old-time Fiddler.

ing to secure a monopoly on milk at the expense of people unable to afford a higher price than they are now paying.

As soon as the report of the Commission is available we will pass it along to our readers so that they may know all the facts in a situation that may have a vital bearing on the future of the New York Milk Shed.

## Truck Produce From California

A REFRIGERATED motor truck, carrying fresh fruits, vegetables and eggs from California, arrived in New York City on September 18, after being nearly two weeks on the road. The truck which, with its trailer, has a gross weight of thirty-four tons, is in the nature of an experiment in motor transportation.

Twenty tons of produce is the capacity of the truck, and a trip in eight days is predicted. It will, doubtless, be some time before such truck shipments are practical and economical, but it is certainly an interesting distribution development.

## Cornell Winter Courses

THE announcement of the annual winter courses at Cornell brings to our attention the fine job that is being done at the State College in offering supplementary training to farm boys who are unable to afford the full four year course. Courses in general agriculture, poultry husbandry, fruit growing, flower growing, dairying and vegetable crops begin on November 4 and continue through February 12th. Anyone, physically capable,

## Western Farm Papers Now Bi-monthlies

IT was announced last week that the farm papers in the Mid-west, belonging to the Standard Farm Paper group, will hereafter be published twice a month rather than weekly. This move, which affects almost every farm paper in the Central West, follows the example set by the *Prairie Farmer* earlier in the season.

## Five Livestock Members Won \$204 at Hemlock Fair

FIVE Ontario livestock boys won \$204 at Hemlock Fair last week in both 4-H Club and open classes; Clair Dryer, James Outhouse of Canandaigua, Michael Nugent of Ionia, Marion Preston of Canadice, and Melvin Olmstead of West Bloomfield.

Clair Dryer won six first prizes, showing in seven classes at this event.

## New York County Notes

CORTLAND COUNTY—Silo filling for most farmers is nearly completed. The crop of corn was so large that many new silos have been built. Rains over the week end were timely for new seeding and late cabbage. Some fifty men have found employment in Homer, where a new Sheffield Farms milk shipping station is being built. Many peaches from Seneca County are carted in and peddled at prices ranging from 60c to \$1.25. It hardly pays to drive after them.

SULLIVAN COUNTY—The County Fair, which was held from September 14 to 18, was not very well attended. The cattle, fruit and vegetables had only a small amount of display. Corn was an extra good crop, as were potatoes and beans. The Home Bureau has started their fall work. School has opened in most every school, it being delayed because of infantile paralysis. A few pullets have started laying. Farm products remain very low.

## Western New York Notes

4-H CLUB members of Western New York won many awards at the State Fair. Ceylon Snider of Allegany County, by winning the blue ribbon on the calf he exhibited, has the opportunity of exhibiting it at the National Dairy Show in St. Louis.

A. B. Tyler of Great Valley, Cattaraugus County, on September 9, cut a puff ball that measured 6½ inches one way and 3½ the other, and weighed 21 pounds.

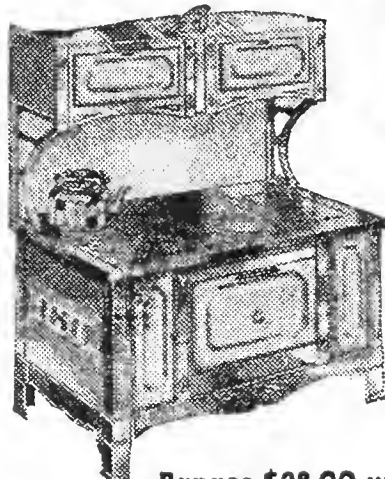
Fred Schumaker of Castile, Wyoming County, when harvesting marrow beans, found a six foot stalk which held 105 mature pods containing four to six beans each. The County Farm Bureau Manager says this probably is a record for a single stalk.

Niagara County Fair at Lockport was the last big fair of the season in Western New York. The nine granges of the County competed for prizes in the Grange Exhibit and took part in the parade on Thursday, which was Grange Day. The Fair association gave a prize for the Grange having the greatest number of members registered at the Fair grounds on that day.

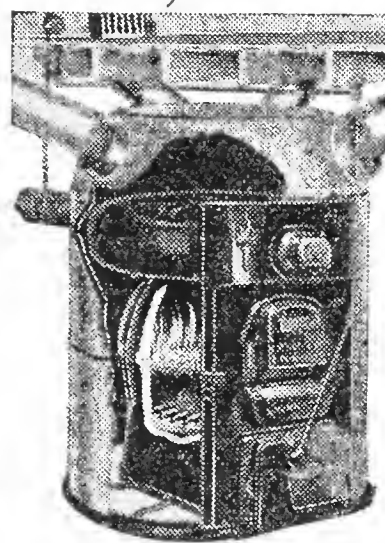
The State Future Farmer Chapter contest was won for the third consecutive time by the agricultural class of Forestville High School, Chautauqua County. The Chapter will represent the State in the National Contest.

The Young Farmers Club of Sherman, Chautauqua County, won first award in stock judging at the Chautauqua County Fair. First individual cash prize for judging cattle went to Richard Goggin of Sherman.

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White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks. Extra choice for broilers 5.00 9.50 46 90  
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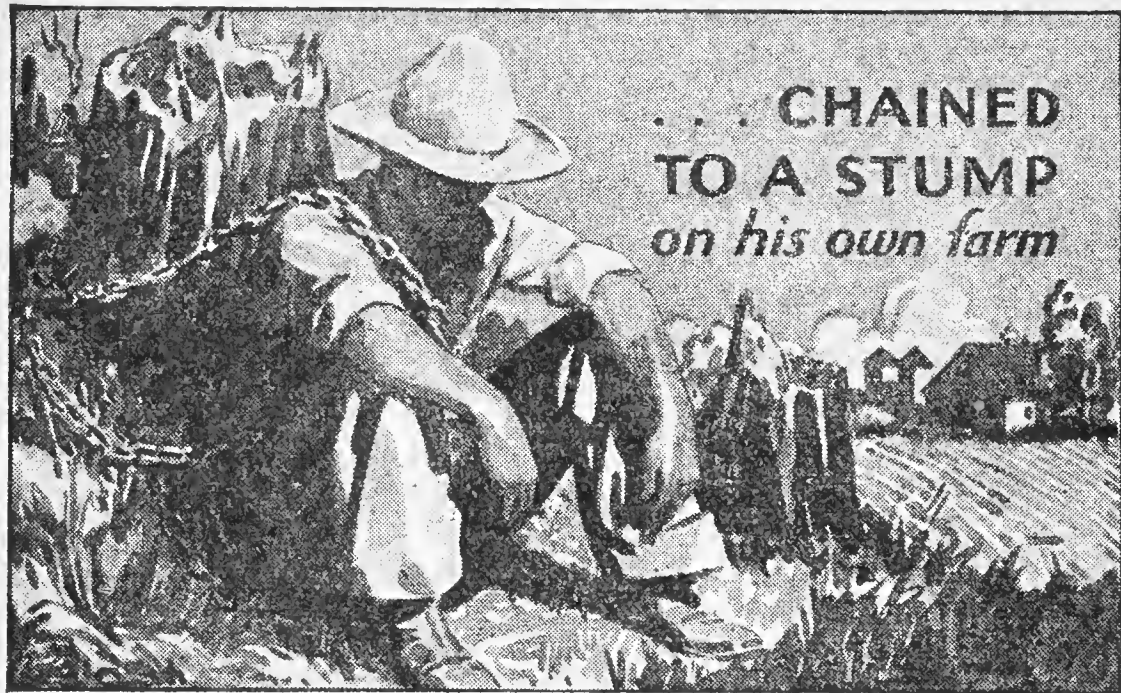
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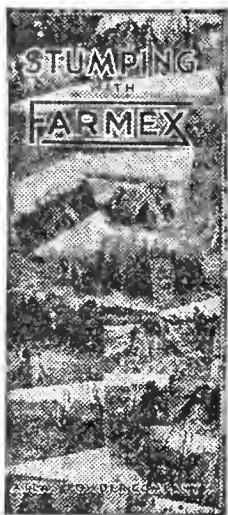
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Barrows, Boars, or sows,

6-8 WKS. OLD.....\$3.25 EACH

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Coon Hounds —RABBIT HOUNDS and Spaniels. Lake Shore Kennels, Himrod, N. Y.

FERRETS Males \$3.00. Females \$3.50. Pair \$6.00. Doz. \$36. R.C. GREENE, Wellington, Ohio

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Chester and Yorkshire: Berkshire and Chester

6 to 8 weeks @ \$3.00 each

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#### FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE !

Chester and Yorkshire: and Chester and Berkshire

8 WEEKS OLD \$3.00 EACH;

9 TO 10 WEEKS OLD \$3.50 EACH

None better sold.

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## Can You Afford to Keep Her ?

"I do not agree with all of your statements in the article 'Just How Good Is Your Dairy?' which appeared in your September 5th issue. Isn't it ridiculous to talk about over-production of milk while there are thousands of families in the city who are using one quart of milk a day instead of four quarts, which they take when the wage-earner is working?"

"It was not so very long ago, either, that every agency was urging dairy farmers to produce more milk in the fall of the year in order to protect the market from Western producers."

"In the second place, I am not sure that a neighborhood could get along without trouble should each of them in turn attempt to kill a poor cow and divide up the meat. Knowing human nature as I do, I am inclined to think that everybody would want the best part of the animal."

GRANTING that city consumers would take more milk if they could pay for it, we still maintain that dairy farmers will get better returns if they will produce as nearly as possible what the market will take at a fair price. The trouble is not all at the consuming end. The best figures we can get show that consumption in New York City this summer has been about 11 per cent less than last year, which would not indicate that many people are using one quart where they previously used four or five.

The trouble is partly with production. Since January 1st, New York State farmers have been selling unprofitable animals only three-quarters as rapidly as they did a year ago. Then, too, there were enough heifers on farms last January, so that there will be around 50,000 more producing cows next January than there were January 1, 1930.

The warnings given in previous years concerning the necessity supplying the Metropolitan market rather than have the milk shed extended were based on facts. Dr. Wynne, of the City Health Department, agreed at that time not to extend the New York milk shed if he were given assurance that the needs of the City would be supplied. He also said that if additional dairies were approved they would have to be approved on a year 'round basis, rather than on a temporary basis. Would we be better or worse off now if additional territory had been approved by the City Board of Health a year or two ago?

We do not believe that there need be any trouble between neighbors over killing beef cows and disposing of them. There are several ways this could be worked very well. Before long the weather will be colder and the meat will keep longer. One way to solve the trouble would be for dairymen to agree to kill a cow in rotation and sell as much meat to neighbors as they want. Prices could be set for different portions of all animals which were killed by the group during the fall.

Another way would be for two or three dairymen to cooperate in butchering one cow each and using as much fresh beef as was feasible, the rest to be canned to be used during the winter.

We have had some letters from farmers pointing out that whereas prices

have dropped when they want to sell animals, still they had to pay rather heavily when they buy meat. Here is a way to dispose of unprofitable animals and at the same time get meat at wholesale prices.

## Silage from Frosted Corn

Does it injure silage corn badly to have it frozen before it is cut?

SILAGE corn is not injured by frost if it can be cut the following day or at least before it rains. Possibly the damage from freezing has been over-estimated. Freezing, of course, dries out the corn and some leaves may be lost. Good silage can be made from frosted corn by adding water when it is put in the silo. Corn should be cut as late as possible to give it time to mature. Indiana experiments showed that almost half the food value in the corn crop results from the last 20 days of growth.

## Silage Without Tramping

HERE is some personal experience in filling silos without tramping:

"In your September 5th issue, you had an item in regards to tramping silage. I have a cement silo 14x38 that I have filled for six years without tramping. I have never had any moldy silage, and have had it empty just once. Of course, the silage is not quite as evenly distributed as if a man were in the silo with a fork. I have my blower pipe so it blows into the center of the silo. I have put in as high as 30 loads of corn before levelling and it kept perfectly."

## Organize For Rural Fire Protection!

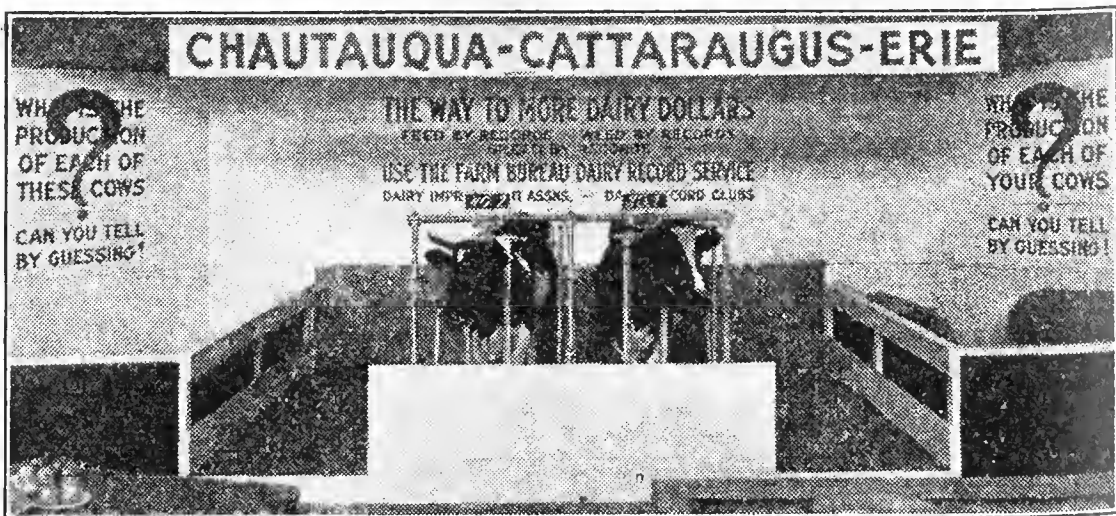
(Continued from Page 3)

taxes no more than do farmers. Those New York farmers who enjoy protection are, therefore, running a danger—the danger of insufficient protection and the possibility of no protection. And for many this has passed from the realm of possibility into that of reality.

Merely buying apparatus and arranging for the financial support of it will not meet the situation. Organization is equally important. This can proceed along either of two lines: by voluntary agreement or by organization under one of the fire district laws of the State, probably that included under Chapter II, paragraph 38. Legal red tape takes time. Consequently, there is no question that for immediate protection support of the department by voluntary subscription is the most feasible. Action should not stop here. In the long run, support by taxation is the only satisfactory method. Consequently, immediately after organization, steps should be taken for the formation of a legal fire district. Your county agent is ready to help you with the details.

Experience has shown that to be successful in offering protection a vol-

(Continued on Opposite Page)



This Farm Bureau booth from Chautauqua, Cattaraugus and Erie Counties at the New York State Fair stressed the importance of dairy records.



unteer fire department must be more than a mere department—it must be a true community social institution with the active support and participation of all, villagers and farmers alike. A good fire company must be made up of good citizens. Consequently, picnics, suppers, and various other activities are a desirable feature of the activities of any fire department. The fire house of one of the most successful companies in the State is a Community Hall with a combined assembly hall and basketball floor, and another community has one such planned. In this connection, the comment of the president of one of the most successful county volunteer firemen's associations in the country—the Bucks County (Pa.) Association—is of interest. He wrote us that he had found "where we had a strong ladies' auxiliary, we were always sure to find a good aggressive fire company."

### Farmers Buy Apparatus—Village Operates It

It is only logical that all except a negligible number of the fire departments should have their headquarters in a village. The telephone exchange—a vital unit—is located in the village. Here is the center of population and the focus of all roads. Most important, here are to be found men ready to man the apparatus at all times. Much indeed, is to be said for the arrangement whereby the farmers buy the apparatus and the village agrees to maintain and man it. In addition, the suggestion of one of New York's village fire chiefs seems eminently practical. He recommends that light chemical rigs be stationed at strategic points in the open country—preferably where two or three houses are clustered. Such apparatus would at least help hold in check fires at outlying points until the arrival of the heavier apparatus. Such rigs could well be mounted on an auto trailer chassis.

Two points were brought up so consistently by the chiefs answering our inquiry that they should be mentioned here. One of them is the lack of an adequate water supply on most farms. Water is the essential element in fighting fires—chemicals are merely one means of using it a little more economically. Consequently, where there is a stream anywhere within 1,000 feet of the house, I would urge its damming and, *what is equally important*, the building of a roadway leading to it adequate to stand the passage of the pumper truck. Where this is not possible a large well—12 to 14 feet in diameter—a cistern, or a large storage tank is a good substitute. A system in use in Chenango County is worthy of note. Quoting President Bartlett of the Volunteer Fireman's Association, "... the farmers ... (know) ... that their presence at a fire, without a truck loaded with milk cans full of water, is not wanted." He tells of one fire, successfully conquered, where this constituted the sole supply of water. If the country be not a dairy country, large mouth drums or barrels could be substituted for the milk cans.

### Home Measures

The other point relates to home protection. The farmer who does not at least have five buckets, *kept filled with water*, hanging around the barn is inviting disaster. Better yet are fire extinguishers of a type approved by the Underwriter's Laboratories. These are not expensive if bought through your fire insurance company, which will probably sell them to you at cost, or through the local hardware dealer. Those having pressure water systems would do well to have a convenient connection and sufficient garden hose to put out roof fires.

No system of protection is complete without adequate preventive measures. These, however, are a matter for the individual, and there is not sufficient space to go into them here.

Bang abortion disease in dairy cattle threatens to lose more dollars for dairymen than will tuberculosis. Cornell has two bulletins which describe the disease and how to reduce losses from it. Ask the office of publications at the New York state college of agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y., for E-137 and E-182. They are free.



## "MY MILK SCALE TELLS ME WHAT TO FEED"

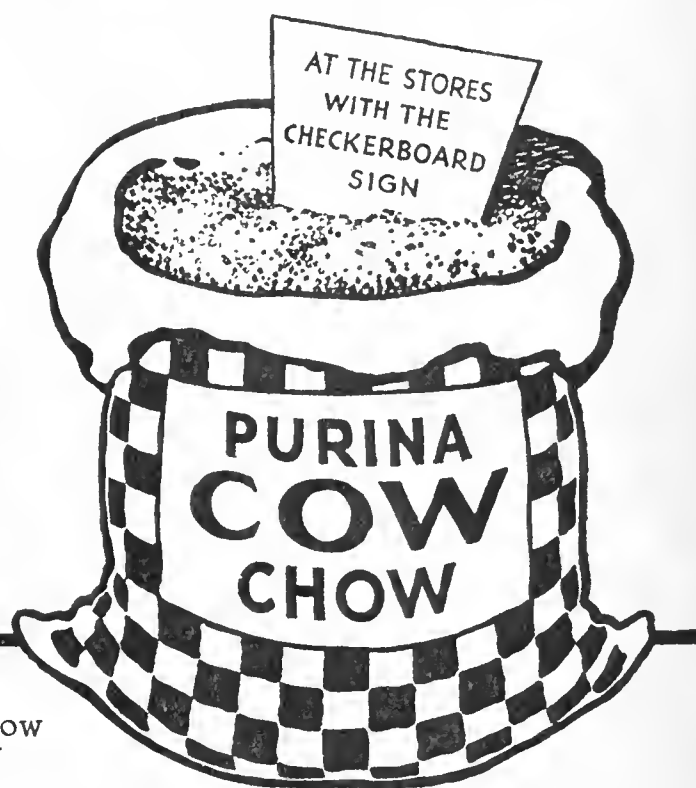
JOE KIRKLAND is the kind of a fellow who just will not go to the trouble of milking his 12 cows night and morning, night and morning, 365 days a year without knowing what he, Joe Kirkland, is getting out of it. So Joe Kirkland makes *knowing* his business. He knows what it costs him to make milk...he knows what he's getting for it...he knows that the difference is his.

Actually, Joe goes to very little trouble to know these things. His milk scale does the job. It tells him how much feed his cows are eating and what it costs. It tells him how much milk he's getting and what it's worth. So, naturally, with one eye on the feed and the other on the milk, Joe's milk scale really shows him what feed to use.

It was his milk scale which pointed out Purina Cow Chow as the feed he should use with his home grains. Joe knew Purina Cow Chow was *good* feed but his scale told him it was the *cheapest* feed...that it was putting milk in his cans for the fewest cents. That's Joe's only test of a feed and it's the only reason why Purina Cow Chow is Joe's feed today! Purina Mills, 898 Checkerboard Square, Saint Louis, Missouri.

### SPECIAL MILK SCALE OFFER

THE Purina Chow dealer in your neighborhood is making a special milk scale offer this month. Ask him how to get a \$4.50 milk scale on a special deal with an order of Purina Chows.



### THE PURINA COW CHOWS

BULKY COW CHOW  
20% COW CHOW

24% COW CHOW  
34% COW CHOW  
BULKY LAS

FITTING CHOW  
CALF CHOW

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We hold for immediate disposal, a limited number of Surge Milker Outfits at prices that will move them quick!

All are thoroughly rebuilt, equipped with new rubbers, and in perfect operating condition. They carry the same guarantee and service as brand new machines. We will allow 10 months to pay. Write today for list sheet pricing available units, pumps, etc. Act quick if you want a chance at the greatest bargains!

(Also a few rebuilt imported Melotte Cream Separators at Bargain Prices)

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WE frequently get letters from subscribers who ask where they can buy certain equipment or supplies. It is good business when you are in the market to get all the information possible before buying. Consequently, we have made arrangements to forward to you, information, catalogues and prices on such equipment or supplies as you may need.

In taking advantage of this service you are under no obligation either to us or to the manufacturer. Just clip this coupon, mark the items in which you are interested and mail to us.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y.  
We are interested in the items checked below and would like to have you send us catalogues or other information.

Milking machines  
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By  
George Marsh

## The Story Thus Far

Jim Stuart rescues Aurore LeBlond, daughter of the head of the rival fur trading post and then falls in love with her. Paradis, who works for Aurore's father, is bitterly jealous.

Jim, planning to go North, meets Aurore on the island where they confess their love for each other. Arriving in the Pipe-stone Country, Jim and his companions, Omar and Esau, are warned against Jingwak, a big medicine man in league with Paradis, and are advised to leave the country.

Esau convinces the Indians that Jingwak is a fake Shaman, and the mission is a success as he obtains the promise of the Christmas fur trade. When Jim returns to Sunset House he finds a letter from Aurore telling him goodbye.

Jim takes the good news that he has won the Indians' confidence to Christie. While there Jim learns that Aurore plans to marry McLauren, but when he arrives home he finds a letter from her that sets him wild with joy.

That night one of LeBlond's buildings burns down. Jim crosses the lake and finds Aurore has been kidnapped by Paradis. Jim and Omar start out after Paradis, each taking different trails.

\* \* \*

### CHAPTER XXXI

CLEAR, before him, over the white shell of the lake, led the sled-tracks of the hunters from the Winisk. Thirty miles—thirty miles away she had been at dawn. While he had slept she had been there, over the hills to the north—calling to him, and he had not heard. Already she may have cheated the madman who had hoped to disappear with her into the white heart of Kiwedini—chosen, in her desperation, the refuge of death.

Crossing the portage to the Winisk, Jim travelled through the night, holding a grip on his sanity by running until exhausted behind the sled. Later, at the camp of the hunters, he found a single sled trail which led down-stream in the young snow.

"You've got a day's start, Paradis," Jim's hoarse voice broke on the silence, "but you've lost! Every hour you're coming closer—I'm crawling up on you until—I reach you—with my hands!"

Four hundred miles to the north, the Winisk met the frozen coast of Hudson's Bay—four hundred miles of pitiless hills, of desolate forests, of muskeg and white barrens over which the withering winds of midwinter beat endlessly.

But Paradis should never see the bay!

The man, who tightened his belt as his haggard eyes followed the trail before him over the river ice, was obsessed by one thought.

"She'll not wait long. It's a matter of days!" he muttered, as he started. "No rest—no sleep while I see this trail!"

Ruthless as a starved wolf on a caribou track, stopping only to eat, all that day down the winding Winisk Jim held

snow would reveal, the excited man followed the trail into the timber.

In seconds he would know—know if she lived! There might be a message—a sign that she still hoped, hoped for the help that her eyes had strained for in vain.

There in the thick spruce ahead was the fire-hole, with its dead embers—the beaten snow of the camp. With pounding heart he reached the spot trampled by the dogs and a man's moccasins.

"She's alive! She's with him!" Before him in the snow were the imprints of small feet.

Frantically he searched the camp-site for some evidence that she had not despaired—some sign to the speeding dog-teams on the trail of Paradis. And at last, in a small cedar he found a scrap of birch-bark.

On it was traced with a charred stick: "Dogs gone! Come quick! A."

"She knows we're behind her—knows we're coming, Wolf!" Jim shouted to

American Agriculturist, October 3, 1931

They're not far ahead, ten—fifteen miles," he groaned. "But the dogs won't face this long."

Eating his breakfast, he harnessed the dogs, reluctant to leave their sleeping holes in the snow, secure from the drive of the wind which roared past, up the river.

"Marche, Wolf!" Jim snapped his whip beside the ears of the gaunt leader, and man and dogs plunged with lowered heads into the white smother.

On they went while the wind strengthened, sweeping the snow before it in swirls which sucked their breath, blinding their eyes, heaping drifts high on the river trail which Jim floundered through, leading his team of snow-sheathed wraiths by a thong. As he fought his way yard by yard, his numbing face and fingers warned him of the slowly increasing cold. Still he battled on; the pin-pointed scourge of snow crystals stinging his cracked cheeks like shot, caking his stubble of a beard and eyebrows with ice. Often breath whipped from their nostrils by a white maelstrom, man and dogs lay down, backs to the toothed fury. Then, above the beat of the wind, the voice of Aurore would call, and wiping the ice from the battered noses of his blind huskies, Jim would again force them to their feet and plunge head down into the storm.

So they went through the morning, but at last, the tortured dogs refused longer to face the pitiless barrage which smeared their muzzles with frozen blood. Turning in their traces, they lay down, backs to the knife-edged drive of the wind, while the snow drifted over them.

Kneeling beside his gaunt lead-dog, Jim dropped his mittens and rubbed with his stiffening fingers the crimsoned snow from the hairy nose, freeing the slant eyes.

"You've worked yourself to the bone, boy. I'll never forget!" he panted.

The inflamed eyes of the leader squinted painfully at the hooded face behind him, as his red tongue answered.

He was miles nearer his man, for in that storm the weakened dogs of Paradis would anchor him to his camp, but Jim led his team into the wind-break of the timber with a heart sore with his failure. She was doomed to another night with the torture of its doubt and fear before the galloping dogs of the man who loved her reached her.

Deep in the wind-break of the timber, Jim scooped out a firehole in the snow with a shoe and made camp. A Hudson's Bay northern often blew for three days, but in the morning he would start again—battle into the toothed wind that stung the face like a whip-lash; fight his way, while his legs lasted, to the girl who prayed, in the hands of a madman, for his coming.

In mid-afternoon, night fell like a blanket, as the white drive of the blizzard roared past the drifted camp in

(Continued on Page 13)

## Five Minute Stories of New York Farm Pioneers



E. R. Eastman

New York Farm Pioneers." Who among us has not thrilled at the personal stories of hardships and heroism told by grandparents and great grandparents? This series will remind you of them. The events related occurred in our own territory and to our own ancestors. Watch for the first sketch in an early issue.

JUDGING from letters received from readers, few stories ever published in A. A. have been followed with greater interest than "Under Frozen Stars." The Editorial Staff is proud of the type of story which, for years, we have been giving our readers. When our present serial ends, however, we plan for a time to give you something a little different and, we believe, even more interesting than the stories we have been running.

For several months, E. R. Eastman, who has come to be familiarly known as "Editor Ed" by thousands of A. A. readers, has been preparing a series of sketches which have been broadcast each Saturday over Radio Station WHAM at Rochester, entitled, "Five Minute Stories of

to the sled-trail in the snow. At last the gallant dogs, who for twenty hours had driven their iron thews to his call, faltered.

"Marche, Wolf!" wearily protested the hoarse voice of the man who, to lighten the load for his spent dogs, for hours had swung head down, at the tail of the sled. At the call the gallant lead-dog lifted his lolling head, and lurched forward in the traces; but the team behind were done, and, making no response, hitched along at a slow walk.

"It's no use! We're through!" groaned the man who had driven himself to the end of his strength, in his ears the voice of Aurore ever calling him on, on over the endless snow.

The swift December night was close, and as the team crawled behind him, Jim staggered ahead, searching for a place to camp. Shortly the trail he followed swung in to the shore.

"Their camp!"

Spurred by the thought of what the

the dogs who had brought the sled in and lay panting on the snow. "His team's done for! We'll get him tomorrow, you cripples! A big feed and sleep to-night. Tomorrow we'll burn up the trail!"

Later, as the muffled body of Jim Stuart lay in the sleep hole behind the flaming birch logs, and near him, noses buried in thick tails, curled his trail-beaten team, deep in the sleep of utter exhaustion, the spruces above them fretted with the rising wind. And before dawn, the first north-wester from the ice-fields of the bay was shrieking up the valley of the Winisk.

The man who waked, and stirred his stiffened legs to rise and freshen his fire for his breakfast kettle, found the camp buried in drift as the slant of the blizzard flayed the rocking spruces.

For a space Jim lay in his blankets while tears of weakness and shattered hope slowly froze on his uncovered face.

"I'd have reached them today!"

## HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

### To Make Whitewash

By Ray Inman

#### HOW TO MAKE GOVERNMENT WHITEWASH

BUT WE DON'T MEAN  
THIS KIND!



IT'S THE KIND THAT  
WON'T COME OFF

SLAKE ONE HALF BUSHEL OF  
ROCK LIME IN HOT WATER.  
COVER TO KEEP IN STEAM.



KEEP HANDS AWAY FROM MIXTURE - IT BURNS!

ADD (BOILING HOT) THREE POUNDS  
GROUND RICE BOILED TO PASTE;  
1/2 POUND SPANISH WHITING AND  
1 POUND GLUE THAT HAS BEEN  
DISSOLVED OVER A SLOW FIRE.



MUST BE HEVIN' LOTS A COMPANY FER DINNER - MAKIN' SO MUCH OF IT.

ADD 5 GALLONS OF HOT WATER.  
LET IT STAND A FEW DAYS  
BEFORE USING.

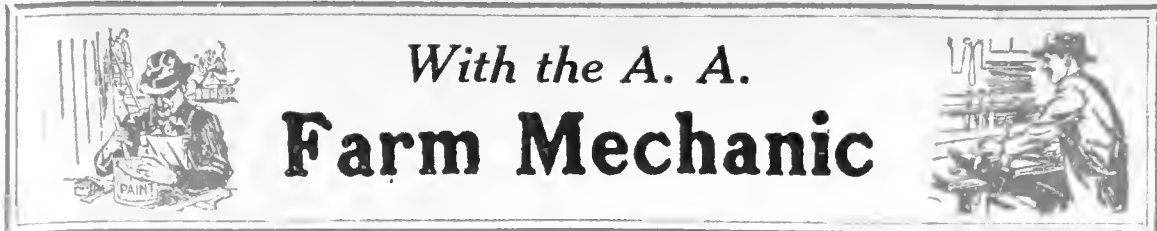


WON'T YOU HAVE A TASTE? IT'S HOT STUFF.

HEH-HEH- DON'T MIND IF I DO- I GOT A WEAKNESS FER HOT STEW

IF YOU NEVER SAW A SPRAY PUMP - STICK AROUND





## With the A. A. Farm Mechanic

### Managing a Coal Fire

WHEN adding coal to a fire the damper should be opened and the fire shaken down until a red glow appears in the ash pit. Then, and this is most important, a mound of live coals should be pulled to the front of the furnace with a shovel or hoe, and the fresh charge of coal placed at the back of the furnace so that there is always a small mound of burning embers just inside the furnace door. This small, briskly burning heap of coals burns all gases that are generated, and gives the new charge of coal a chance to burn clearly. All ashes should be removed from the pit each time the furnace is refueled for the most satisfactory results.

#### Starting the Fire

If there are ashes on the grate they should be shaken down until an even layer, only an inch or two in thickness remains. It is a waste of coal to remove all the ashes. This bed of ashes should be covered with a thin layer of coal. If the grate is clean, a layer of coal should be placed over it, before the kindling is put on.

Then a kindling of paper and wood should be placed on the bed of coals and, after the turn damper on the furnace pipe and the fire door slide and ash door flap are opened, the kindling should be lighted. It is a common mistake to keep the slide on the furnace door shut while starting a fire.

When the kindling is burning briskly, the fire should be covered with a light charge of coal and the turn damper partially closed. The ash door flap and the furnace door slide should be kept open until all of the wood is burned and the coal properly ignited. Then, if a slow fire is wanted, all dampers should be closed, and the fire door slide left slightly open.

For a medium fire open the damper in the furnace pipe part way and partially open the ash door flap. The fire door slide should be shut and the ashes shaken down until a slight glow appears through the grate in the ash pit. To obtain more heat, the ash door flap should be opened fully and the turn damper opened a little further.

#### Banking the Fire

Banking a fire is a very important process because the banked fire usually stays without attention all night or during the absence of the tender, and so it must be banked correctly if the best results are to be obtained. So to bank the fire, fill the fire pot to the line of the fire door at least, but the small heap of live coals pulled to the front of the furnace with each new charge should never be covered. Then the damper and ash door flap should be entirely closed. The door slide and the check damper (that's the little flap in back of the turn damper on the furnace pipe) should be opened. If these things are done, the little pile of bright embers in front of your furnace door will burn any gases that develop in the closely confined fire pot and keep them from coming through the open door slide, and besides, you will have a fire burning and ready for enlarging over a long period of time.

#### Burning Out Soot

THE standard method of loosening soot from a chimney is to throw dry salt on a bed of red hot coals or on a brisk fire with plenty of live coals. The salt seems to be dissociated into chlorine and other gases, which attack the carbon in the soot and reduce it to grayish flakes. Burning old dry cells is also said to help, both from the zinc and the manganese dioxide in the filling. If one has a tile lined chimney with the bricks laid up in cement and lime mortar and a fire resistant roof, it probably would be reasonably safe to burn it out; but there is always some danger of the chimney becoming overheated if the soot deposit is heavy. I certainly would not advise burning out

an old unlined chimney or with a wood shingle roof in dry weather.

—I W. Dickerson.

### What Readers Want to Know

(Continued from Page 3)

their full body weight. This will result in much better and steadier production during the winter.

For this reason we would feed them very heavily on grain for some time and restrict the amount of mash they eat. We would not recommend the milk unless you can have it steadily. This, along with the laying mash, will give them too much protein which will not only start them laying before they are fully mature but will result in digestive trouble as well. If you can have a steady supply of milk it can be used by cutting out a part of the protein in the mash.

### Future Farmers At New York State Fair

(Continued from Page 5)

Wolcott; 2nd, John Gleason, Chautauqua; the following tied for 3rd place, Lloyd Kellogg, Wolcott; De Leon Day, North Rose; Carl Siddall, Moravia; Wesley Heron, Little Valley; Charles Lynch, Andover.

Teams—1st, Wolcott, 2nd, Canaseraga, 3rd, Marathon, 4th, Naples, 5th, Argyle and Wilson, tied.

#### Fruit

Pupils' scores—1st, Melvin Pierce, Canandaigua and Wyman Loveless, Wolcott, tied; 2nd, Edward Cross, North Rose; 3rd, Wilford Cottrell, Sodus; 4th, Russell Schepp, Monia; 5th, Wesley Nieman, Orchard Park.

Teams—1st, North Rose; 2nd, Wolcott; 3rd, Canandaigua; 4th, Sherman; 5th, Chazy.

#### Total Team Scores

1st, Wolcott; 2nd, Chazy; 3rd, New-ark Valley; 4th, Portville; 5th, Edmes-ton; 6th, Canandaigua; 7th, Chautau-qua; 8th, Newark; 9th, Delhi; 10th, Sherman; 11th, Skaneateles.

### Under Frozen Stars

(Continued from Page 12)

the spruce. But long before the bitter blackness preceding the dawn, the wind had whipped itself out and the snow died. With the falling of the wind, the first fierce cold of December, hard on the heels of the norther, gripped the valley of the Winisk, to split the river ice with the boom of cannon while the timber snapped like rifle shots in the vise of the frost.

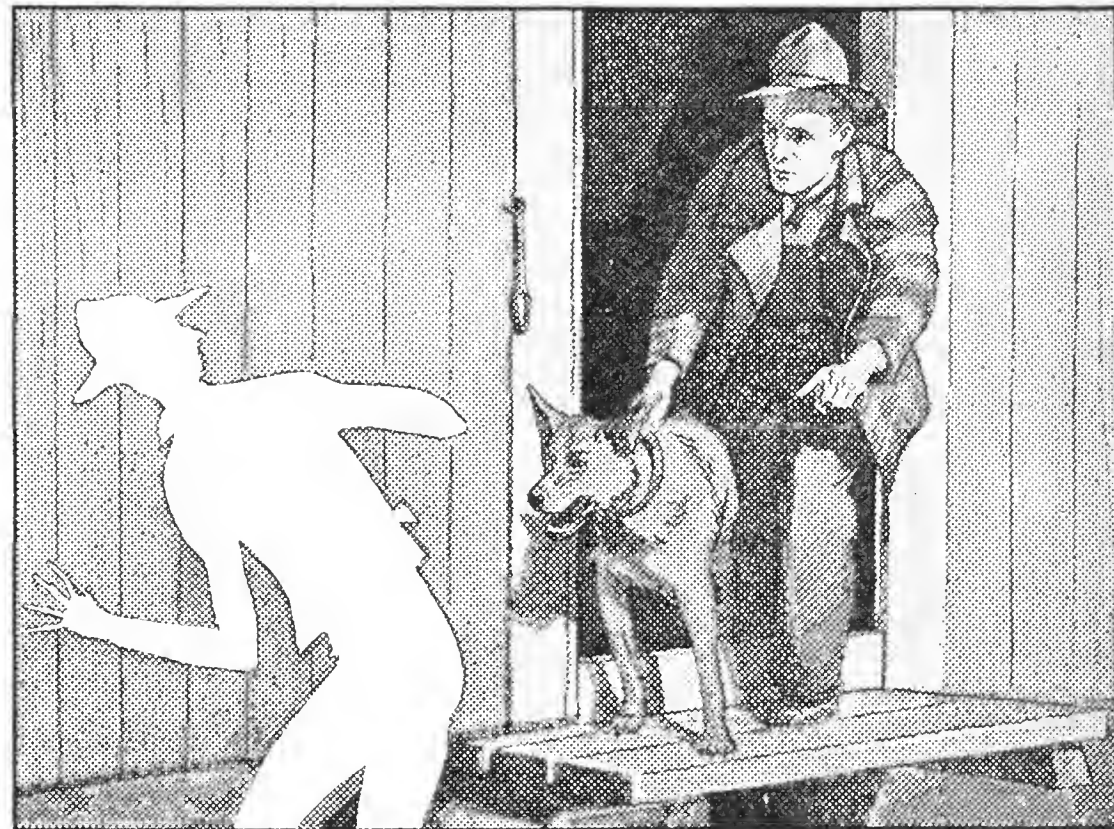
As the stars dimmed in the withering dawn, six lean huskies, followed by trailing ribbons of frozen breath, started down the river, purple with shadow, between the bleak buttresses of the hills. Riding the sled where the wind had scoured the ice, breaking a path on hsi snow-shoes for his floundering dogs where drifts barred the way, Jim pushed north. The sun lifted in the south-east to rim the white ridges with fire. Then, up the silent valley drifted a long wail on the freezing air. The ears of the plodding team lifted. Their black nostrils quivered as they sought for the scent of their hereditary enemy.

"The wolves are after some break-fast!" muttered Jim snapping his whip as the dogs trotted over a stretch of wind-scoured river. Again the far call reached the team. Lifting his nose, the shaggy leader sent back the answering challenge of the husky, as the team behind him snarled and yelped in their excitement.

(To be continued next week)

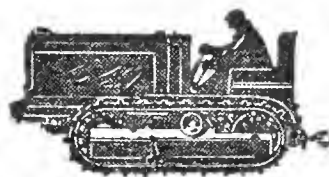
SIC 'EM, TIGE!

WE DON'T WANT MR. WATER-THIN  
ON THIS FARM!



WASTING money and shirking work are Mr. Water-thin's two specialties. And he's a master at both! Don't let him trespass on your farm!

Mr. Water-thin is the quart or more of thin, waste oil that ordinary refining leaves in every gallon of motor oil.



It's a quart so light bodied, so quick to vaporize under heat, that it's useless in a truck, a passenger car, or a tractor. That's why Quaker State engineers call it "water-thin"—and throw it out!

Ordinary refining simply can't remove this useless stuff. But Quaker



State has developed a special process that throws it out—a process you'll find in every one of Quaker State's refineries—the most modern refining plants in the industry.

And the super-refining that removes "water-thin" is the reason for the extra quart in every gallon of Quaker State. For Quaker State replaces "water-thin" with rich, full-bodied lubricant—gives you four full quarts of lubricant to the gallon, instead of three quarts and one of waste. So you really get an extra quart of lubrication!

Quaker State is made entirely from 100% pure Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil. Quaker State is so free from impurities that it



doesn't require acid treatment in re-fining. That's important! For acids tend to destroy some of an oil's oiliness.

It's a wise move to standardize on Quaker State Motor Oil for every farm lubricating job. For that extra quart of lubrication in every gallon of Quaker State means longer lasting equipment. And here's proof—more people buy Quaker State oil in the world!

THERE'S AN EXTRA QUART OF LUBRICATION IN EVERY GALLON

QUAKER STATE  
MOTOR OIL







**Springtex**  
UNDERWEAR  
25%, 50%, 100% Wool

Keep warm—keep comfortable. The fine, soft wool in Springtex guards your health—its springy texture guards your comfort. It's knitted to follow every line of your body. It's a luxury in every respect but price. Let your whole family enjoy its advantages. There's a size for every one of them.

UTICA KNITTING COMPANY  
Utica New York



Also for Every Member of the Family.

**Lambsdown**

Fleece Lined

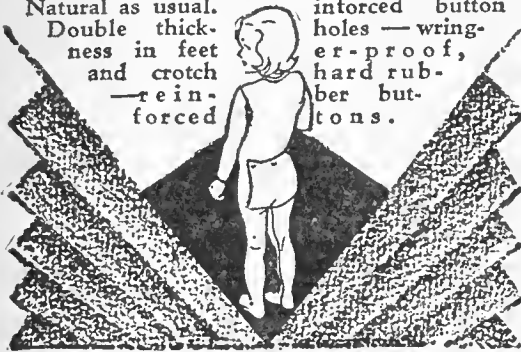
**VELLASTIC**  
UNDERWEAR

Elastic Ribbed  
Fleece Lined

UTICA-KNIT SLEEPERS FOR CHILDREN

In Colors—Blue, Pink, Peach. Also Natural as usual. Double thickness in feet and crotch—reinforced.

Bodyguard, flat-locked seams—reinforced button holes—wring-proof, hard rubber buttons.



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Good for You.

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World-Famous for  
Daily Toilet Use

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Removes Dandruff—Stops Hair Falling—  
Imparts Color and Beauty  
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Hiscox Chem. Wks. Patchogue, N.Y.

**85¢** BUYS ENOUGH  
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To Paper a 10 x 12 Room  
Complete

Send for FREE Catalog  
A. F. DUDLEY, 51 N. 2nd St., Phila., Pa.

"SOME DAY"—delightful solo, in easy arrangement—and 140 other sacred songs with words and music for only 40c.  
THOS. R. ELLIS, Music Publisher,  
Cedar Grove, North Carolina

# Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

## Ten Ways for Improving Oneself Morally

FOR the last two weeks perhaps you have noticed in this column ten ways of improving oneself, the first group being for physical improvement and the second group being for mental. Today it is for moral advancement, and all of us can keep these principles before us to advantage:

1. Right is right, wrong is wrong.
2. Be truthful.
3. Ignore precedent if wrong.
4. Seek elevating recreation.
5. Don't deceive yourself.
6. Learn to say "no."
7. Live up to your principles.
8. Avoid temptation.
9. Form good habits.
10. Have a constitution.

The next group of suggestions for improving oneself will apply to financial conditions.

—Aunt Janet.

## Make Lunch Attractive

SCHOOL lunch time has arrived and mothers have to give thought to the question of what shall be sent to school in the lunch box or what the child shall have if the school provides hot lunches or part of a hot lunch. So much has been said and written about the need for, at least one hot dish for the school lunch that it would seem almost unnecessary to write more about it, but in case your school has not done anything about it yet this offers an opportunity for the mothers to change the situation. By a little cooperation on the part of mothers and teachers it can be arranged so that hot soup, hot cocoa, or some simple hot dish can be provided each day. In such a case, the lunch sent from home should supplement what is provided at school.

It may be that the only way of solving the one hot dish problem is for the children to take a fruit jar of soup or cocoa which can be warmed up in hot water baths at school.

In any case, sandwiches, in order to avoid becoming monotonous, need variety in fillings so that the appetites will not demand too many candies or unwholesome foods.

Bread for sandwiches should be, at least, twenty-four hours old and should be lightly buttered; for fillings, one can use finely chopped hard-cooked eggs, mildly seasoned; peanut butter softened with a little milk or cream; or a dried fruit paste made from chopped dates, figs, or raisins. If raisin or date bread is used, no other filling than butter is needed. For the older children, chopped meat and cheese make desirable sandwich fillings.

Something crisp and something

juicy should always appear in the school lunch, which is apt to be dry and starchy. Fresh juicy fruit in season and, in winter, a jar of applesauce, stewed prunes, figs, or other dried fruit may be easily carried. Something sweet must also be included, such as cookies, a slice of sponge cake, or a few pieces of wholesome candy, such as milk chocolate, to satisfy the craving of the young for sweets.

Plenty of wax paper should be used to prevent the sandwiches and cake from drying out, besides keeping pronounced odors and flavors separate from other food.

## Tested Recipes

### Gingerbread

To three-fourths cupful dark molasses add one table spoonful cocoa, one half cupful brown sugar, one half nutmeg grated, one teaspoonful ground cinnamon, one saltspoon ground allspice, one teaspoon ginger and one-fourth teaspoon salt. Soften one-fourth cupful fat in pan in which bread is to be baked. Stir this into the molasses mixture and beat three minutes. Dissolve one teaspoonful soda in one-half cupful thick sour milk and add to the first mixture. Stir in sifted flour to make a dough that will ribbon from the lifted spoon. Beat five minutes and bake in a moderate oven. Chopped citron or chopped nut meats may be added or chopped raisins and currants included to make the bread an excellent substitute for fruit cake.—L. M. T.

### Soft Gingerbread

Whip one teaspoonful each of baking soda and ground ginger into one cupful dark molasses and beat until it foams. Add two tablespoonfuls melted fat and two tablespoonfuls crushed maple sugar. Stir in one-half cupful thick sour milk and one coffee cupful sifted flour. Beat in one tablespoonful cocoa and bake in a thin sheet in a shallow pan. Make a thin frosting. Dip toasted marshmallows in this and set them at irregular intervals over top of cake.—L. M. T.

### Ginger Brownies

Cream together one third cupful powdered sugar and three tablespoonfuls fat. Add one-third cupful New Orleans molasses, one beaten egg, one-fourth teaspoonful salt, one-half teaspoonful ginger, one-third cupful bread flour and three-fourths cupful nut meats broken in small pieces or chopped. Bake in small well buttered gem cups and after removing from

tins put half an English walnut meat on top of each cake, fastening it in place with a little fondant made of egg white and powdered sugar.—L. M. T.

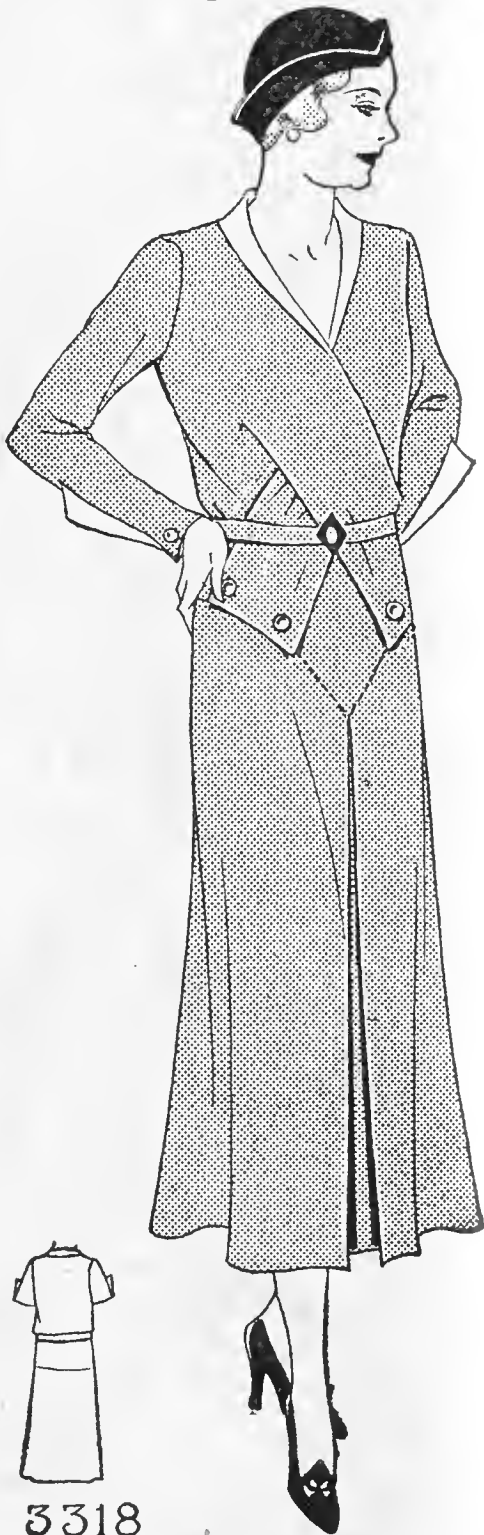
### New England Gingerbread

To one cupful molasses add one-half cupful brown sugar, one half cupful fat, one half teaspoonful ground ginger, one half teaspoonful cloves, one teaspoonful cassia, two even teaspoonfuls soda, one cupful boiling water and two and one half cupfuls flour. Beat thoroughly, stir in two beaten eggs, beat again and bake in a moderate oven.—L. M. T.

### Ginger Snaps

Put one-half cupful molasses in pan and bring to boiling point, add one-fourth cupful fat, two-thirds cupful granulated sugar, one tablespoonful ginger, one-fourth teaspoonful nutmeg, one eighth teaspoonful salt and a small cupful of flour. Drop from tip of spoon on buttered pan and bake in a moderate oven. Remove from pan and, as they begin to cool, roll over the handle of a wooden spoon and lay on cake cooler until crisp.—L. M. T.

## New Surplice Effect

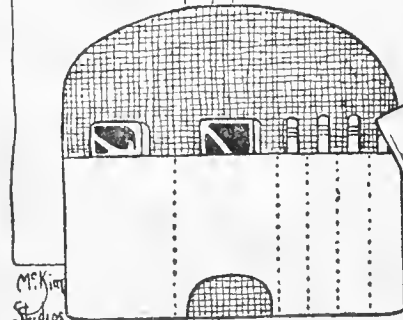


3318

DRESS PATTERN NUMBER 3318 embodies in its front the new cross-over lines which are most effective and very slenderizing. An inverted skirt plait in the center front gives graceful fullness and height to the wearer. Black crepe satin with eggshell or beige collar and contrasting fan-shaped wings on the sleeve would be ideal for this very attractive style. The pattern cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yard of 39-inch contrasting. Price, 15c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and inclose with proper remittance in stamps. Add 12c for one of the new catalogs and address to the Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

## Just For School



IF you will think back to the good old school days you will remember how paint boxes rattle and fall, how compass parts get lost and erasers bounce away. This handy denim case saves all that bother. It takes only a few minutes to make and then it is a most acceptable gift to any youngster now in school. The pencil case is number M301 all cut out and stamped with the familiar school figure. Lining, two colors of embroidery floss and instructions for finishing are included. Every school boy and girl should have one.

The cunning school-bag pictured here comes stamped on denim with all necessary applique parts already stamped and ready to be put together. This is number M544B.

M301 Stamped Material and Floss for Pencil Case ..... 25 cents.  
M544B School Bag Stamped with Owl design on Denim with Stamped Applique Parts 50 cents.  
Order from Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



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## A Question About Posting Farms

A group of adjoining farmers in this neighborhood would like to post their land as a unit and then charge for hunting and fishing rights. How can they go about this, and is it legal in New York State to charge hunters and fishers for permission to go on the land?

**P**ART 10 of the Conservation Law of New York State provides that the owner or person having the exclusive right to hunt or fish on private lands or lands and water may post his property, prohibiting trespassers. This law is rather definite and, apparently, does not provide that a group of farmers owning adjoining property may

neath the letterhead was a little note saying, "Sales Rooms near Corner Washington and Chamber Streets. The letter stated that we had been misinformed and that John H. Davies, Inc., had not discontinued business.

We replied to the letter sending it to 102 Warren Street. In a day or two it came back unclaimed. The letter also had been to 360 Washington Street where Mr. Davies was once located. We tried to call Mr. Davies at the telephone number given on the letterhead and were told to try 360 Washington Street. We did so but were unable to get in touch with him.

We then checked up and learned that in spite of the statement on the letterhead John H. Davies is not a licensed and bonded commission merchant. This firm was licensed last year, but the license was not renewed. We asked a friend in the market to verify this. He called at Washington and Chamber Streets and found that John H. Davies had a sign in connection with another firm at that address, although he was unable to locate Mr. Davies.

The letter, in commenting on our August 1st item, stated that the only claim we had called to their attention which remains unsettled was one for trucking. This Mr. Davies claimed was not correct, and, therefore, could not be settled to the satisfaction of the subscriber.

### A Check "Artist"

A man called at my place August 29th, saying that he represented the Interstate Tourist Association of Boston, Massachusetts. He said that they charged \$20.00 to join their Association, and that they sent high class tourists and boarders to members. We did not have the money, but he said he would take a check dated a week ahead, and take the other \$10.00 out in board and room. He gave his name and address as E. A. Atkinson of Boston.

The next day he telephoned that he was out of gas, and wanted me to bring him some. I did this. Then he came with his wife and children to dinner and left that night. We thought things looked a little suspicious and notified the bank to stop payment on the check. We later learned that he had immediately cashed the check at a local store, and, in addition to that, he had in some way secured some blanks from my wife's check book and made out two checks for twenty dollars each, signed his name to them and cashed them after he left.

I do not expect to get my money back, but I would like to prevent anyone else having the same experience. The first day he was here he had a Hudson car with a Massachusetts license, the second day, a Hudson car bearing New Hampshire dealers' plates.

**W**E have no information in our files about the Interstate Tourist Association. During the past several years, however, we have had inquiries from subscribers asking for information on concerns that sold memberships on a good deal the same basis. Legal action has been taken to close up some so-called tourist associations, while others operate in a way which does not leave them open to legal action. In fact, some of them do exactly what they claim to do in their contracts. However, in all the correspondence we have received we have yet to have any subscriber tell us that they secured their money's worth for membership in any such association. The best advice we can give is to read the contract thoroughly to see what they agree to do and check over their reliability before giving any money, in order to decide if what they promise to do is worth what it costs. Of course, no company is legally responsible for an agent who forges another man's name to a check. Be on the watch for this fellow.

### No Reply

On July 23rd, I shipped a case of eggs to Benjamin Kirshner of Brooklyn, N. Y. Before that I shipped him five cases for

which he paid promptly. I am enclosing Mr. Kirshner's card.

Mr. Kirshner has not replied to our two letters about this matter. It looks like a case where high returns are promised. The returns for four cases were satisfactory, but when you average up good returns on four cases and no return on one case perhaps our subscriber would have secured more by selling at the usual market price. The card enclosed appeared to be a rubber-stamped blank card. We do not find this firm listed in our credit guide.

I am wondering if you would write to the Beechwood Nurseries, of Port Chester, N. Y., calling their attention to a bill I have against them for \$74.65 for trees?

This letter was received a long time ago, and we have a whole file of correspondence on the case. The debt was acknowledged and payment promised. Although a long time has elapsed our subscriber has not yet received his money.

Sometime ago, I shipped two cases of eggs to William Ryan of Albany, N. Y. Although I have written several times, I have not heard from him and have not received pay.

This letter was received by us last spring and since that time we have been following the case in every possible way. Although we have received numerous promises that the claim would be settled up to date our subscriber has not received his check.

## CLASSIFIED ADS

### WANTED TO BUY

CIVIL WAR LETTERS with pictures on envelopes. Plain envelopes with stamps on, before 1870. WM. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

### BEEES AND HONEY

HONEY—OUR FINEST White Clover 60 lb. can \$4.50; 120 lbs. \$8.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

HONEY: 60 lbs. finest Clover \$4.80; 120—\$9. Buckwheat or Amber \$4. 24 sections Clover comb \$4. Not prepaid. 10 lb. pails Clover comb \$1.75 post paid. Extracted \$1.75. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

### BUILDING MATERIALS

SILOS: 12x24 Spruce Stave Silo \$187.00, complete with roof. Other sizes at corresponding prices. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WHITE PINE BEVEL siding: 1/2x4—\$20.00 per M; 1/2x6—\$25.00 per M. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

FIRST QUALITY ROOFING paper. Prepaid. 1 ply. \$1.15; 2 ply. \$1.30; 3 ply. \$1.45. Nails and cement. 15c per roll extra. WINIKER BROS., Millis, Mass.

### FARMS FOR SALE

43 ACRE GENERAL FARM, Schuyler County, N. Y. Fine village 1 1/4 miles, Watkins Glen close, 40 acres fertile machine worked tillage, 3 acres timber. Attractive 8 room house, piped water, spacious basement barn, garage, large capacity poultry house. \$2,000. Investigate easy payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

82 ACRES, FURNITURE, STOCK, 3 cows, 3 heifers, calf, hog, 50 poultry, implements, hay, grain, corn, vegetables, potatoes, etc. included for flying start; see picture good 10-room home pg. 54 Strouts catalog; est. 600 cords wood, 47 acres tillage, spring water, apples, other fruit, berries; basement barn, etc.; only 2 miles village, \$2800 for all, part cash. Big fall catalog 136 pages, 1000 bargains. Free STROUT AGENCY, 255-R Fourth Ave., N. Y. City.

173 ACRE, 40-COW, JEFFERSON COUNTY, New York farm, gravel road, village 5 miles, all community advantages. Ontario Lake 1/2 mile, mail, telephone, grade school, and church close, prosperous section, Watertown, Syracuse easy drive. 90 acres smooth, machine worked tillage, 40 acres creek watered pasture, 43 acres woodland, home fruits. Attractive spacious house, modern improvements. Large dairy barn, concrete stable, storage barn, 1/2 mile from proposed scenic lake road. \$8500. Investigate easy-payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

\$1000 Secures 200 Acres, 21 Cattle, 10 Acres Corn and Oats, 1 1/2 acre potatoes, 2 acres buckwheat, large quantity hay, gas engine, buzz saw, full line implements; 175 acres productive tillage for tractor, pasture for 40 head, wonderful sugar bush should bring \$500 each spring; good 10-room house, 40x60 basement barn, silo, ice house, etc.; abundance fruit, spring water and stream. Because of invalid wife owner sacrifice at \$5750 complete. \$1000 down. J. E. Palmer, BONDED STROUT AGENT, Worcester, N. Y.

### STORE FOR SALE

STORE FOR SALE. A real place. Store and stock for sale. Cash. Store 30x95 feet. Like City store, flat upstairs with large porch for family. Furnace heat. Rich farming section, 4 miles to any other store. Price reasonable. Located at Charleston 4 Corners, Montgomery County, FREMONT RAYDER, P. O. Spraker, N. Y.

### COUNTRY STORE WANTED

WANT TO BUY country store business. Eastern New York or southeast Connecticut. BOX SW10, American Agriculturist, New York City.

### FOR EXCHANGE

REAL ESTATE for exchange. Income property in New York City grossing \$4200 in exchange for farm or acreage and some cash. BOX 20, c/o American Agriculturist.

### OUR HELP COLUMN

#### Find Work or Find a Good Worker

WANTED STEADY job on farm by a reliable experienced farm hand with reference. RALPH BOWMAN, East Bethany, N. Y.

### AGENTS WANTED

MAKE STEADY INCOME selling Double Refined Motor Oils to farmers and auto owners on long credit. You receive 1/2 the profits—paid weekly. No investment, no experience necessary. Free selling outfit. All or your spare time. If income of \$35.00 to \$60.00 weekly interests you, write quick. SOLAR PRODUCTS COMPANY, Dept. 113, Cleveland, Ohio.

### DAIRY SUPPLIES

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer. 300 sterilized 6 inch discs \$1.15; 6 1/2 inch \$1.35; gauzefaced, 6 inch \$1.35, 6 1/2 inch \$1.50. Postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Canton, Maine, Dept. D.

MILKER TUBING for all makes, finest quality. Also all types of cotton strainer discs. Write for samples and new lower prices. ANDERSON MILKER CO., INC. Jamestown, N. Y.

### USED INCUBATORS

INCUBATOR BARGAINS—Greatly reduced prices on entire stock of used incubators. Sold on most liberal terms ever given. All leading makes, Buckeyes, Petersimes, Blue Hens, Newtowns, etc. Many nearly new, 2,000 to 30,000 capacity, all guaranteed. Write or wire for description and prices before buying any incubator. Our reputation protects you. SMITH INCUBATOR CO. 3166-A West 121st St., Cleveland, Ohio.

### PATENTS

PATENTS—TIME COUNTS IN APPLYING for patents. Send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Attorney, 733 Security Savings & Commercial Bank Building, (directly opposite U. S. Patent Office), Washington, D. C.

### TOBACCO

SMOKERS—Save real money by ordering direct from factory. Good mild 5c cigars \$2.48 per 100 prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. COSMOPOLITE CIGAR CO., Dept. A, Dallastown, Pa.

GEORGIA BRIGHT LEAF smoking tobacco, five pounds \$1.35, postpaid. W. W. WILLIAMS, Quitman, Ga.

GUARANTEED chewing or Smoking five lbs. \$1.00; ten \$1.50; Fifty Cigars \$1.75; Pay when received. KENTUCKY FARMERS, West Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO:—Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.00; Smoking 5 lbs. 65c; 10, \$1.20. FARMERS UNION, 368-H, Mayfield, Ky.

CIGARS—Trial 50 large Perfectos postpaid \$1. SNELL CO., Red Lion, Pa.

GOLD LEAF—GUARANTEED chewing or smoking 5 lbs. \$1.00; ten \$1.50. Pipe free. Pay postmaster. CO-OPERATIVE FARMERS, B3, Sedalia, Kentucky.

### WOMEN'S WANTS

SWITCHES—COMBINGS made up. Booklet EVA MACK, Box 298, Ithaca, N. Y.

YARN: Colored wool for Rugs \$1.15 pound. Knitting Yarn at bargain. Free samples. H. BARTLETT, Manufacturer, Box R, Harmony, Maine.

### AVIATION

LEARN TO FLY, where Lindbergh learned, at this Flying School with highest government approval. Airplane Mechanics' School connected with aircraft factory. Big opportunity. Write today for complete information. LINCOLN Flying School, 1031 Aircraft Bldg., Lincoln, Nebr.

### MISCELLANEOUS

SELL YOUR PROPERTY yourself. Directions free. D. SAGE, Woodbury, Connecticut.

GLF OPEN FORMULA paints, Liquid Asbestos Roof Cement for leaky roofs, Asphalt Roll Roofing, Cotton Disks, Cod Liver Oil and other farm supplies at low prices. For service write G. C. GARDENIER, Dilhove, Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

FREE DOG BOOK. Polk Miller's famous dog book on disease of dogs, instructions on feeding, care and breeding with symptoms chart, 48 pages. Illustrated. Write for free copy. POLK MILLER PRODUCTS CORP., 1021 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.

### WOOL—HIDES—FURS

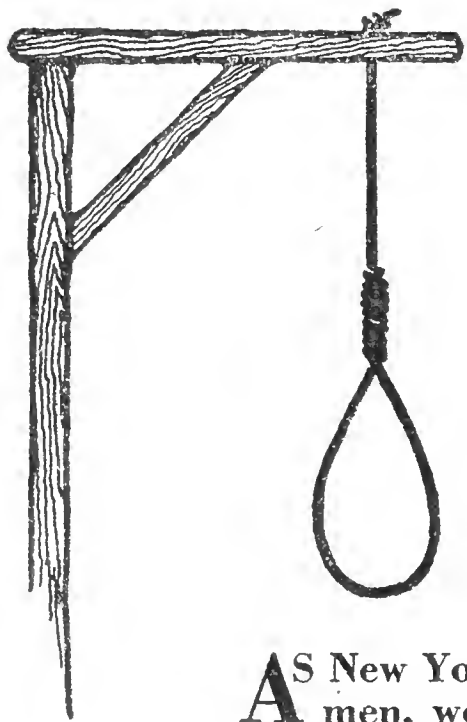
TRAPS, TRAP TAGS, Scents, trapping equipment. Quick Service. Write for new catalogue. HOWE FUR CO., Dept. E, Coopers Mills, Maine.

### Still in Business

**O**N our Service Bureau page of August 1st we reported, on what we believed to be reliable information, that John H. Davies of 102 Warren Street, New York City, had discontinued business. Since that time some rather interesting things have happened.

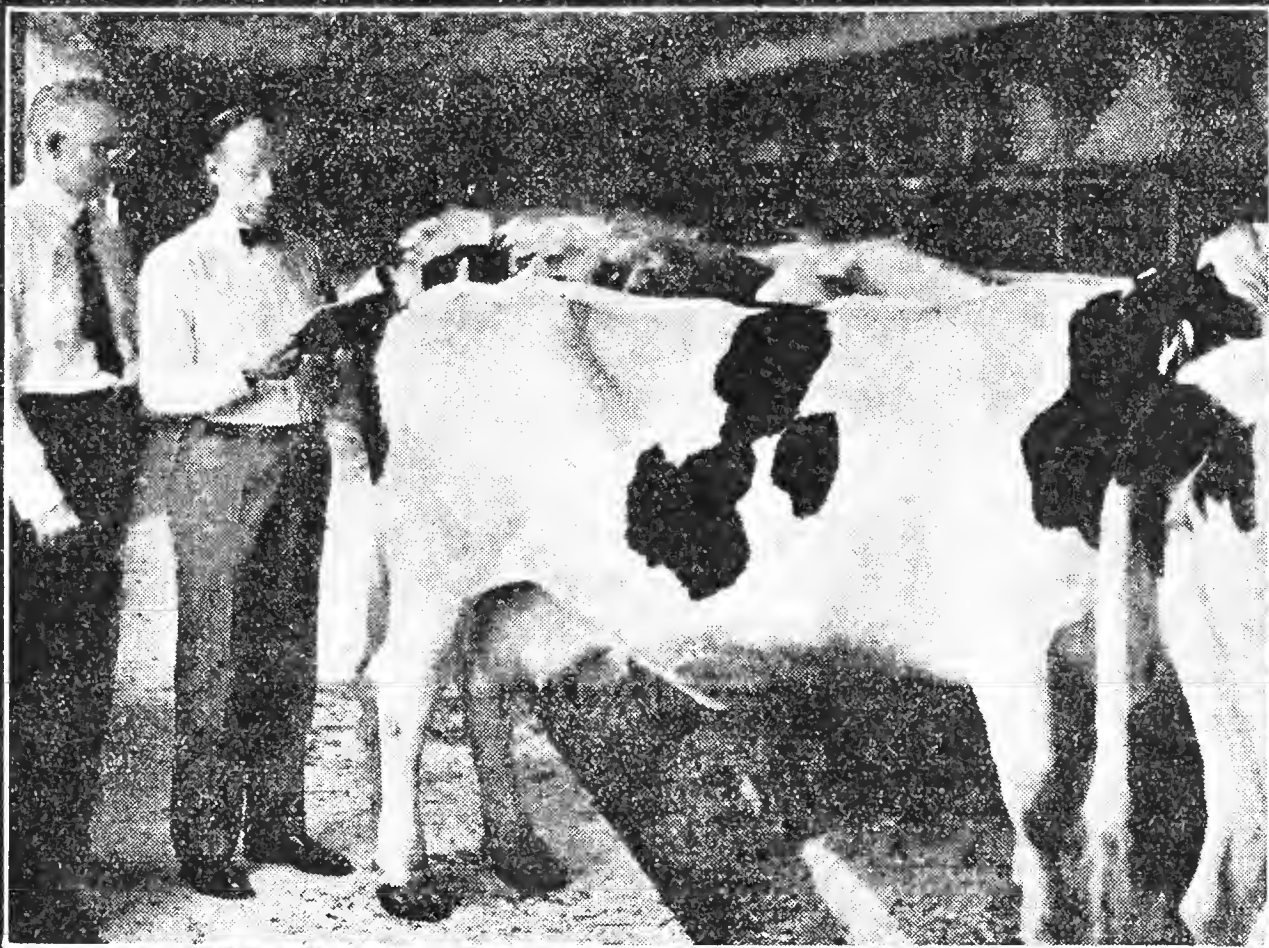
First, we received a letter signed, "John H. Davies, President", and headed "John H. Davies, Inc., Commission Merchants, Fruits and Vegetables, 102 Warren Street." Under-





**A**S New York Milk Shed Dairy-men, we today face two opportunities for collective action:

**1**—By eliminating our cull cows we can free ourselves of the expense of carrying them this winter, and rid the milk market of a troublesome surplus.



APPRAISED AND FOUND UNPROFITABLE, QUEEN IS REMOVED FROM THE CORNELL HERD BY PROFESSORS F. B. MORRISON AND E. S. SAVAGE.

# 1 OUT OF 7 SHOULD GO BUT FEED THE OTHER 6 G.L.F.

**2**—By concentrating our feed buying through our own cooperative organization we can feed the cows we keep well and cheaply.

*Both of these moves point toward our making a little money from the production of milk this fall and winter. Why then delay?*

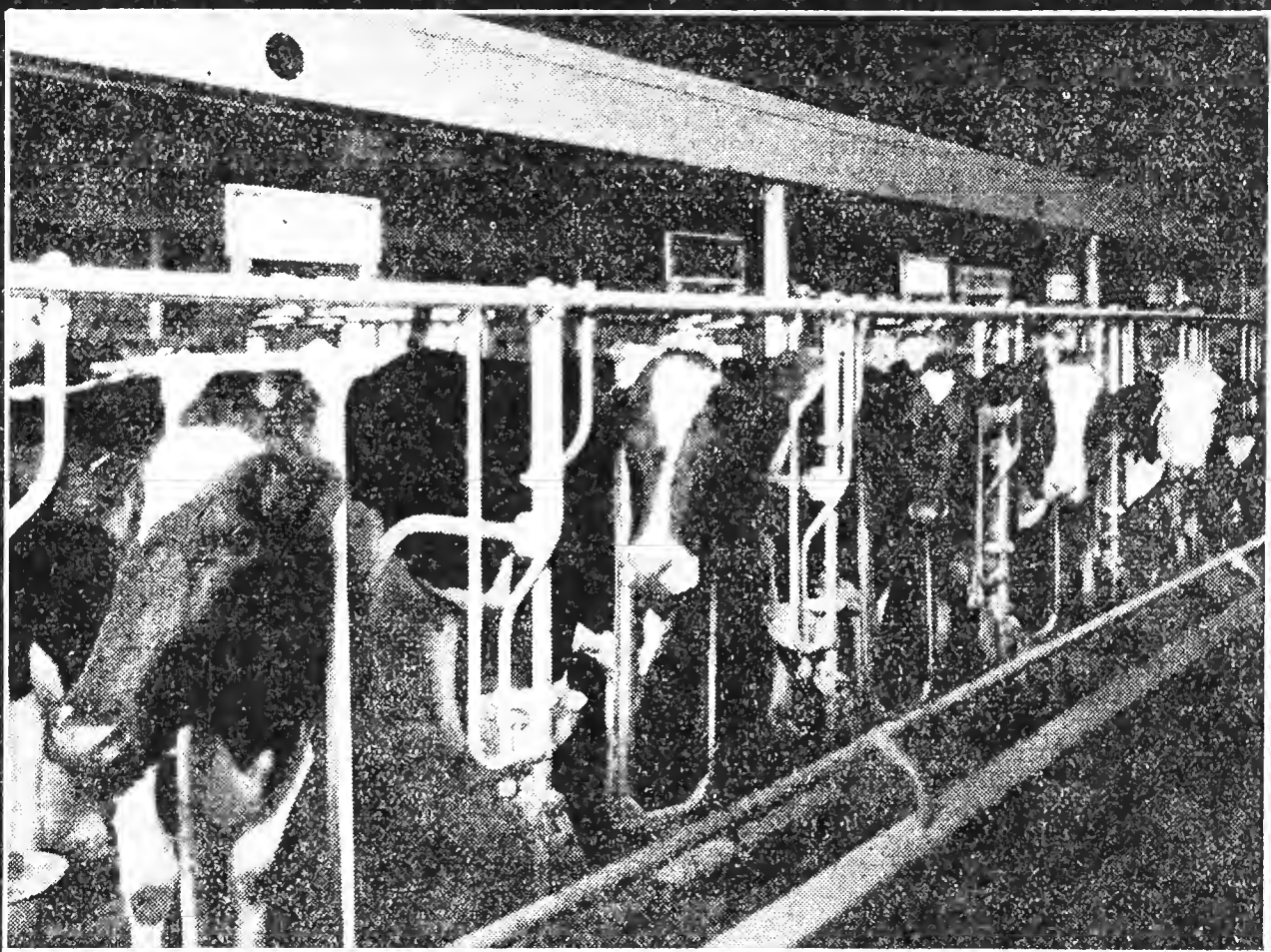
We, all of us, know that in our herds are cows which, because of age, disease, accident, or lack of inherent capacity, are unprofitable. Maybe they won't sell for much, but every day we keep them they owe us more money.

Again, we all know that it is the G. L. F., our own organization, which today sets the standard for both the quality and price of our dairy feeds. It is our volume that enables this organization to put out good feeds at low prices. When we scatter our buying we send its costs up, and competitors' prices go up too.

A sound program for us, not only now, but *always*, is to cull out our unprofitable cows promptly, and feed the rest G.L.F. rations.

## The G.L.F.

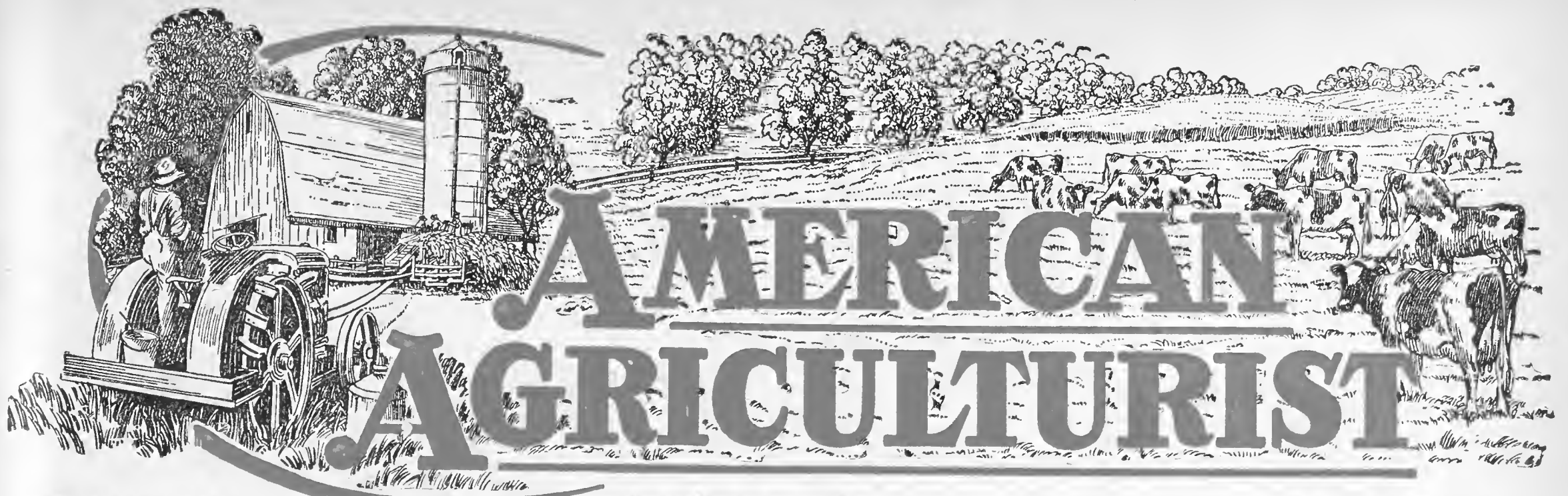
COOPERATIVE G. L. F. EXCHANGE, INC.  
ITHACA, NEW YORK



FEED THE REST G. L. F.

**O**N most farms in the New York Milk Shed **G.L.F. 20% EXCHANGE DAIRY** will be found the most profitable feed to use. It will cost more than single ingredients, simple home mixes, or batch mixes of uncertain quality put out in imitation of it. Because it is a standardized, balanced feed, highly digestible, and *built not only to produce more milk but to grow more cow at the same time*, it will make a profit on the extra cost. As a matter of fact, the extra cost per cow will not amount to the value of the hundred pounds or better of live weight you can grow on a cow with this feed during a lactation period. Make your G. L. F. price low on this feed by using it.





\$1.00 per year

October 10, 1931

Published Weekly

# Who Has Food For the Hungry ?

## *An Appeal to the Generosity of Farmers in A.A. Territory*

**T**HE farmers of New York and neighboring States have responded nobly and generously in the past to appeals for help for people of other States and of foreign lands. They now have the opportunity to render a greater gift in the name of humanity to thousands in their own State and their own localities who are faced with dire distress.

Industrial depression and unemployment have created need that can be met only by the most self-sacrificing generosity, public and private. It is no longer a question of supplying work. Paying work can not be supplied to all. The cry that will be heard with increasing insistence this winter is for food to feed the hungry.

This is the opportunity of the farmer. There is a surplus of many crops that can not be marketed. Shall we let food rot and waste in the field while our fellow men starve for the lack of it? We know what the answer of our farmers will be. Their answer will be: "Show us how to get our food to the hungry who need it."

American Agriculturist suggests a way. An arrangement has been made with officials of the Salvation Army whereby this great charitable organization will collect donations of surplus food crops from farmers and convey them without charge to the

unemployed needy. Nothing will be bought. Nothing will be sold. The Army's trucks will go to the farms if necessary to collect the food, but if it can be brought by the farmer to central points then his donation will have that much more value.

The American Agriculturist invites you to participate in this enterprise which will be an act of supreme patriotism and generosity. The appeal is for surplus food, for crops that otherwise go to waste—for potatoes, for cabbage, for turnips, for apples—for vegetables and fruits of all varieties; and for meat too where that can be given.

On this page will be found a list of Salvation Army homes and district offices. You may telephone to any office on this list and arrangements will be made to collect your donation.

I wish to make a personal appeal to my brother farmers to join with me in doing what we can, with the Salvation Army's co-operation, to lessen suffering and relieve distress.

The appeal is for food for the hungry of our own people.

*Henry Morgenthau Jr.*

*Publisher, American Agriculturist.*

## Salvation Army Industrial Homes and Corps Headquarters

### *Industrial Homes*

#### NEW YORK

Hempstead	111 Front st.	Staff-Capt. Castagna
Albany	63 Liberty St.	Ensign Edw. Carey
Schenectady	21-25 Jay St.	Capt. E. Huntington
Utica	12 Genesee St.	Brig. Oscar Hagg
Buffalo	97 Seneca St.	Capt. Roy Barber
Rochester	Court & Exchange Sts.	Ens. Henry Stephan
Syracuse	1109-1115 S. State St.	Capt. James Downen
Binghamton	6 State St.	

#### CONNECTICUT

Hartford	19 Edwards St.	Brig. Simons
New Haven	362 Exchange St.	Fd. Major R. Starbard
Bridgeport	401 State St.	Adj. Royce Hawley
New London	243 Main St.	Fd. Mapor Starbard

#### NEW JERSEY

Newark	72-74 Tichenor St.	Brig Dodd
Newark	65-73 Pennington St.	
Perth Amboy	318 Madison Ave.	Ensign Jesse Hagar
Asbury Park	1034 Second Ave.	Capt. James Coburn
Hackensack	25-27 Main St.	Fd. Major Wm. Hale
Jersey City	248 Erie St.	Adj. Frank Smith
Paterson	34-42 Mill St.	Ensign Egon Naehring
Paterson	42 Mill St.	
Trenton	518 Perry St.	Adj. Clarence Lever
Atlantic City	12 No. Ohio Ave.	Capt. Fred Johannesen
Camden	West & Mickle Sts.	Capt. Arthur Craytor

#### MASSACHUSETTS

Boston	87 Vernon St.	Brig. H. Taylor
Boston	4 Bullfinch Place	Fd. Maj. C. Wiseman
Brockton	252 Crescent St.	Adj. Ernest Gorham
Worcester	29 Charles St.	Adj. John Fuller
Fall River	164 Bedford St.	Envoy Jos. Broomhead
Springfield	21 Emery St.	Ens. John Phillips

### *Corps Headquarters*

#### NEW YORK

Kingston	94 N. Front St.	Adj. Wm. Wood
Middletown	22 King St.	Adj. G. McLaughlin
Mt. Vernon	61 S. Third Ave.	Ens. Ernest Newton
Newburgh	173 Broadway	Ens. Wm. Jones
New Rochelle	39 Church St.	Capt. Chas. Johnston
Peekskill	13 S. Division St.	Ens. Victor Doughty
Port Chester	55 Westchester Ave.	Ens. Eugene Sennett
Port Jervis	14 Ball St.	Capt. Wesley Glass
Poughkeepsie	216 Main St.	Ens. V. Van Syckle
Tarrytown	115 Wildey St.	Capt. Fred Riley
White Plains	13 Orawaupum St.	Ens. Victor Dimond
Yonkers, 1	110 New Main St.	Adj. Lillian Acker
Albany	7 Chapel St.	Ens. Mary Hallas
Amsterdam	21 Pearl St.	Adj. John Gates
Carthage	307 State St.	Capt. Ethel Turner
Cohoes	76 Oneida St.	Capt. A. McCormick
Glens Falls	78 Glen St.	Adj. Louise Young
Gloversville	12 Bleecker St.	Capt. Wm. Oliver
Herkimer	230 Main St.	Capt. A. Montgomery
Hudson	320 Warren St.	Capt. Gertrude Moak
Johnstown	19 East Main St.	Capt. H. Pettengill
Malone	13 Mill St.	Ens. Geo. Anscombe
Mechanicsville	14 N. Central Ave.	Capt. Florence Brown
Ogdensburg	318 Isabella St.	Ens. Chester Satterly
Oneida	123 Central Ave.	Capt. A. Bergquist
Oneonta	113 Main St.	Comdt. A. Whorton
Plattsburg	14 Margaret St.	Comdt. G. Crawford
Rensselaer	263 Broadway	Capt. Eva Plue
Rome	120 S. James St.	Com. Swartzentruber
Saratoga	18 Lake Ave.	Capt. John Fahey
Schenectady	218 Lafayette St.	Comdt. A. Cook
Troy	25 King St.	Comdt. Emma Collins
Utica	112 Blandina St.	Capt. J. MacGregor
Watertown	248 State St.	Adj. Armour McCrae
Auburn	3 North St.	Capt. Harold Payton
Batavia	32 Jackson St.	Capt. Edw. Howells

(Continued on Page 2)



DON'T GAMBLE WITH WEATHER . . . USE EVEREADY PRESTONE

# Gamblers must pay!

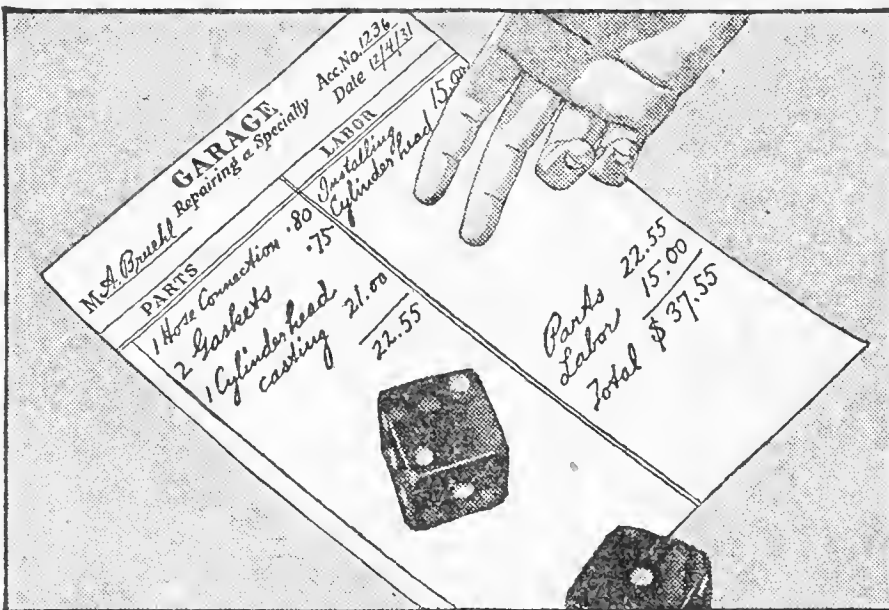
YOUR cars and trucks cost you a lot of money. Why gamble this winter with unsafe anti-freeze mixtures—when you can have complete Eveready Prestone protection for so little?

There's no winter-worry with Eveready Prestone. No wondering whether your anti-freeze has boiled away. No danger of freezing up, some blizzardy night. Eveready Prestone safeguards you *throughout* the winter. It doesn't overheat motors on warm days. It has less tendency to leak than water. It retards rust and keeps the cooling-system unclogged.

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1. Gives complete protection.
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4. Will not heat-up a motor.
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8. Prevents formation of rust in cooling-system.
9. Economical—one filling lasts all winter.



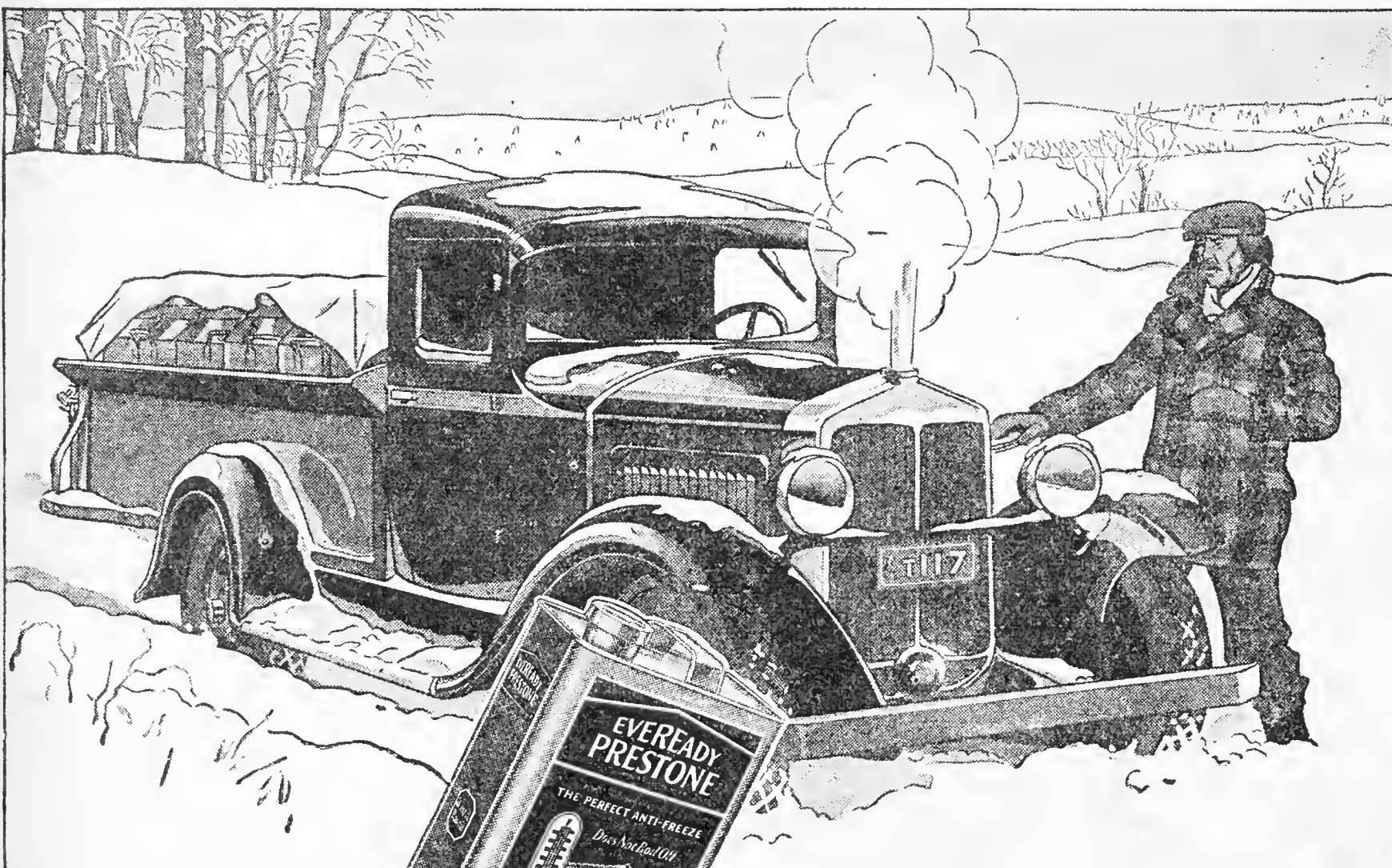
tions and its acceptance by leading car manufacturers prove its supreme quality. Makeshift products are never cheaper.

Cost-per-gallon doesn't mean anything when your anti-freeze boils away and needs constant refilling. Eveready Prestone is concentrated, and a relatively small amount is needed. The first cost of Eveready Prestone is the last. You put it in and forget it!

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National Carbon Company, Inc., New York, N. Y.

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NOTE: When you drain your cooling-system of Eveready Prestone in the spring, put in Eveready RUSTONE, for all-summer protection against rust, clogging and overheating. Then your car will always be free of rust.

EVEREADY

PRESTONE

## Who Has Food for the Hungry?

(Continued from First Page)

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Buffalo 2, 1307 Jefferson St., Cadet-Capt. Guy Esmy  
Buffalo 3, 92 Grant St., Ens. Alex. Buntin  
Canandaigua, 133 S. Main St., Capt. Harold Murray  
Corning, 112 E. Market St., Capt. Lawrence Pickering  
Cortland, 24 Court St., Comdt. S. Downing  
Dunkirk, 332 Deer St., Comdt. Edw. Shira  
Elmira, 155 Baldwin St., Capt. Wm. Hillis  
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Hornell, 56 Canisteo St., Adj. P. Purviance  
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Lockport, 25 Locust St., Capt. Gilbert Bryant  
Niagara Falls, 228 First St., Comdt. J. Fitzgerald  
Norwich, 62 E. Main St., Capt. E. Van Koughnet  
Olean, 114 E. Sullivan St., Adj. Frederick Orf  
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Penn Yan, 108 Elm St., Capt. Russell Smith  
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Syracuse, 343 E. Genesee St., Ens. Lucy Miller  
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Ansonia, 265 Main St., Capt. Cecil Jollymore  
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Bristol, 101 Gridley St., Comdt. Alfred Vincent  
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Meriden, 24-26 Pratt St., Comdt. Jas. Beech  
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Elizabeth, 1142 Elizabeth Ave., Ens. Howard Fritz  
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Hackensack, 14 Bergen St., Capt. Henry Hillier  
Hoboken, 127 Washington St., Capt. Mildred Rogers  
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Passaic, 226 Washington Pl., Capt. Peter Courage  
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Chelsea, 165 Winnisimmet St., Capt. Herbert Martin  
Everett, 18 Norwood St., Comdt. Henry Jerrett  
Fall River, 164 Bedford St., Ens. Frank Guldenschuh  
Fitchburg, 32 Day St., Capt. Jean Gemmell  
Framingham, 8 Franklin St., Ens. John Sullivan  
Gloucester, 23 Pleasant St., Adj. T. Frieberger  
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Malden, 19 Irving St., Ens. Wm. Nicol  
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Medford, 11 Riverside Ave., Ens. Eva Furman  
Milford, 29 Spruce St., Capt. Frank Brister  
New Bedford, 279 Acushnet Ave., Comdt. Donald  
Plymouth, 11 Middle St., Ens. Mildred Connor  
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Somerville, 6 Carleton St., Adj. Nellie Bodwell  
Taunton, 50 Weir St., Capt. David Mack  
Waltham, 11 Pine St., Capt. Lily Cookshutt  
Woburn, 9 Union St., Capt. Clara Bowles  
Worcester, 15 Elm St., Ens. Herbert Sparks  
Athol, 304 Main St., Adj. Sadie Martell  
Greenfield, 2 Fiske Ave., Capt. Lloyd Brown  
Holyoke, 268 Appleton St., Ens. Jahez Green  
North Adams, 83 Centre St., Ens. John Connor  
Pittsfield, 77 West St., Ens. George Williams  
Springfield, 8-18 Sterns Sq., Comdt. John Strain  
Haverhill, 71 Emerson St., Ens. Geo. Winsor  
Lawrence, 206 Broadway, Adj. Stephen O'Brien  
Lowell, 106 Appleton St., Capt. Hugo Wiberg  
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Rutland, 22 Merchants Row, Capt. Jas. Hayman

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Lebanon, 2 Maseoma St., Lieut. Roger Walker  
Manchester, 40 Concord St., Comdt. James Scott  
Nashua, 15 Temple St., Adj. Chas. Miners  
Portsmouth, 202 State St., Adj. Albert Wilbur  
Rochester, 73 N. Main St., Ens. Fred Jackson



# Tomato Juice -- The New Vitamin Drink

*New Use Opens Big Market for Eastern Growers*

By AMOS KIRBY

*New Jersey Editor, American Agriculturist*

**T**OMATO juice, one of our newer drinks, has caught the popular fancy of the American consumer and is rapidly riding into national prominence along with orange juice and grapefruit juice. Tomato juice and tomato juice cocktails have only recently come to the front. Three years ago the canners began to experiment with this product in a small commercial way. From a pack of less than 100,000 cases in 1929, indications now point to an annual consumption far in excess of a million cases per year and with the demand exceeding or keeping pace with the production.

This year finds the canners of the United States turning thousands of tons of tomatoes into juice. It is now believed that around 125,000 tons, the entire product from 25,000 acres of good tomato land, will be utilized in the manufacture of tomato juice. It now begins to look as though from 10 to 15 per cent of the tomato acreage of the United States handled by canners will be turned into juice.

Tomato juice is produced from the juice of red ripe and sound tomatoes. Only the juice and a small percentage of the pulp is used. The fruit is not given the same high pressure that is put on apples, oranges or grapefruit when the fruit is pressed for juice. The juice is then pasteurized and canned or packed in glass the same as any other food or beverage and is ready for serving. Salt is usually added to give the drink the proper taste. In the making of the tomato cocktail, salt, lemon juice, malt, vinegar, worcestershire sauce, and tabasco sauce are added in varying amounts. These new food drinks are best served

when cold and containing some cracked ice.

Tomato juice is finding a ready market, wherever any of our regular fruit juices are sold. While its consumption does not equal that of some of our more extensively advertised drinks, yet the sales of tomato juice at the soda fountains is assuming sizeable proportions. Today tomato juice is being served in dining cars, in club cars, on steamships, in restaurants, hotels, and every place where people come to eat and buy beverages.

The production of tomato juice is an expensive operation in comparison to the production of some of our fruit juices. It requires special handling to preserve the vitamins and especially vitamin A, the one which is required in our body every day. In an effort to preserve this particular life-giving quality in the juice, canners have

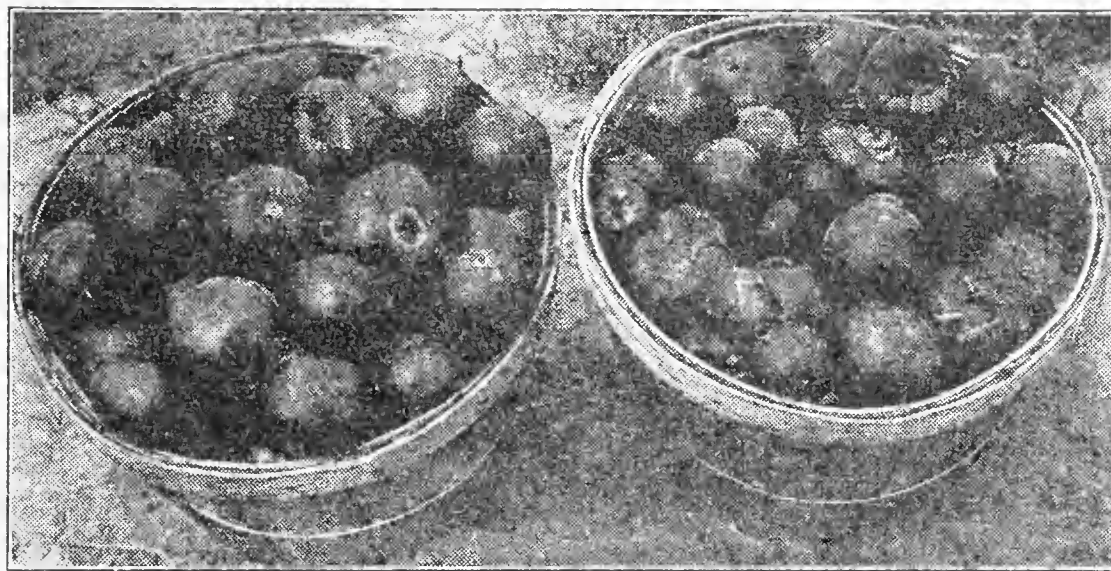
been forced to install expensive machinery in their factories. A canner with five or more lines of tomato machinery in his plant probably has from \$50,000 to \$60,000 invested in special machinery which is used exclusively in the manufacture of juice.

The writer knows of one plant that spent \$7500 for a special type of pipe, made from monel metal for the purpose of transferring the juice from one machine to another. It has been found that pipe and even machinery made from iron, copper, brass or other metals at times lowers the quality of the juice. Another plant is now packing under a patented vacuum process that preserves the vitamins.

The definition of tomato juice as specified by the Federal Food and Drug officials, under date of June 20, 1931, states, "Canned tomato juice is the unconcentrated, pasteurized product, consisting of the liquid, with a substantial portion of the pulp, with or without the application of heat and with or without the addition of salt."

The market for tomato juice as outlined from various sources shows that it stretches the full human span of life from the cradle to old age. It is being recommended for 10 day old babies and it is being advised for dotting old age because it contains more vitamins than either orange or grapefruit juice. One New York hotel is now using approximately 100 cases per week in its main dining room and is buying its supply by the carload.

The tomato industry is not leaving this new product to stumble along in a crowd of competitive food products  
(Continued on Page 14)



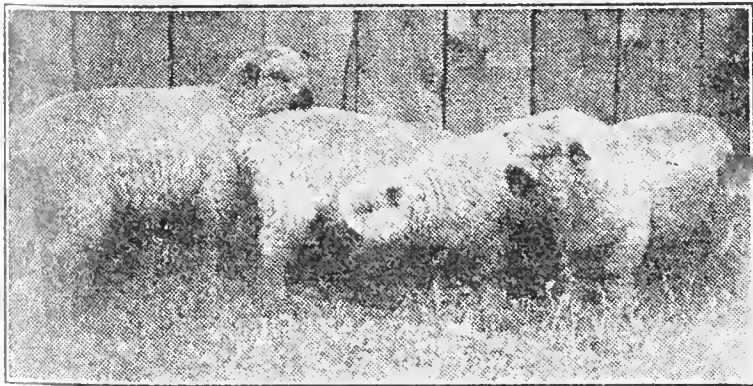
The basket at the left will make good tomato juice. We are not so sure about the one on the right.

## The Question Box

*What Readers Want to Know About Livestock*

**What is a good ration to feed a breeding herd of beef animals during the winter?**

**C**HEAP roughages can be used for beef animals. From 20 to 30 pounds of silage, two pounds of cottonseed meal, and whatever cheap roughage the cows will clean up, will bring them through in good shape. In fact, with good



Feeding lambs is an important part of the business on many farms in Western New York. With stock like that in the picture it should be easy to get a good return for the labor spent in caring for them next winter.

roughage, they can be brought through without any grain at all. The ration may consist of 15 pounds of corn silage, 3 pounds of clover or alfalfa hay and 10 pounds of oat straw.

\* \* \*

### Feeds for Fattening Lambs

**What are the relative values of wheat, oats and barley as compared with corn for fattening lambs?**

**S**OME years ago, some experiments were made in the west to compare the value of wheat and corn. Lambs fed wheat gained just as rapidly as those fed corn, and required only 2 per cent more feed for one hundred pounds of gain. Other experiments have shown that wheat is worth

slightly more than barley for fattening lambs, and that it is nearly equal to corn.

One authority concludes that barley is worth 18 to 20 per cent less than corn for feeding lambs. Oats are bulky, and not especially suited for fattening animals, although they are palatable. Usually when they are used, the proportion is gradually decreased and omitted entirely after the lambs are on full feed. In Iowa lambs were fed oats as the only grain. They grew satisfactorily, but did not fatten very well, sold for a lower price, and shrank more when they were shipped.

\* \* \*

### Cull Beans for Sheep

**What proportion of culled beans is it advisable to use in rations for sheep? Should they be ground?**

**C**ULLED beans that are not seriously damaged or spoiled can be fed to sheep in amounts up to one-quarter of the grain ration. They are usually left whole and fed with other grains high in carbohydrates, such as corn or barley. If legume hay or bean pods are used for roughage, the amount of beans should be reduced.

\* \* \*

### Weaning Fall Pigs

**At what age is it advisable to wean fall pigs?**

**U**SUALLY not until they are at least eight or ten weeks old. Fall pigs need to have good size and to be vigorous if they are to make satisfactory gains during the winter. It will

help if you get them accustomed to eating grain in a creep away from the sow before they are weaned.

\* \* \*

### Feeding the Brood Sow

**Can you suggest a satisfactory ration to be fed brood sows this winter?**

**I**N addition to some roughage, from one to three pounds of the following grain ration will keep the animals in good shape: hominy, corn meal, or ground barley—100 lbs.; ground oats—100 lbs.; wheat bran—100 pounds; oil meal, fish meal, or tankage—15 pounds.

\* \* \*

### Horse Has Itching Skin

**I have a horse which has the itch. He always scratches himself and is restless.**

**T**HERE is a number of causes for an itching skin. The first, of course, is lice. You should be able to determine whether these are present by close examination of the skin. If they are present they can be destroyed by rubbing the horse with sulphur ointment or with sulphuret of potassium four ounces to a gallon of water.

Another possibility is that the horse has mange, caused by a very small parasite which cannot be seen with the naked eye. If this is present you will find that the skin is rather scabby. These scabs  
(Continued on Page 10)



These fellows may be getting their last meal from the natural source of supply. They are big and vigorous and ready to make their own way in the world.



## Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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### Equalization Fee Bobs Up Again

WHEN we heard that the directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation in the statement of policy issued September 23rd, had definitely come out in favor of amending the Agricultural Marketing Act by adding to it the principle of the old equalization fee, we browsed through past issues of American Agriculturist until on the editorial page of the February 1, 1930 issue, we found the following statement:

"The only hope whatever that the Federal Farm Board has of obtaining any real results for farming is to proceed along common sense lines, and such plans certainly do not contain any form of price fixing."

Ever since the Farm Board was organized, trade papers, that is, papers interested in the marketing of farm products, have been particularly bitter in their criticism of the Federal Farm Board. The Board has been blamed for the depression, for the low prices on farm products, and, in fact, for practically everything we commonly look upon as undesirable.

Such criticism is unfair, and coming from the source that it does has led us to conclude that the Farm Board has achieved some worthwhile results. At the same time, we have never had any occasion since February 1, 1930 to change our mind on the subject of price fixing.

The Farm Board has engaged in extensive stabilization operations for some time in an attempt to maintain prices on wheat and cotton at certain levels. While their efforts were not crowned with success, neither were they responsible for the slump in wheat and cotton prices to record-breaking low levels. Nevertheless, the slump came and the Board has a problem on its hands—namely, how to dispose of the millions of dollars' worth of stuff they have bought in an attempt to bolster up the market.

Had this experience taught us a lesson, namely, that price fixing cannot have success (we wish it could), the experience might have been worth the price.

The recent action of the directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation indicates that the lesson has not been learned. The statement as issued by them states that whereas the organization was disappointed that the Agricultural Marketing Act did not include the equalization fee principle, they have supported the Act, reserving the right to insist on a change in case the activities of the Federal Farm Board did not work out as they desired. The time, so they say, has arrived.

The equalization fee principle, by the way, stated as briefly as possible, is that all producers of farm products be assessed a fee to be used for the purpose of covering the costs and losses

resulting from the control of crop surpluses.

The stabilization operations of the Federal Farm Board—that is, the purchase by them of wheat and cotton for the purpose of bolstering up the market, and, we assume, with the thought that they could be sold later at a sufficient profit to cover the costs of operation, have not been successful. We admit that times have been unfavorable for any such experiment, but in looking back over similar attempts which have been made under other governments, we have not been able to find record of a single instance where it has succeeded. It is our contention that the vast majority of Eastern farmers is not now and never has been in favor of any farm relief which includes the equalization fee. Why jump from the frying pan into the fire and add the equalization fee idea to the burdens the Farm Board is now carrying?

### Pomona Grange Discusses Town Government

ALL the discussion about too much and too expensive local governments seems to be getting some attention. A recent meeting of the Cortland County Pomona Grange, after a discussion, passed a resolution stating that the local units of government are too small and the boards of supervisors are too large. This resolution was sent to the State Grange and to members of the State Legislature.

It was brought out at the meeting that town governments are obsolete because of the improved means of travel in this modern age.

Frank L. Burnham, a speaker made a statement worth remembering. Mr. Burnham said, "We are forced to pay for things we do not want because of the demands of the noisy element. Quiet folks complain later."

We hope more Granges discuss the tax problem during the fall and bring their conclusions to the attention of the Legislature.

### Why Not a Poll Tax

"I am glad you keep hammering at the tax problem. There was a time when there was a poll tax, and whether there was or not, why isn't there one now? Lots of men are working and receiving good wages and are having the protection of the Government; why should they go free because their names are not on the tax list as owning property?"

—D. E. J.

THESE questions we have asked editorially many times in the last few years since we have been trying to arouse public opinion against the mounting tide of tax. A poll tax, of course, would not solve the problem, but it would help. Not only would a poll tax result in more revenue, but it might make a certain part of the irresponsible voting population a little more careful about voting.

### Stick to Your Organization

R. CARL E. LADD in a recent radio talk gave four suggestions which we believe are worth repeating:

1. Farm as conservatively and efficiently as possible;
2. Watch our state outlook reports which come in the fall and spring and adjust our business in accordance with these;
3. Give good solid support to our farm organizations. This means not only paying our membership dues, but taking a real active part in the work of these organizations;
4. Keep our faith in agriculture as a business and in the farm as a whole. For those of us who love the soil, it is more than ever the most desirable business and the best place to live.

When prices of farm products are low, we are inclined to look at a dollar twice before letting it slip out of our fingers. This is good business, but when it comes to a question of economizing by dropping out of farm organizations which have served us well in the past, we believe it is time to draw the line. If we ever needed strong, vigorous organizations, we need them now.

This is a fine time to look ahead a few years and lay some foundations that can be built on

when times get better. The man who keeps his head above water now, and most farmers will do that, will be in a far better shape to forge ahead when price relationships between city and country get on a right basis.

### The Work Goes On

DAIRYMEN in Cedar County, Iowa, are vigorously objecting to the testing of their herds for bovine tuberculosis. Reports state that testers have been manhandled, and that troops have been called out to protect them.

It is our understanding that the opposition to testing is confined to a relatively small area and that the opposition is based on the mistaken beliefs that the injection of tuberculin causes contagious abortion and that it leaves the diseased animals and takes the healthy ones.

We sympathize with the men who feel so strongly on this subject and who believe they are protecting their rights by opposing the veterinarians and state authorities. They believe they are in the right; yet the eradication program goes on, even though it is necessary to call troops to enforce the ruling.

It has always been our belief that farmers come to the right conclusions when they are given all the facts. The cattle in over half the area of New York State have been tested at least once, and while there have been and still are individuals who oppose the work, applications for the test are going in to the State Department more rapidly than the work can be done.

It has always been the aim of American Agriculturist to present the facts concerning bovine tuberculosis eradication to our readers, and we wonder if the presentation of these facts is not at least partially responsible for the saner attitude which dairymen in this section have toward the elimination of this disease from their herds.

### Keeping Faith With Nature

JUST at this season, while farmers are rushed getting in the harvest and marketing it, there is more or less a defeated feeling because prices generally are so low. But along come the spring-flowering bulb catalogs, and we rise to the bait and become human beings once more. Putting in bulbs for spring blooms symbolizes some of the finest traits of humanity. It is a sort of gesture of defiance to adverse circumstances, of hope in the future, of faith in the laws of nature which bring flower and fruit in their season. Truly, "Hope springs eternal in the human breast," and it is this immutable law which carries us on with chin up and eyes forward to whatever Fate may see fit to deliver.—G. W. H.

### Milk Still Needs Cooling

DURING a rather unseasonable spell of hot weather in September thousands of cans of milk were turned back to producers, constituting a heavy loss which could have been saved by adequate cooling. We are all too much inclined to feel that, as soon as the nights begin to get cooler, the milk will get by with less attention. The only safe way to handle milk is to cool it every day in the year. Even at freezing temperatures, milk standing in cans exposed to the air cools very slowly. No dairyman can afford the loss of even one can of milk which could easily have been avoided.

### Eastman's Chestnut

THE following joke was slid into the paper while the Household Editor was not looking. When she reads it she probably will come back with one in which we men folks get the worst of the deal. At any rate, here is the story.

A village doctor was recently called to the phone by his friend, Brown, whose wife is noted far and near as a lady who talks both fast and constantly. Mr. Brown said, "Doctor, my wife has just dislocated her jaw. If you should happen to be out this way next week or the week after you might drop in to see her."



# What the Hewitt Amendment Will Accomplish

## A Plan That Will Keep New York in the Forefront of Conservation Effort

THE voters of New York State will decide at this year's election on Tuesday, November 3, whether the State is to continue with its program of reclaiming to profitable and beneficial use idle lands in the State that



Henry Morgenthau Jr.

have been abandoned for farming purposes. Their decision will be registered in their votes for or against Proposed Amendment No. 3, which is an amendment to Article VII of the State Constitution.

The amendment will do two things. It will constitute a direct mandate from the people to the Legislature calling for the appropriation of State funds in the next eleven years in the total amount of \$19,000,000, all of which is to be used for buying idle land and planting trees on it, and it will permit the extension of the system of production forests to land to be acquired in the sixteen forest preserve counties outside of the Adirondack and Catskill park areas.

### Many Benefits Derived

Facts gathered by investigators on the staff of the State College of Agriculture show that poor farming land is being abandoned in the State at the rate of about a quarter million acres a year. There are already between three million and four million acres of this unused land that is growing up to weeds and brush. Just one profitable use is known for it. That is to plant trees on it. Reforesting it will not only provide a future profitable crop, but it will yield other benefits. By retaining moisture in the soil the tree plantations will regulate the flow of streams, acting as partial insurance against flood and drought, and they will assist greatly in purifying sources of water supply. Water that seeps slowly through forest roots is naturally filtered, while water that rushes down denuded hillsides is muddy and contaminated.

The reforested lands will have still another use. They will become part of the recreational area owned by the State and open to the public. The land already reforested in the first two years of the reforestation program, an area of more than 30,000 acres, has been designated as public hunting grounds. This use will not interfere with the growth of the new forest on these areas. It is contemplated that game refuges will be established on areas sufficiently large to provide both sanctuaries and shooting grounds. Where streams capable of supporting fish life exist they are to be stocked from the State's hatcheries.

### Trees Will Be Under Cropping System

The new areas will differ from the forest preserve in that they will be subject to modern forest management. The trees, originally thickly planted (about 1,000 to the acre), can be thinned out as the crop matures, affording a continuing supply of timber which will return profit to the State. The land will not be denuded of trees, but will remain continuously in forest.

The State has already made a start toward the accomplishment of this program, which contemplates reforesting a million acres up to and including the year 1944. In the last two years an aggregate of one million dollars out of a contemplated total of twenty millions has been appropriated and more than 30,000 acres acquired and reforested. The prime purpose of the amendment is to fix a continuing program so that definite plans can be made. This the amendment will do by making mandatory a fixed schedule of appropriations beginning at one mil-

lion dollars in 1932, increasing \$200,000 a year until the amount reaches \$2,000,000 in 1937 and continuing at that rate for six years.

The second purpose of the amendment is to make the reforestation operations state-wide in their scope so that the lands best suited for reforestation can be selected from all over the State. To make that possible it is necessary to amend the Constitution so as to permit the planting of production forests on idle lands in the

By HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.

Conservation Commissioner, New York State.  
Publisher, American Agriculturist.

sixteen forest preserve counties. Under the amendment all land now forest preserve would remain forest preserve and land acquired for the preserve out of forest preserve funds would be held for the same purpose, but other areas not now wooded and lying entirely outside the Adirondack and Catskill park "blue lines" could be used for tree plantations under the production system, which involves care and use without waste or destruction.

Partisan politics has not entered in-

to discussion of the amendment. Governor Roosevelt has given it his endorsement and leaders of both parties are supporting it. It has been endorsed by the New York State Grange and the Farm Bureau Federation, by the New York State Conservation Association, by the Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks, by the Izaak Walton League and the Camp Fire Club of America, and many other representative organizations.

By its approval the people of New York will have made it plain that they intend to keep the State in the forefront of true Conservation effort.

## The Long Arm of Coincidence

### Some Peculiar Stories That Have Never Been Explained

By ERNEST H. BARBOUR

torpedoed. Altogether, in his twenty-eight years at sea, Gunn has been wrecked seven times, and when the British Admiralty sent him aboard a transport during the last war the crew refused to sail with him and he was put on shore.

About three in the afternoon of October 13, 1908, a man was being tried for theft in the courthouse of the French town of Beziers. The principal witness against him was a neighbor, whom the judge strongly suspected of perjury and questioned carefully. Raising his hand in a dramatic manner the witness shouted: "May I be struck by lightning if I am not telling the truth." The words were hardly spoken before there was a blinding flash and an appalling crash, and the witness fell to the floor in terror. Lightning had struck the building. The witness was not hurt, but he was so badly frightened that he confessed that he had committed the theft himself and was trying to fasten it on the accused man.

### Unlucky Thirteen

And, mentioning thirteens, the Boston Journal of July 14, 1906, has an odd story. The day before, July 13th, at 3:13 o'clock, a fire alarm was rung in on box 13. The location of the fire was 193 North Street, the sum of the

numbers of which are the amount of 13, and the alarm was pulled by Giovanni Cecci, whose name contains 13 letters and who was thirteen years old. There were thirteen firemen present and thirteen policemen were detailed to the fire, the damage from which amounted to thirteen dollars.

### The Law Has Them, Too

Many are the coincidences reported from courts of law. One is from Lancaster, England. Alderman William Bell was elected to the judge's bench, and the first prisoner brought before him was also William Bell. When the prisoner gave his name there was a general burst of laughter, and, as it was a very petty offense which he had committed, his namesake on the bench discharged him.

Recently, in May, 1925, to be exact, a man was summoned at an English court. His name was James Harrison and the plaintiff was the other's father, also James Harrison. The policeman who served the papers was named James Harrison and so was the judge who tried the case.

Another peculiar case is reported from the Village of Netley, near Southampton, England. A preacher who was to bury a man by the name of James Farrell was surprised when he got to the church to find two corpses and two sets of mourning relatives. It transpired that both of the deceased men had the same name. The parson solved the problem by holding the services over both, and they were buried in the same cemetery. To make the coincidence stranger, the preacher's name was also Farrell. None of the men had ever met the others.

### Who's Who

Another European paper is responsible for the story of a small town in Sweden whose Mayor is named Hans Hanson. The Town Clerk is Peter Peterson, and the council is composed of Peter Hansen, Hans Petersen, Peter Hans Petersen, Hans Peter Hansen and Peter Hansen Hans. It must be great when they all get together.

The story is related by Hutton, an English historian, of a coincidence in his own family history which is remarkable. His grandfather, who was a trooper under Cromwell, was passing over a bridge one day when he saw a girl standing on the bank of the river filling a pail with water, and, thinking to frighten her, he threw a stone into the river. He missed his aim, the stone hit her on the head, and she fell motionless. The trooper ran away, thinking he had killed her, and the thing haunted him for years. After his soldiering was over he married, but before the wedding he told his fiancée of the incident and was dumbfounded to find that his future bride was the very girl of the story.

EDITOR'S NOTE—Perhaps you know of coincidences just as strange as these. If you do write and tell us about them. We will pay \$3. for the one we consider the best and \$1. for all others printed. Letters should not be longer than 300 words.

## The Song of the Lazy Farmer

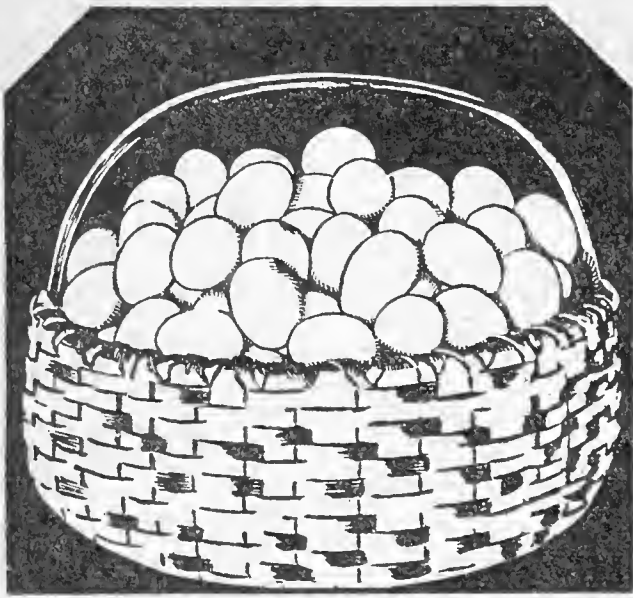


turn 'em loose and let 'em scratch. He has a warm house like he said, but mine roost in the buggy shed, his hens may make him lots of mon, but I would rather sit and sun myself, nor wear my legs a-chasin' round a-huntin' eggs. My neighbor allus has some schemes for makin' money, but it seems they all involve a lot of toll, I surely don't want to embroil myself in some new job. I'll sit and let them old hens scratch for it!

ONE day my neighbor said to me: "There ain't no kind of mystery in makin' money from each hen so that there'll be a profit when the season's done and eggs are sold, and now my plan I will unfold. If you would make your poultry pay be sure to feed them right each day, them chicks don't take a lot of feed, but they must have the kind they need. Just look yourself right in the face and say: 'If I was in its place I'd want some bread and jam and meat and milk and other things to eat.' Well, that's a good way to find out just what a chicken thinks about, a dry, snug house is good for you and it's good for your chickens, too."

"You know that if your feet git wet you'll soon begin to sneeze and fret, so give your chicks a good dry floor, that's good advice, do you want more?" Well, that guy bothers me a lot, I'm satisfied with what I've got, my motto is, just let 'em hatch, then





*There's not much to  
be said beyond...*

**"GUARANTEED  
TO PRODUCE  
MOST EGGS PER FEED DOLLAR"**

YOU can easily find a cheaper laying mash than Bull Brand for those new pullets of yours. Or, if you choose, you can feed them on a higher priced mash than B-B. But you cannot feed a mash that will give you as many eggs per dollar of feed cost as B-B will, which is just another way of saying that B-B is the most economical laying mash that you can use.

A strong statement, of course. But the basis of an unqualified money-back guarantee.

Back of this remarkable feed are years of testing against other feeds on our experimental farm and constant improvement to better its quality and productivity. Back of it, also, is a mill with facilities for taking our proved, perfectly-balanced formulas and developing them into feeds of highest quality and absolute uniformity. For without the proper manufacturing organization and accurate equipment, *formula by itself means little.*

This is why your reputable B-B dealer can sell B-B Poultry Feeds with the guarantee that they will give you more eggs and keep your flock in the health necessary for sustained production. Your dealer further offers you the privilege of trying B-B feeds in one or two pens for a 30-day period with the understanding that if they don't increase egg production, you can bring back the empty bags with your figures and he will return your money.

It's the fairest offer ever made to a poultryman. And right now, when lowest production costs are so necessary, should be a good time for you to avail yourself of this opportunity. Better see your B-B dealer now and let B-B start to increase your margin of profit.

MARITIME MILLING CO., INC.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

**BULL BRAND**

**B-B**

**VITAMIZED  
LAYING MASHES**

**MOST  
PRODUCTIVE...  
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Now ready for you, varieties Premier, Chesapeake, Aberdeen, Howard No. 17, Blakemore, Aroma, Everbearing Mastodon and all other commercial varieties. Apple Trees one and two year old. Golden Jubilee Peach trees, all kinds of Nursery Stock in great assortment, our fall price list now ready. It is free.

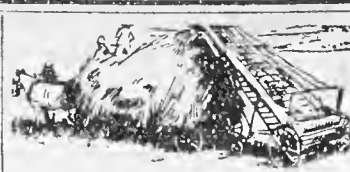
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**A.A.'s Western New York  
Farm and Home Talk**

**Crops, Prices and Farm Conditions**

By M. C. BURRITT

THE dominant topics of conversation everywhere among farmers are poor markets and low prices. Prices are literally ruinous because they are, in many cases, below the costs of harvesting and packing and, in almost



M. C. Burritt

every case, below the cash costs of production, without overhead, interest, and taxes. To the renter or to the owner with small equity in his property and large indebtedness the present situation is disastrous. With a few notable exceptions, e. g., wheat, the situation is not so much caused by over-production as by the lack of buying power. Unemployment and a scarcity of gold make normal buying impossible.

I suppose that we are in a situation comparable with 1873 to 1875 and 1892 to 1896. As a boy in school I remember the conditions of 1896 and our inability to turn crops into cash or to move them at all. I recall holding two carloads of apples in the cellar that year until mid-winter and then shipping them to New York where they sold for 90c per barrel, thus returning us even less than can be secured now. We came out of that depression and we will come out of this, although many may be badly hurt by it. It is simply a necessary process of readjustment to new levels, complicated by a world scarcity of gold, the supply of which has failed to keep up with the increased needs of trade, and increasingly complex civilization and human relations. The danger lies not so much in our inability to make the necessary readjustments in time as that we may lose our heads in the process. Sound, conservative thought and action are indispensable in the next year or two.

**Both City and Country Suffer**

Let no one think that these hardships are confined to the country. They are even more severe in the cities. My present occupation takes me into the cities five days a week. Hardly a day passes that I am not accosted on the street by from one to several men, often well-dressed, begging for a little money to buy something to eat. Vacant stores, houses, and apartments tell their own stories. Not only have thousands of persons lost their equities in properties, but they have used up their reserves and are without jobs to earn. Even though they are not evicted for failure to pay rent, they have no money to buy food, pay water, electric, gas, and other regular bills for essential things. Landlords and public utilities are carrying many but there are limits to this, of course.

I speak of the conditions in cities only by way of contrast. The cities and the State have a big problem on their hands this winter. Farmers are, after all, relatively fortunate, no matter what their business troubles are. They have plenty to eat, firewood at hand, work to do, and comfortable places to live. Even though they are unable to pay their financial obligations they are unlikely to be evicted because there is nothing to be gained by so doing, for it is next to impossible to turn farms and equipment into cash. Shrinkage in land values means little if one continues to own and live on his farm. Losses occur chiefly when one must sell under such conditions.

Again there is encouragement to farmers in that prices of other commodities are gradually being adjusted downward to farm levels. Farm values have long been low. Other values are now approaching these levels. It is probable, also, that farmers have fewer current bills and accounts outstanding than in several years because they

have been compelled to go on a cash basis. Both banks and merchants have forced them to this because of their own needs. So farmers have tended to buy only what they could pay cash for. The most unfortunate now are those who have accepted or secured too liberal credits in growing their crops and are unable to realize enough cash from them to liquidate these debts.

As we face and try to work out our own individual problems let us remember these facts and that we are in the greatest social and economic readjustment period in many generations, to which the world will long look back as a time of crisis. Beside the greater things at stake our own individual problems are small.

**Crops and Markets**

Just to mention a few of these in closing these notes—There has been much wastage of early apples due to lack of markets. Practically none of these early varieties have been canned or dried as usual. Local and distant fresh markets have absorbed possibly half the offerings at very low prices. It is estimated that one-third of the peach crop was wasted and almost another third is still held in storage, unsold. Bartlett pears in storage have improved only slightly in price. Some canning factories have stopped buying apples for the time being. They have paid from 35 to 60 cents a hundred weight and been rather particular about quality. Dry houses about to open are paying only 15 cents a hundred weight.

Early domestic cabbage finished at \$5.00 a ton to growers and Danish began at \$8.00 and is now \$7.00 per ton. Potatoes are 50 to 60 cents per bushel. Bean and corn harvests are finished. With rains and cooler weather the fall season is coming on fast.

**With the A. A.  
POULTRY  
FARMER**



**Treating Hens for Intestinal  
Worms**

WE have so many requests at this time of year for some satisfactory treatment of intestinal worms in poultry that we are going to try and give some practical suggestions as to how they may be treated on the average farm.

One satisfactory treatment for round worms is to modify the regular dry mash by the addition of two pounds of tobacco dust to every 100 pounds of mash. Feed the flock on this mixture for two or three weeks and repeat after a fortnight if the trouble still persists. An important part of the treatment is the placing of the flock in clean quarters and thoroughly disinfecting the old.

To treat the birds individually they should be confined at night. In the morning force one nicotine capsule (Your druggist will make these capsules. Use 6.6 cc of 40% nicotine sulphate and 16 grains Lloyd's alkaloidal reagent which will make about 55 No 2 capsules) well down the throat of each bird. Give the birds water until nine o'clock then withhold it until three, when one pound of Epsom salts per hundred birds should be given in the drinking water.

**Iodine for All Worms**

Treatment for tapeworms is usually less satisfactory but partial control is better than none. Add one tablespoonful of household lye to four quarts of oats just covered with water, cook slowly until the water is nearly gone. Cool, and feed in the morning to the flock from which feed has been withheld for 18 hours previous. Follow with

(Continued on Page 10)



## With the A. A. DAIRYMAN



### Are Dairy Cows Costing Too Much?

IN September 1929 prices for dairy cows in the New York Milk Shed reached the peak when it is estimated the average price paid for a cow was \$135. Dr. V. B. Hart of the New York State College of Agriculture, estimates that the average price has dropped to \$73. and that on this basis the drop in value in a 20 cow dairy totalled \$1240.

It might be logical to assume that cow prices have reached the bottom. However, this price is still 29 per cent above prewar, while the general price level is practically prewar, and the average price of all farm products in the United States is below prewar prices. The only excuse that we can think of for this condition is that milk is selling at 25 per cent above prewar prices. Even at that it would seem that prices paid for cows are plenty high.

### Ropy Milk

What is the cause of "ropy" milk?

THE State Department of Health in investigating a serious condition in the herd of a milk dealer in one of the smaller cities of the state, found that the owner of the herd was using water from open springs surrounded by swampy land. Organisms that cause ropiness were found in these springs and were evidently the cause of the trouble.

The sterilization of all milking equipment and cooling apparatus as well as the keeping of the herd in a clean condition seem to aid in preventing the trouble. The evidence indicates that the cause for "ropy" milk comes from using water, containing the organism, which when used for cooling purposes or around the milk cans and pails, affected the milk. Once the organism gains a foothold, it will multiply in the milk and everything that comes in contact with the milk must be sterilized very thoroughly in order to eradicate the trouble.

### Wheat in the Dairy Ration

How much wheat can be used in a ration for dairy cows?

DR. MORRISON of the New York State College of Agriculture says that wheat has the same feed value ton for ton as corn and hominy. However, since wheat is a heavy concentrated feed it is not advisable to use more than 600 pounds of ground wheat per ton of dairy feed. Another authority states that he does not hesitate to recommend wheat as a substitute for corn for cows when the price of wheat approximates that of corn.

### Mineral Requirements of Heifers

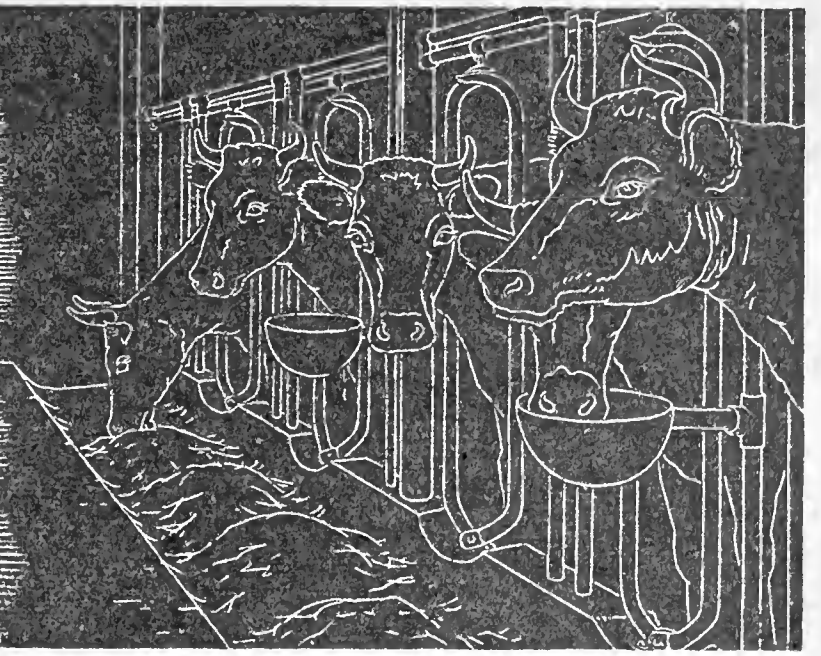
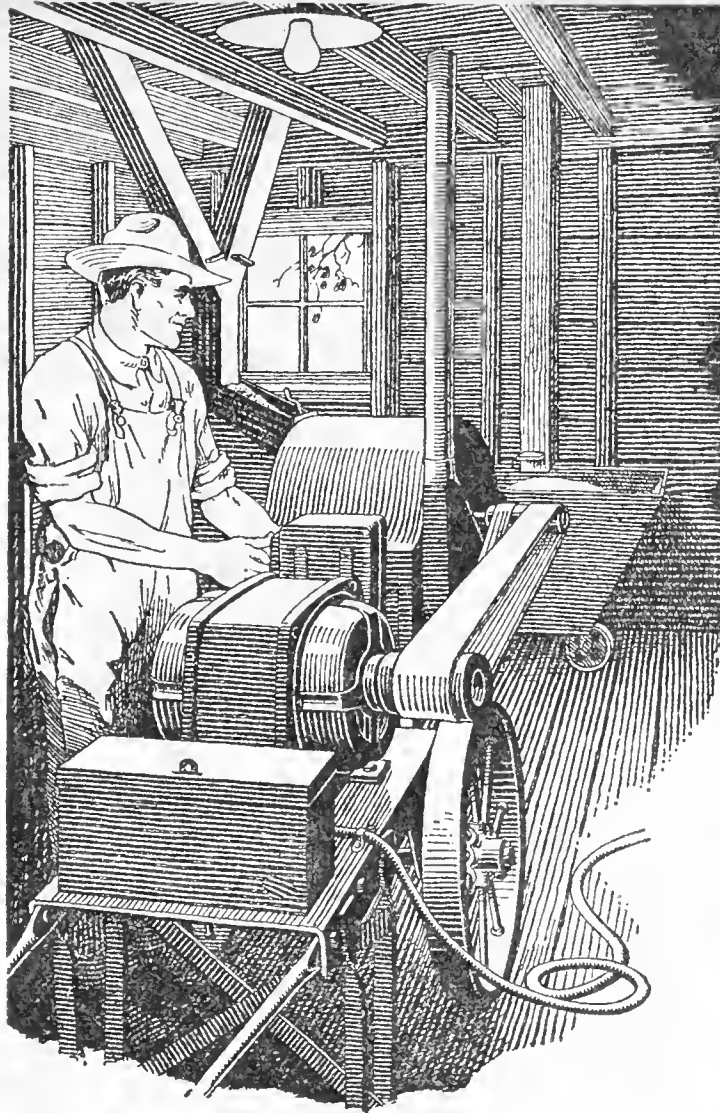
We have a heifer that did not breed last spring and we wondered if a lack of minerals would have anything to do with her condition.

ACCORDING to reports from the Oregon Experiment Station, animals receiving rations low in minerals have more breeding difficulties than those getting rations containing a higher proportion of minerals and vitamins. However minerals are in no sense a cure for contagious abortion. Also there are indications of a direct relationship between milk and butterfat products and the mineral content of the ration, the higher the mineral content the greater the production.

### Silage for Bulls

Should silage be included in the ration of a herd sire?

A MODERATE amount of silage is good for the herd sire. In some quarters there is a common idea that silage, when fed to bulls, is likely to cause indifferent breeders. This idea probably results from heavy feeding of silage to herd sires that do not get the right amount of exercise.



There are 200 practical applications of electricity and of General Electric equipment to farming. Consult your electric power company or electrical dealer—find out which of these labor-savers will bring you the greatest immediate profit.

## Electricity brings new profits in the DAIRY

WITH a G-E motor-driven grinder, operating automatically, a fresh supply of ground feed can easily be maintained at a cost below other methods. A General Electric motor will fill the silo at a lower cost than it can be done in any other way.

With electricity and General Electric equipment there is new efficiency and economy in pumping water, cooling milk, baling and hoisting hay, elevating grain, shelling corn, milking, and in bottle washing.

There are dozens of new valuable applications and time savers—the G-E Sunlamp to aid in keeping the herd healthy, electric clippers, electric insect traps, ventilating fans, and water heaters.

One farmer says:—"For less than a cent's worth of electricity I now grind a bushel of

shelled corn or barley. The fine grinding of oats costs me less than 2 cents a bushel, and for a little more than 3 cents I can grind a bushel of alfalfa through a 3/16-in. screen."

Another farmer says:—"An electric water system supplies fresh water to the cows by means of drinking cups, increasing the milk flow 20 per cent. The electric milking machine makes it possible for one man to do the milking in an hour, where previously it took three men to do it in the same time."

If your dairy is not completely electrified, it will pay you to investigate the various electric aids to greater profit.

Send for our new booklet, "Electric Helpers for the Farm." Address Room 313, Building 6, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

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LEXINGTON, MASS. TELEPHONE 1085 Husky young porkers that will bring home the bacon and fill the pork barrel. Chester and Berkshire crossed, Berkshire and Duroc, O.I.C. and Berkshire crossed. Barrows, Boars, or sows. 6-8 WKS. OLD \$3.25 EACH 9-10 WKS. OLD \$3.50 EACH 11-12 WKS. EXTRAS \$4.50 EACH Ship any number C. O. D. No crating charge. Give us a trial and in return we give you the assurance of complete satisfaction. OUR GUARANTEE:—A square deal at all times.

#### PIGS FOR SALE!

EXPRESS PREPAID

7-8 wks. old at \$3.75 Each

We can supply Duroc & Berkshire, Chester & Yorkshire, Berkshire & O.I.C. crossed—express paid on two or more. You can have confidence in us to make a selection that will please you. On orders of 12 pigs or more \$3.50 each. C.O.D. on approval. Order today from THE BEDFORD STOCK FARM, Bedford, Mass. P. O. Box 362 and get the best.

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Chester and Yorkshire; Berkshire and Chester

6 to 8 weeks @ \$3.00 each  
8 to 10 weeks @ \$3.50 each

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#### RELIABLE PIGS FOR SALE

We are prepared to supply you with choice stock of good quality and guarantee to satisfy old and new customers. Chester and Berkshire crossed, also Chester and Yorkshire crossed.

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Choice Chester pigs, \$4.50. Will ship C. O. D. on approval or send check or Money Order. Crates free.

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#### FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE!

Chester and Yorkshire; and Chester and Berkshire

8 WEEKS OLD \$3.00 EACH;  
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None better sold.

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6-7 WKS. OLD, \$2.75 EACH  
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Why pay more? C.O.D. on approval. WM. GABRIEL, LEXINGTON, MASS., R.F.D.

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#### REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS

\$20 each. Shipped on approval. Will exchange for wool at 20 cents per lb. I. S. MORSE, LEVANA, N. Y.

27 Reg. Shropshires. Ill health reason for selling. No reasonable offer refused. HOWARD GILLET, Stanley, New York

### DOGS AND PET STOCK

Rabbits —\$1 each up according to age, size, weight in New Zealand White or Chinchilla. Prompt shipment. Live delivery. Sent collect. Write for folder. Schoenborn's Hatchery, 335 Main St., Hackensack, N.J.

Guinea Pigs \$1. each up according to age, size, weight in solid or mixed colors. Prompt shipment. Live del. Sent collect. Write for folder. Schoenborn's Hatchery, 335 Main St., Hackensack, N.J.

FERRETS Males \$3.00. Females \$3.50. Pair \$6.00. Doz \$36. R.C. GREENE, Wellington, Ohio

WANTED—GUINEA PIGS—State quantity to age, size and weight. Lambert Schmidt, 1101 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bluetick Fox and Coon Hound Puppies, also Wire Fox Terriers. Edward Bridges, South Dayton, N.Y.

### GOATS

TOGGENBURGS, Nubians, Saanans. Bucks, does, kids. Pairs, trios, herds. Goldsboroughs Goats, Mohnton, Pa.



# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

## October Milk Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk (Metropolitan area)	2.90	2.70
2 Fluid Cream		
2A Fluid Cream	1.66	
2B Cond. Milk		
3 Soft Cheese	1.91	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	1.35	1.20
4 Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for October, 1930, was \$3.37 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$3.17 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

## Butter Closes Higher

CREAMERY SALTED	Oct. 3, 1931	Sept. 26, 1931	Oct. 4, 1930
Higher than extra	35 1/2-36	34 1/2-	40 1/2-41
Extra (92 so.)	34 1/2-	33 1/2-	40 -
84-91 score	26 -34	25 1/2-32 1/2	33 1/2-39 1/2
Lower Grades	25 -25 1/2	24 1/2-25	31 1/2-33

The butter market closed on October 3 a full cent above the close of the previous week. The shortage of fancy fresh butter and the increasing strength of the statistical position of the market are the outstanding features. A further advance was held in check by the conservative sentiment prevailing in the trade. Advices indicate a falling off in production compared with last year as well as a considerable shrinkage in the current make. The out of storage movement is far ahead of that of a year ago. On October 2 the ten cities reported cold storage holdings totaling 41,775,000 pounds whereas a year ago they held 73,768,000 pounds. From September 25 to October 2 holdings in the ten cities were reduced 4,880,000 pounds whereas during the same period last year holdings were reduced 1,819,000 pounds.

Were it not for the unsatisfactory industrial conditions butter prices would skyrocket. However, it is feared that any sharp rise in the price at this time would seriously interfere with consumer demand. Furthermore, the trade is watching with considerable interest the import situation. Canada has shipped in two cars of butter

equivalent to our 92 and 93 score butter costing 18 1/2c shipping point or 33 1/2c or 34c laid down here duty paid. It is hard to imagine what the producers are getting at the quoted price. It is hard to understand how they can stay in business.

## Cheese Market Quiet

STATE FLATS	Oct. 3, 1931	Sept. 26, 1931	Oct. 4, 1930
Fresh Fancy	16-17	16-17	20 1/2-22 1/2
Fresh Average	-15 1/2	-15 1/2	
Held Fancy		21-23 1/2	24 -26
Held Average			

There has been very little doing in the cheese market of late. The fresh New York State whole milk flats have been in light supply. Business has been ranging from 15 1/2c to 17c but there has not been a great deal of buying at any price. Storage stocks from the ten cities on October 2 totaled 14,191,000 pounds whereas last year they held 19,406,000 pounds. From Sept. 25 to October 2 holdings in the ten cities were reduced 110,000 pounds whereas last year during the same period they were reduced 278,000 pounds.

## Fresh Egg Prices Higher

NEARBY WHITE	Oct. 3, 1931	Sept. 26, 1931	Oct. 4, 1930
Hennery			
Selected Extras	43-48	38-43	45-50
Average Extras	35-42	30-37	38-42
Extra Firsts	30-34	25-28	29-35
Firsts	26-29	22-24	27-28
Undergrades	24-25	20-21	25-26
Pullets	25-27	21-25	24-25
Pewees	22-23	14-18	21-23
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery	40-43	28-36	35-45
Gathered	26-38	22-27	26-34

There has been a marked change in the egg market since our last report. The situation offers an abundance of opportunity for comparison and reflections on various factors. Although New York's receipts have been running rather heavy in comparison with a year ago it is very apparent that the increase is due to a larger movement this way of refrigerator stock. A good part of the present mixed color supply shows shrinkage and other defects. The offerings of strictly new laid qualities have been diminishing. All of this is in line with reports from all parts of the country which have advised of decreased collections of fresh eggs. It appears that all producing sections are now gathering fewer eggs than at the same

time last year and it is the scarcity of fresh lots that brought the rapid advance in values. The effect of the advance on prices in retail distribution has not yet been determined but undoubtedly will result in the turn to secondary qualities.

The nearby situation finds the scarcity of top grades has turned attention to the smaller sizes. It is quite significant that pullets and pewees are in some cases bringing more money than a year ago. When we consider the price range the poultryman has much to be thankful for, especially with feed costs on lower levels.

The storage situation appears to be a little better. Pacific Coast eggs are coming out of Pacific Coast storage more rapidly than a year ago. It is said that holdings there are 30 per cent below a year ago. However, part of this shortage was undoubtedly made up by heavier holdings in New York City. The ten cities making daily reports had in cold storage on October 24, 559,000 cases of eggs whereas last year they held 5,002,000 cases. From September 25 to October 2 holdings were reduced 207,000 cases, whereas last year the reductions during the same period amounted to 168,000 cases.

## Live Poultry Market in Bad Shape

	Oct. 3, 1931	Sept. 26, 1931	Oct. 4, 1930
FOWLS			
Colored	22-23	20-27	25-29
Leghorn	15-18	19-22	14-21
CHICKENS			
Colored	14-19	21-28	25-33
Leghorn	14-16	21-23	20-27
BROILERS			
Colored			30-35
Leghorn			
OLD ROOSTERS	-13	-15	-16
CAPONS			
TURKEYS	25-30	25-38	25-30
DUCKS, Nearby	14-25	17-25	20-26
GEESSE	-15	-15	18-19

The week ending October 3 was a bad one for the live poultry market. Heavy supplies and a slack demand created a bad situation that appeared to grow worse as the week progressed. Stock moved out of the express market satisfactorily but it hurt market values. It was only occasionally that a cent premium was realized. On Thursday fancy colored fowls were bringing 22c to 25c, but Friday's market was so demoralized that prices were all over the board in the attempt of the receivers to get out from under.

Chickens have been arriving in very heavy quantities via freight. Chickens were selling pretty well up to Wednesday when prices started to tumble and they came down like a house of cards.

This is being written on October 5 and the weather has turned very hot and sultry, a condition not conducive to poultry buying. It looks as though the week ending the 10th is not going to be such a good one.

## In the Produce Market

The potato market is still a draggy affair. First qualities are holding fairly well but anything below No. 1 is hard to move. Maines are coming in slowly in the up-town yards meeting fair outlet.

The onion market has had a little better tone to it the past week. Fresh arrivals have been light but the weather has been more favorable for trading. A return to warmer weather on the fifth was looked upon with much concern.

Good apples have been trading well. Good stock has been selling at steady to firm prices. The finest McIntosh are now bringing \$2.50 per bushel although some poor stuff is as low as 65c. The general range of basket stock is everywhere from 50c to \$1.25 to \$1.50.

Cauliflower from the Catskill Mountain district has been arriving somewhat less freely and prices are a shade firmer, \$2.75 to \$3.50 for the best, poor to good, \$1 to \$2.50. Long Island is coming through a little better with the best at \$2.

Fancy State celery is selling well but average offerings are hard to move. Standard crates bring from \$1 to \$3.

Tomatoes are falling off in quality and are not moving so well. Most upriver stock is showing up quite green and undesirable.

Cabbage is meeting very slow demand bringing from \$15 to \$17 per ton and lower. We certainly are not having any corned beef and cabbage weather.

Nearby pumpkins are bringing from \$1 to \$1.25 per barrel.

Squash from Jersey, Hubbard \$1.75 per barrel; Marrow \$1.25 to \$1.50 per barrel.

## Hay Market Closes Steady

The hay market closed on October 3 with a steady to firm tone. Receipts at Manhattan were extremely light and sales there were at slightly higher levels than last week. The receipts in Brooklyn were just about equal to the irregular demand. It was reported that good No. 2 in large sales sold at \$22 and a car of strictly fancy No. 1 in small bales brought the

same price. Straight timothy has generally brought all the way from \$16 to \$23. Clover and grass mixtures generally brought \$13 to \$20. Sample hay ranged from \$9 to \$13. The straw market has been irregular, old rye bringing \$18 to \$19, oat \$11.

Philadelphia reports timothy and clover mixed hay at \$14 to \$18 per ton. Rye straw \$14; oat and wheat straw \$10.

Boston arrivals have been light but up to the demand which is very quiet. Recent accumulations have practically all been cleaned up and prices are somewhat firmer with very few offerings being made at a discount. Timothy \$17.50 to \$19.50; alsyke mixed \$9.50; red clover mixed \$18.50.

## Feeds and Grains

FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Oct. 3, 1931	Oct. 4, 1930
Gr'd Oats	20.00	21.00
Sp'd Bran	12.00	12.50
W'd Bran	14.00	14.50
Standard Mids	12.50	13.00
Soft W. Mids	15.00	15.50
Flour Mids	16.00	17.50
Red Dog	17.50	18.50
Wh. Hominy	16.50	17.00
Yel. Hominy	17.00	17.50
Corn Meal	18.50	20.00
Gluten Feed	17.50	17.50
Gluten Meal	20.50	20.50
36% C. S. Meal	17.00	18.50
41% C. S. Meal	18.00	19.00
43% C. S. Meal	19.00	20.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	25.00	26.00
Beet Pulp	18.00	38.50

The above quotations taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

**SOLD** The bull calf—ear tag 317—that has been up at auction has been sold.

## Now we start another Chinese Auction

This time we offer a fine bull calf—ear tag 321—born Aug. 20, 1931, SIRE, King Piebe 19th. DAM, Fishkill Ulster Colantha DeKol whose record at 2 yrs. 6 mo. 24 days is 14,558.4 lbs. milk and 538.7 lbs. fat. Her dam is Fishkill Dichter Colantha Inka, holder of 5 N. Y. State championships; at 4 yrs. 5 mo. she made 19,266.9 lbs. milk and 655.45 lbs. fat. This bull calf has high production back of him on both sides, close up in his pedigree.

**PRICE Starts at \$100.**

and will drop \$10 every week until sold.

SEND IN YOUR BIDS

**Fishkill Farms**

ARTHUR D. HOOSE, Hopewell Junction, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

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48 ST. WEST OF BROADWAY NEW YORK

**\$2.50 ROOM BATH-RADIO/ from \$3.00 including FREE GARAGE/**

**WONDERFUL VALUE AT THIS NEW, MODERN, CENTRAL HOTEL**

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Ship Your Live Broilers and other Poultry to New York's Oldest Live Poultry House. Established 1883. We Are Bonded Commission Merchants. Returns made daily. Highest prices paid. Our outlet unlimited. Write for quotations, tags, crates, shipping instructions. Holiday calendar free on request. K27.

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**Poultry Feeds:** Lay or Bust Dry Mash · Red Ribbon Scratch · Growing Feed · Intermediate Chick Feed · P & P Chick Scratch · P & P Chick Starter · P & P Broiler Ration—Dairy Rations: Overall 24% · Milk Maid 24% · Bet-R-Milk 20% · Herd-Helth 16% · P & P Fitting Ration 12% · Milkade Calf Meal—Other Feeds: P & P Turkey Grower · P & P Turkey Starter · P & P Stock Feed · Bison Stock Feed · Go-Tu-It Pig and Hog Ration · Pigeon Feed · P & P Horse Feed · P & P Rabbit Feed · Pocahontas Table Corn Meal.



# New York Farm News

## Dr. Ladd Resumes Duties at Cornell

**D**R. CARL E. LADD, Deputy Conservation Commissioner since the beginning of the year has resigned, to take up his old duties as Director of Extension at the New York State College of Agriculture.

A veteran in the field of agricultural economics and education and a leading authority on land utilization, he has been of great assistance to the Conservation Department in formulating a program for the development of idle land within the state and he leaves behind him the record of a job well done. Dr. Ladd has been instrumental in reorganizing the methods and personnel of the Fish and Game Division, has developed new policies for the propagation and distribution of game birds and fish and, through the

after a short illness. Born in Centerville, New York, and a graduate of the University of Michigan, Dr. Van Slyke traveled extensively in his role of milk specialist before coming to Geneva where he was located for thirty eight years. The author of several books and articles, his contributions to the dairy industry have been many and his death leaves a gap in the field of agriculture which will be difficult to replace.

## Apples Go To Argentina

**A**CARLOAD of Virginia apples is now on its way to Buenos Aires, the first carload exported this year to this discriminating market. Apples to meet the requirements set up must be of standard grade and individually wrapped in oiled paper. Incidentally, apple exports are running well ahead of a year ago. The report for the week ending September 19th, showed an increase of 256,888 barrels and 436,874 boxes over last year. Growers with fancy stock may find their best market this year in the export trade.

## Grange Opposes Breweries

**T**HE executive committee of the National Grange in session at Washington has flatly opposed any movement to restore legalized beer and cite the following facts as proof that such action would harm rather than help agriculture.

Since 1917 the consumption of dairy products per capital has increased from 754.8 pounds to 997.5 pounds a year.

The grain required to produce the increased quantities of these dairy products each year amounts to nearly three times as much grain as was used in the manufacture of all fermented liquors in 1917.

## Gold Standard Abandoned

**A**CCORDING to Thomas McKeary of Amarilla, Erie County, Chairman of several European countries. Sweden, Norway, Egypt and finally Denmark followed England's example in abolishing the gold standard after a hectic week in financial centers.

Canadian money has depreciated seriously. The pound sterling has fallen below the level of 1924 and trade on the majority of European exchanges has been at a standstill since the announcement by Great Britain that her currency would have to seek its own level.

At this time we would not prophesy, if we could, on the probable outcome. It is said by many that the inflation in Great Britain and the other countries affected will create a more favorable condition for industry and stimulate internal trade.

Exchanges have not yet stabilized themselves and until they do it will be impossible to predict the effect on the agriculture of the United States.

## New York County Notes

**GENESEE COUNTY NEWS**—The first frost of the season did no damage. Numerous rains have hindered the harvesting of beans. The crop is very good and stalks are heavily podded. The sowing of winter wheat is about over with acreage not so great as last year. Wheat is now fifty cents a bushel. Hay only seven dollars per ton, potatoes forty to fifty cents a bushel. Eggs twenty eight to thirty cents a dozen. Garden vegetables are plentiful and cheap and peaches went to waste. Apples are scarce and not very good quality.—MRS. R. E. G.

**CLINTON COUNTY**—Another sign of changing times is a blacksmith who goes from farm to farm shoeing horses for his customers here. Corn was a big crop and silos will be all filled. Hard winds lately have done considerable damage to apples and corn. Beans are good, there is some rot in potatoes. Cattle are cheap and hard to sell.—R. J. M.

**SARATOGA COUNTY**—The rainy weather cut the attendance at the County Fair. A few from this section attended the New York State Fair. No frost yet in this part of the county. Some silos are yet to be filled and a number of new ones being erected. A good corn crop. Apples

## WGY Features

Weather Forecasts (Daily except Sun. at 12:15); N. Y. City Produce Market Reports (Daily except Sat. and Sun. at 12:17 and 4:40); Boston Produce Market Reports (Mon. and Thurs. at 12:20); N. Y. City Milk Market Report (Mon. at 12:25); Vermont Farm Service (Tues. at 12:20); New Hampshire Farm Service (Wed. at 12:20); Massachusetts Farm Service (Fri. at 12:20); County Agent Robbins (Mon. at 12:30)—Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Fri. at 12:25; Mrs. Ruth Robbins (Wed. at 12:55); Miss Carolyn Robbins (Mon. at 12:50); County Agent Johnson (Fri. at 12:45).

A. A. Farm News Briefs (Tues. at 12:55).  
Editor Ed Looks At Life (Thurs. at 12:55).

### TUESDAY—OCT. 13

12:20—"The Golden Age of the Farm Community", Jared Van Wagner, Jr.

12:30—"Harvesting the Potatoes", C. W. Radway, Manager, Franklin Co. Farm Bureau.

### WEDNESDAY—OCT. 14

12:30—"Ploughshares and Sparkplugs", L. S. Caple, Chairman, North Atlantic Section, A. S. A. E.

### THURSDAY—OCT. 15

12:20—"The N. Y. State Apple", D. B. Van Buren, Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, N. Y. S. Dept. of Agriculture and Markets.

12:30—"Superphosphating Farm Manure", H. B. Little, Manager, Saratoga Co. Farm Bureau.

### FRIDAY—OCT. 16

12:20—Ray P. Snyder, Chief, Bureau of Rural Education, N. Y. S. Dept. of Education.

12:35—"Is Woman's Work Never Done?", Miss Ann Summers, Rural Service Department, Niagara Hudson System.

8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

cooperation of various groups of scientists and specialists, has been able to make definite recommendations for improvement of the Department as a whole.

Dr. Ladd will continue his service to the state as Director of Extension and his place at Albany will be filled by Herbert E. Gaston, secretary of the Department since April 1st.

## A. F. B. F. Revives Equalization Fee

**D**IRECTORS of the American Farm Bureau Federation in session at Chicago, September 22 and 23 reached the decision that the present Marketing Act must be amended. Their recommendation, on which they want the prompt action of Congress, is essentially that the present Act be amended "so as to give the Federal Farm Board authority to charge against all units of any given commodity, moving in the channels of trade, their proportionate shares of all necessary natural costs and losses resulting from the control of crop surpluses."

This is the old principle of the equalization fee which is discussed on the editorial page this time.

## Push Conservation Program

**I**N order to expedite the planting of the millions of trees under the state's enlarged reforestation program, aerial maps have been made of many abandoned farm areas. The maps are particularly useful in preliminary inspection and surveys before actual planting operations are undertaken.

## Dr. L. L. Van Slyke

**D**R. L. L. VAN SLYKE, chief chemist at the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva, died on September 30,

# Dried Beet Pulp the universal feed

Dried Beet Pulp is fed from Maine to Florida—from New York to California—in all climates—under all conditions. It is the **one** feed that should be on every farm. It's universally good—and universally indispensable because it aids digestion and makes all other feeds used with it work harder.

Segis Pietertje Prospect, Carnation Milk Farms, Seattle, Washington, holder of world's record 37,391 lbs. milk, ate 2,061 lbs. Beet Pulp during her record year. Breeders of pure-bred animals insist on having Dried Beet Pulp. Valuable herds are never without it. Breeders know Beet Pulp is a builder of health—a guarantee of highest milk production. What is indispensable for them is **good** for every dairyman.

Today's low prices on Dried Beet Pulp make it your greatest opportunity for increased profits.

See your feed dealer or write

## THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY

Dept. A-10

Detroit, Michigan

Dried Beet Pulp

are plentiful and cheap in nearly all parts. Gansevoort Grange will hold its annual Fair in October.—MRS. L. W. P.

**SUFFOLK COUNTY**—Potatoes are selling at 35c per bushel, and the demand is not strong, even at that price. One reason given for this condition is that New Jersey is still digging, whereas this job is usually completed in that State some weeks previous to this date. Many farmers in Suffolk County are storing potatoes. Cauliflower is very promising, although there is some blight present.

**FRANKLIN COUNTY**—Malone Grange had a "Neighbor's Night" meeting recently, with grangers from other towns invited. It was much enjoyed by all.

Canadian money is being discounted 10 per cent at present. This is an inconvenience for many farmers near the border since Canadian money is about as commonly used, in normal times, by any in the Northern towns, as is American money.

There has been much hot weather this month, and some of the season's worst storms, a number of fires and other damage from lightning having been reported all over the county. The rains have somewhat relieved the water shortage which has been a great worry for farmers, many of whom have been hauling water for stock even during the summer.

4-H work is making much progress, in interest if not in numbers. One club of this county reports winning about \$50 in premiums on fair exhibits.

The Farm Bureau and the Home Bureau are having membership drives this fall and are planning big programs for the coming year.

Potato digging is getting under way. So far the price is about 50c, yield is unusually large in some fields, and quality most good.—MRS. W. R.

**EDITOR'S NOTE**—If there is something of interest happening in your community why not send in a few notes. If your

## Western New York Notes

**T**HE past week or two has seen the abandonment of the gold standard by the State Farm Bureau Federation marketing committee, potato growers of Western New York have never had so opportune a time as the present to re-establish confidence in their product and regain their lost markets.

## Check Passer at Large

**T**WO protested checks have been forwarded us by New England subscribers, one from Vermont, and one from New Hampshire. The checks were made out on the same day by Paul Mitchell, of Newark, New Jersey, to Leo Barr, who is a resident of New York City, and were made out for exactly the same amount. The checks were drawn on the New Jersey National Bank & Trust Company, who report that the Paul R. Mitchell Company opened an account some time ago, that the account was closed shortly afterwards, and that since that time a considerable number of checks have been received by them which have necessarily gone to protest.

If other New England subscribers have cashed similar checks, we would appreciate it if they would drop us a line and enclose the protested checks. While we do not guarantee to get results, we will do our best to have these checks made good.

New York State owned nurseries will be growing more than one hundred million forest trees annually by 1936.

A successful sailor studies his compass and a successful farmer studies market conditions.





## It takes a good hen, a good feed ... AND SOMETHING ELSE!

IT HAS been said, time and again, that all a healthy hen needs to make her produce is *good feed*—that and good care. Good feed is essential—no question about it, but something else added to *good feed* will make a *good hen* lay *more*, and that something else is Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min! Take the following case, for example:

At the Dr. Hess & Clark Research Farm a flock of 800 fine White Leghorn pullets were divided into two equal lots. These pullets were of the same hatch and as near alike as two lots could be.

Both lots were fed a finely balanced ration consisting of ground corn, wheat middlings and bran, ground oats, meat scrap, dried buttermilk, soy-bean meal, alfalfa leaf meal and cod-liver oil. Scratch grain was cracked corn and whole wheat; ground oyster shells were self-fed. Electric lights were used on both flocks in the mornings. The care of both flocks was identical.

The only difference was that one flock received Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min in their mash (a coin was tossed to determine which flock). But what a difference it made!

The flock that got no Pan-a-min averaged 152 eggs per bird for the year. Real production that—result of good breeding, good feed and care.

But the Pan-a-min flock averaged 171 eggs per bird—19 eggs more than the sister flock on the same feed and care. These 19 eggs came from that something else—the Pan-a-min.

A bird lays only as well as she feels. The conditioning properties of Pan-a-min keep hens in laying trim. The necessary minerals are also there. Your birds may be the best you can raise or buy—your feed may be everything a feed should be—but remember, your flock will do better if you'll add Pan-a-min.

See a local Dr. Hess dealer or write to Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

## Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-MIN KEEPS HENS IN LAYING TRIM

## Hall's Chicks Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes "WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

A Sensation for Broiler Raisers! We've been doing a lot of experimenting on CROSS BRED CHICKS. We wanted a new chick, solely to make more broiler money than any chick ever before offered. We have it now!

**HALLCROSS BROILER CHICKS**  
will bring the highest market prices, with a rapid and uniform growth hitherto unknown. Write for details and prices. Regular breed chicks also.

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## GUARANTEED TO LIVE BABY CHICKS

BIG HATCHES NOVEMBER 3-5-10-12-17-19-24-26. EXTRA FULL COUNT.  
ELECTRIC HATCHED HEALTHY; VIGOROUS. CAN SHIP C.O.D. Per 50 100 500 1000  
Large Barron Eng. S. C. Wh. Leghorns (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each) \$4.00 \$7.70 \$37 \$72  
White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks. Extra choice for broilers..... 6.00 12.00 57 110  
Jersey Black Giants..... 50, \$7.50; 100, \$14.00; 300, \$41.00  
Sent parcel post prepaid 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order. Free catalog.  
SHERIDAN POULTRY FARMS, BOX A, SHERIDAN, PA.

### Healthy-Peppy Baby Chicks

Will ship C.O.D. 25 50 100 500 1000  
Barred Plymouth Rocks.....\$2.50 \$4.75 \$9.00 \$43.50 \$85  
Heavy Mixed..... 2.25 4.25 8.00 38.50 75  
Postage paid and full delivery count guar. Order now.  
**ULSH POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY**  
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### WHITE LEGHORN HENS

and males now half price. Thousands of laying pullets. Baby Chicks and eggs from trapnested, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred for 31 years. Winners at 20 egg contests. Records to 33% eggs. Catalog and bargain bulletin free. Write for special prices.  
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## PULLETS PULLETS

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**BABY CHICKS \$8.00 PER 100 UP.** Thousands hatching daily. Fourteen breeds. Sent collect. Postpaid. Live delivery. Prompt shipment. Started chicks priced according to age. Send for folder. **SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 335 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J.**

**LOWEST IN YEARS PULLETS** 50c-60c-65c and up. From Big type Barron strain Leghorns. R.O.P. 200-291 large egg size breeding. Health certified by licensed Veterinarian. Also hens and breeding cockerels. Shipped C. O. D. on approval. Catalog free.  
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**"PURE BRED" CHICKS FOR BROILERS** BARRED ROCK Hatches weekly. Write for low prices on Thousand lots. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Chas. F. Ewing, R.2, McClure, Pa.**

## With the A. A. POULTRY FARMER



(Continued from Page 6)

the Epsom salts treatment mentioned above. Ten or fifteen grains of powdered kamala in capsules administered by the same method as the nicotine should be used when individual treatment is desired.

Both roundworms and tapeworms can sometimes be controlled satisfactorily by the use of iodine vermicide, a commercial product. Whatever the method used the last and most important part of the treatment is the placing of the birds in clean sanitary quarters so that there will be no chance of reinfection from filthy houses or ranges.

## Coccidiosis Dangerous to Young Pullets

Is there any danger of our pullets from coccidiosis after they have reached the age of three months? We understand it is a baby chick disease.

THERE is always danger from intestinal coccidiosis and if one wishes to grow strong healthy pullets it is necessary to not only start with clean chicks but to rear these chicks in a clean and sanitary environment.

Intestinal or duodenal coccidiosis differs from the more common caecal form of the disease that attacks young chicks, causes the voiding of blood, and may be responsible for heavy mortality. Yet outbreaks of caecal coccidiosis, when recognized in their early stages, are readily controlled through strict sanitation and the milk treatment, and they result in little or no falling off of egg production when the pullets later reach maturity.

Intestinal coccidiosis, however, has a much more permanent effect on infected flocks. There are few external symptoms of this disease until the birds are nearly mature. Then extreme emaciation indicates the ailment and, upon examination, the intestines of the infected birds are found to be so seriously injured that in many cases the proper assimilation of food is impossible. Heavy mortality follows and the poultryman faces the season with the prospects of low egg production.

The safest means of curing this disease is never to let it start by practicing thorough sanitation and cleanliness and by rotating the poultry range so that fresh ground is available for the pullets every year.

## Cost of Dressing Poultry

A FARMER is sometimes faced with the problem of how much more he should charge for his dressed birds in comparison with the price he is receiving for his live poultry. The amount that he should charge for his dressed birds in comparison with his live birds is figured as follows:

Birds	% more he should charge for his dressed birds.
Under 3	pounds.....15%
3 to 4	pounds.....12%
4 to 5	pounds.....10%
Over 5	pounds..... 8%

The above results cover only loss in dressing and an additional five per cent must be added to cover cost of labor.

## The Question Box

(Continued from Page 3)

should be removed with soapsuds and this followed by an application of 1½ ounces of tobacco in two pints of water, prepared by boiling. This may be repeated in about 15 days. Stalls and equipment will also need to be treated.

Sometimes the skin will itch where there is no parasite present. In such a case the diet might be at fault and we would advise that you cut down the grain ration and avoid an excess of corn meal or wheat products. The skin can also be washed with one-half ounce of salt to a quart of water or with extract of witch-hazel.

**"NEVER LETS GO"**

**"JUST A HAMMER TO APPLY IT"**

The great farm belt lacing used by millions of farmers and recommended by agricultural schools and makers of belting and farm implements everywhere. A smooth joint of great strength and long life. Easiest to apply. Protects belt ends. Ask for Alligator Steel Belt Lacing.

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**PRICES CUT BUY NOW!**  
**AS LOW AS 21¢**  
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**LITE-O-GLAS**

New Process - Double Strength  
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**Better than Glass**  
Warm - Strong - Weatherproof  
**Passes ULTRA VIOLET RAYS**  
One-Tenth the Cost of Glass  
Best for Poultry Houses, Scratch Sheds, Barns, Windows, Doors, etc. Leading Agriculture Universities and Experts highly endorse and recommend the immense profit advantages of utilizing the Sun's Ultra-Violet Rays. LITE-O-GLAS is highly translucent, strong, warm, waterproof, weatherproof, hailproof, flexible, tough as parchment; the best on the market, and it is **MUCH WARMER THAN GLASS**. Will not sag, flop or tear—can be washed just like glass. **ORDER NOW AT THESE LOW PRICES**  
Sold in 36 inch width only; 50 yards or more, 21¢ per yd.—40 yds. \$8.80—30 yds. \$6.90—20 yds. \$4.65—15 yds. \$3.60—10 yds. \$2.48. We pay postage. Send check or money order. **ABSOLUTE MONEY BACK GUARANTEE** if you are not satisfied in every way. Founded in 1896—A 35 year record of honest and square dealing. **FLEMING BROS., 102 STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO**

## Horse too lame to work?...Reach for ABSORBINE

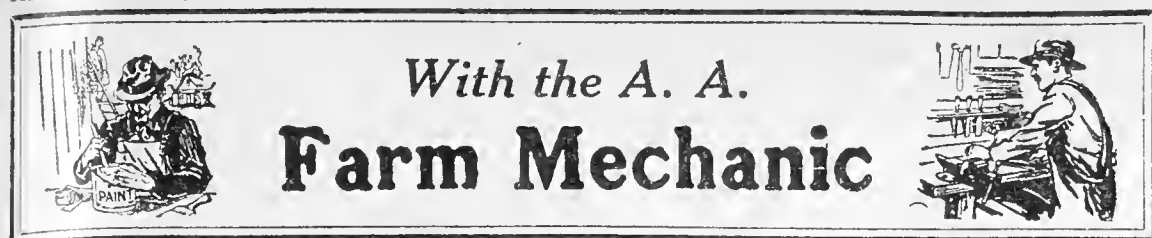
Effective Absorbine quickly relieves muscles sore and swollen from overwork. Pulled tendons, strains and sprains respond promptly to it. Won't blister or loosen hair—and horse can work. Famous as an aid to quick healing of gashes, sores, bruises. \$2.50 a bottle at all druggists. W. F. Young, Inc., 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

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**METAL SHINGLES AND ROOFING**  
**LOOK BETTER LAST LONGER COST LESS**  
Fire, wind and lightning proof. Rust-resisting copper bearing steel. Fully guaranteed. Send roof measurements. Get our prices and samples. We pay the freight. Write for Catalog No. 162  
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## Where a Storage Cellar Pays

"YES," said Calvin Kiest, "we expect to live off our storage cellar for the most part this winter. We're canning more peaches and plums than usual and storing more of our apples and vegetables in the side of the hill over there so that we'll have plenty to eat this winter."

"Of course," he went on, "we don't expect to eat all the stuff we put away, but I figure the market won't be quite so glutted a few months from now. We'll be able to sell a few bushels at a time to the stores in the village for more than enough to keep us in sugar and flour and the other things we can't grow."

My friend Kiest is a young farmer who has been at it only a few years, but he is the practical type of man that has made the American farmer the envy of farmers in the rest of the world. Three years ago he built the storage cellar he was talking to me about, and he claims it is one of the best investments he ever made. It's only a small cellar—holds about 500 bushels—but that's enough to keep fresh fruits and vegetables all winter long for the family and still have stocks to release as local sale is possible. And he finds that his seed potatoes keep in much better shape when stored in this cellar. He previously kept them in the house cellar, and they were badly sprouted and shrivelled at planting time.

### Low Temperature Essential

Keeping a constant, relatively low temperature is the most important consideration in storing perishable products. Men who have made a study of storing products consider that best results are secured when the following temperatures are maintained.

Potatoes (table stock)—35-40 degrees Fahrenheit.

Potatoes (seed)—38-40 degrees Fahrenheit.

Apples—31-35 degrees Fahrenheit.

Onions, beets, turnips, carrots and similar crops—35-40 degrees Fahrenheit.

By building a storage cellar either entirely or partially underground the grower can take advantage of the fairly constant subsoil temperatures. If the walls of the cellar are fairly well insulated it is not difficult to maintain a temperature within the storage that is sufficiently low even during the warm days in October and in late spring by opening doors and ventilators on cool or frosty nights.

### Ventilate Properly

Circulation of air through the cellar is desirable also, because it removes excess moisture and gasses given off by the stored crops. Many products, especially potatoes, undergo a sweating process as soon as they are placed in storage. Consequently, the greatest need for ventilation is during this period. If moisture is removed as it is given off, the skins of the fruit or tubers become dry and more nearly impervious, so that excessive loss of moisture is avoided and undue shrivelling prevented. Apples require ventilation throughout the storage period. In the case of potatoes rapid air changes

are not needed after the tubers enter the dormant period.

Storage in slatted crates is recommended for most products, particularly for fruit which has a tender skin that bruises easily. Bins for bulk storage should be small so that none of the potatoes or other products will be more than three feet from the bin walls. Slatted floors and partitions are recommended to permit good circulation of air.

Enough ventilation should be provided throughout the winter to prevent the cellar from becoming close or stuffy, which indicates that insufficient oxygen is being supplied and carbon dioxide is accumulating.

Whenever possible the storage cellar should be located on a hillside which has a moist clay subsoil. Since both the temperature and humidity are influenced by the soil type, dry, sandy soils are not desirable. It is best to have the entrance to the cellar facing the prevailing wind so that a change of air may be readily secured.

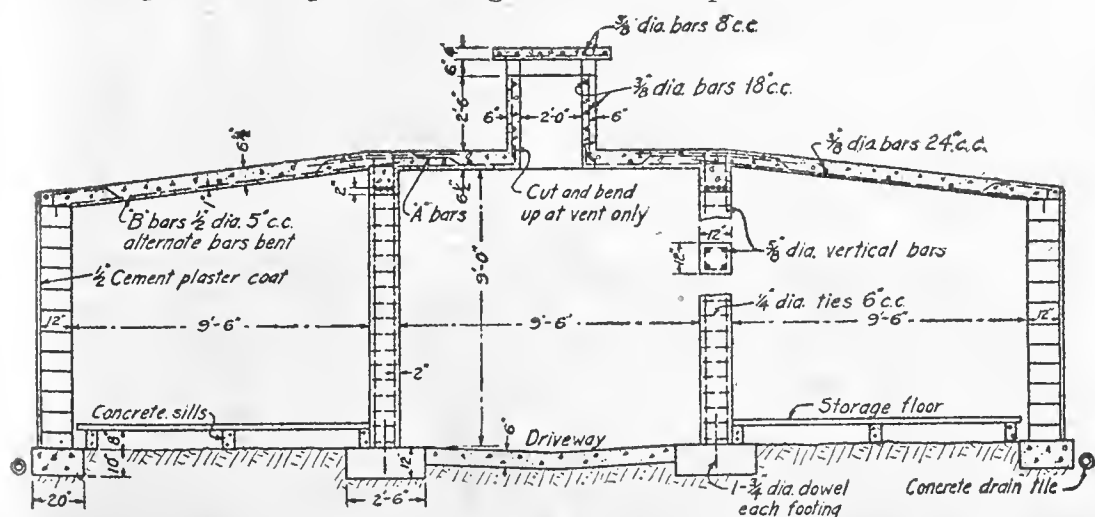
A cellar with inside dimensions 20 feet long, 12 feet wide, and 7 feet 4 inches high will meet the average farmer's requirements. Concrete is the material most generally used in construction of storages as it is strong and durable and is economical.

Anyone wishing to construct a storage cellar can secure complete plans either from the American Agriculturist 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, or from the Portland Cement Association, 33 West Grand Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.—W. G. Kaiser.

### Repairing Hard Finish Plaster

A SUBSCRIBER writes that she has a hard finished plaster wall which has been papered for a number of years. These layers of paper have been removed and the hard finish coat also has come off in places. She desires to paint this wall and would like to know how to repair these sealed patches so as to bring them up to the level of the rest of the surface. She has tried some prepared hard finish plaster, wetting the plaster underneath thoroughly before applying the hard finish, but the latter always cracks in drying.

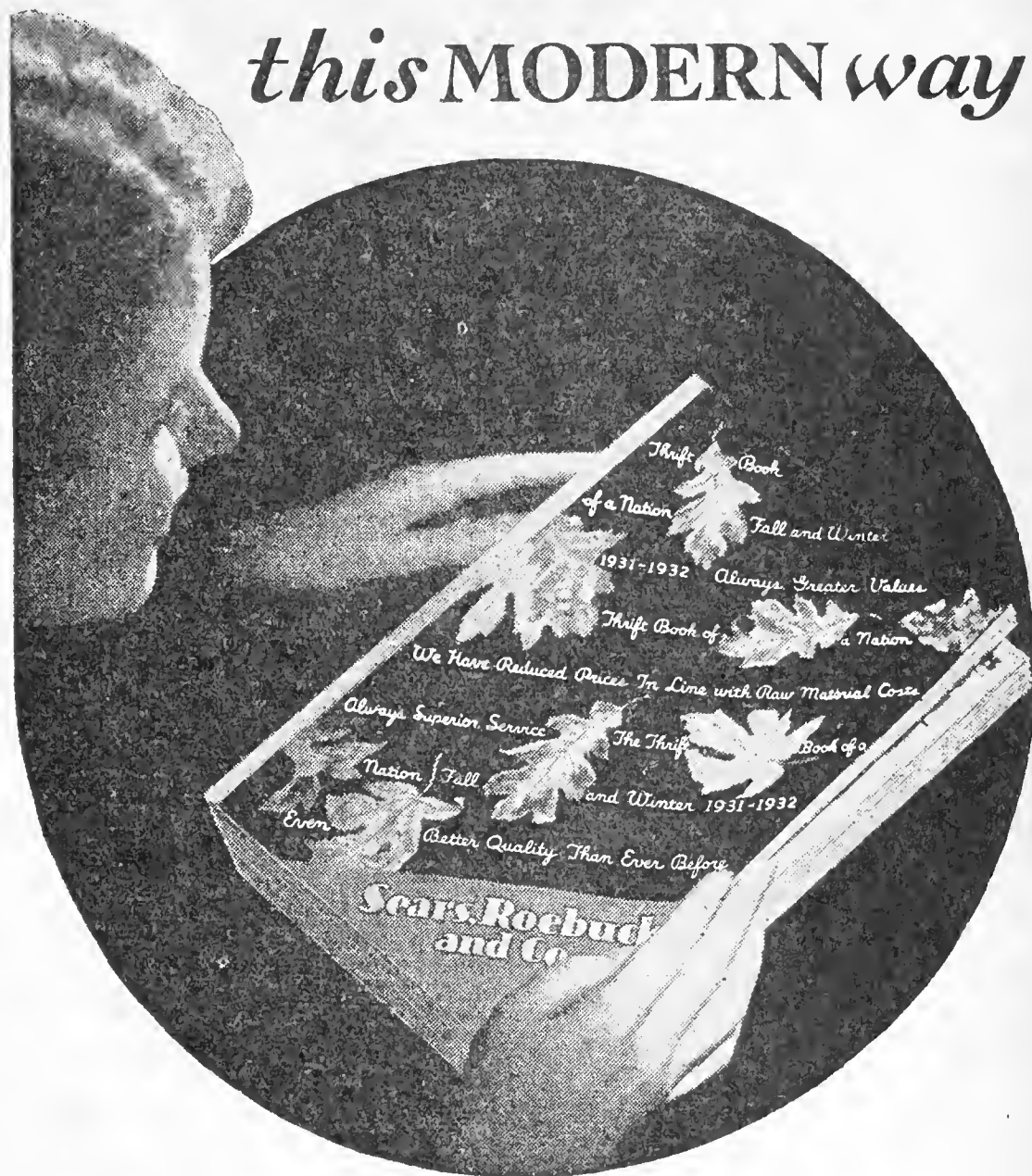
Filling such sealed patches is rather a ticklish proposition and should preferably be turned over to an experienced decorator. Usually such low spots are built up with a glazing putty made by mixing warm glue size with equal parts of whiting and fresh plaster paris until a stiff paste is the result. Then stir in a little good varnish, preferably rubbing varnish. This glazing putty is then spread carefully over the low spots until they are brought up level, and the edges can be thinned out by sandpapering to make a good junction. It does not set hard very quickly and must be given plenty of time to harden, nor does it swell or shrink and so should not give trouble from cracking. It will not soak up an excessive amount of oil out of the paint coat and should not show spots after the paint dries.—I. W. D.



A cross-section of a concrete storage cellar showing construction details

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By  
George Marsh

burns down. Jim crosses the lake and finds Aurore has been kidnapped by Paradis. Jim and Omar start out after Paradis, each taking different trails.

## The Story Thus Far

Jim Stuart rescues Aurore LeBlond, daughter of the head of the rival fur trading post and then falls in love with her. Paradis, who works for Aurore's father, is bitterly jealous.

Jim, planning to go North, meets Aurore on the island where they confess their love for each other. Arriving in the Pipestone Country, Jim and his companions, Omar and Esau, are warned against Jingwak, a big medicine man in league with Paradis, and are advised to leave the country.

Esau convinces the Indians that Jingwak is a fake Shaman, and the mission is a success as he obtains the promise of the Christmas fur trade. When Jim returns to Sunset House he finds a letter from Aurore telling him goodbye.

Jim takes the good news that he has won the Indians' confidence to Christie. While there Jim learns that Aurore plans to marry McLauren, but when he arrives home he finds a letter from her that sets him wild with joy.

That night one of LeBlond's buildings

A half-mile below, the river made a sharp turn. Reaching the bend, Jim, who was breaking trail, stopped in his tracks; then, calling to his team, hurried ahead, as three grey shapes left a dark object in the snow and slunk from the river ice into the forest.

What was that by the trail?

Jim approached the thing in the snow which the wolves had left.

"After all!" he groaned. "Is this the end?" Had she despaired of his coming? Did she wait there in the snow for the man who was too late?

Cold with dread, Jim stumbled forward, followed by his dogs, and looked.

Torn by the fangs of the starving wolves lay the carcass of a husky, lean to emaciation.

With a cry of relief and joy, Jim shouted to his sniffing dogs.

"We've got him, boys! His dogs are

done! He left this one yesterday, but he didn't travel far in that blow!"

Down the white valley slaved the team with its mad driver, floundering through breast-high drifts, where the snow billowed like the sea; scrambling at a wild gallop over the wind-hammered reaches, drawing closer, ever closer, to the fleeing sled of Paradis. Spurring his panting dogs with curse and caress, merciless alike to himself and his team, the half-crazed Stuart pressed on.

Then the river widened and the white plain of a lake opened before the hollow eyes of the exhausted Jim. Leaving his spent dogs on the snow, Stuart climbed a snow-drifted boulder.

Painfully his squinting eyes followed the sled-trail out across the glittering lake. He looked long, blinking in the sun-glare from the snow; then leaped from the boulder and staggered to his team.

"They're out there, Wolf! We've caught 'em, boy! We've won!"

Across the lake creeping spots on the snow beckoned him on. Minute by minute he gained on the moving team ahead. Kneeling on his sled, his rifle in his hands, Stuart's weakened eyes sought the figure of Aurore. But the sun-glare fused dogs and people in a black blur.

Rapidly the pursuing team closed on its quarry. Then the sled ahead stopped. The dogs were down!

Jim dropped his mittens and cocked his rifle. The beaten Paradis would fire at the coming team—would not quit without a fight. If she'd only leave the sled—run into the snow! Didn't she see him—know he was coming?

Barely a rifle-shot separated the teams when a tall figure lurched from the stalled sled and stood over the broken dogs sprawled in the snow. Then an arm lifted a long dog-whip—fell; rose again and fell.

He was trying to lash his dogs to their feet! Was he mad—out of his head? Wouldn't he fight? Why didn't he see them close on his heels?

Jim called to the huddled shape on the sled. "Aurore! Aurore! Lie down! Get out of the way!" He motioned with his free hand, but the hooded head was turned from him.

"She's right in line of fire if he shoots!" groaned the rapidly approaching Jim. Then the prostrate lead-dog rose. The whip-handle of Paradis crashed on his head but, crouching, the husky lunged the length of his traces; his jaws snapped, and he pulled his tormentor to the snow.

As Paradis fought to free himself the girl reeled to the skeleton lead-dog anchored by his traces. Again and again she slashed at the raw-hide tugs. Loose, the maddened husky was on the driver, tearing at his throat.

"Aurore!"

Turning, the girl dropped the knife she held, and, like one in a dream, made an uncertain step forward, hands outstretched, her marvelling eyes on the man who ran to her. "Jeem! Jeem!" she cried, as his arms took her. "I never saw you, Jeem!"

"I've found you—found you at last!" he murmured to the sobbing girl crushed to his breast.

"Oh, I knew you'd come—come for me!"

There, in silence, while the starved lead-dog worried the dead man in the snow, Jim held to his heart the girl he had followed four hundred white miles to find on the nameless lake. Her wild sobbing ceased and he gently pushed back the hood from her thin face.

"Starved!" he murmured. "Starved, and worn out!"

The ghost of her old smile returned as her great eyes shone.

"Starved? Yes, starved for you, Jeem—for the sight of your sled."

Then the fur of their hoods met, shutting out the white world around them.

Leaving her, Jim went to the lead-dog still guarding his kill in the snow.

American Agriculturist, October 10, 1931

As he approached, the skeleton husky slowly rose to his feet, hair stiff on his gaunt frame, fangs bared in a snarl.

The eyes of the man opened in amazement, his jaw sagged, as the girl watched. He thrust his bare hands, palms upward, toward the threatening dog.

The lifted lips slowly sheathed the white fangs. The dog's flattened ears rose from his battered skull. The snarl died in his throat. He sniffed curiously. "Smoke!" he choked. "Smoke, boy; don't you know Jim?"

The bloodshot eyes of the husky searched the face of the man. His black nostrils dilated. He took a cautious step forward—his nose seeking the hands thrust toward him—hands which stirred vague memories blurred by months of brutality and starvation. Another sniff and dim recollection of a master who never struck, whose voice was a caress, harassed his dazed brain.

"Smoke! It's Jim; Jim, boy! Don't you remember Jim, Smoke?"

With a whimper, the dog fiercely nuzzled the outstretched hand as, at last, poignant memory of the lost master flooded his brain. He sprang upon the man kneeling in the snow, his red tongue covering him with mad caresses as he yelped and whimpered his joy. Then, weak as he was, Smoke circled Jim again and again in a mad gallop, to return to the waiting arms and hear the crooning love-words his ears had once known.

"You've been beaten and starved and broken, boy, but it's over now. There'll be happy days for you and Jim!" Then on the hairy skull Stuart's groping fingers found the furrow left by the bullet which had stunned Smoke at the portage, enabling Paradis to take the dog with him in his fleeing canoe.

## CHAPTER XXXII

SNUG in the Spruce beside a great fire, they camped that night and feasted, in their happiness oblivious of the fierce cold which drew down the stars until they glittered close to the spruce tops while the aurora pulsed across them in flashes of green and rose and pearl. Then back up the Winisk they journeyed, Smoke and his gaunt team-mates loose while Jim's feeding thickened their blood.

Meeting Omar with a sled-load of food, Jim and Aurore passed the Sturgeon and reached the Pipestones. From there, Omar hurried south to carry the news of Aurore's safety to LeBlond and aid Esau with the Christmas trade, while Jim turned east on the Fort Hope trail.

"We're going to see a friend of mine, Father Jean of the Oblate Mission, Omar," Jim explained with a grin. "Tell them we'll be home for New Years."

On the last day of The Little Moon of the Spirit, which is December 31st, a seven-dog team, with two huskies running loose in the rear, its harness brave with bells and colored worsted, jingled up the ice-hard lake trail toward Sunset House. As the excited dogs took the sled toward the post at a gallop, the driver, kneeling behind the hooded Aurore, pointed into the west.

"What a welcome!" he laughed. "Even the skies are outdoing themselves for our home-coming."

She turned and circled his neck with an arm.

"It's too beautiful to be real, Jeem."

In the rich color of her dark face there was little trace of the agony of the days which had passed.

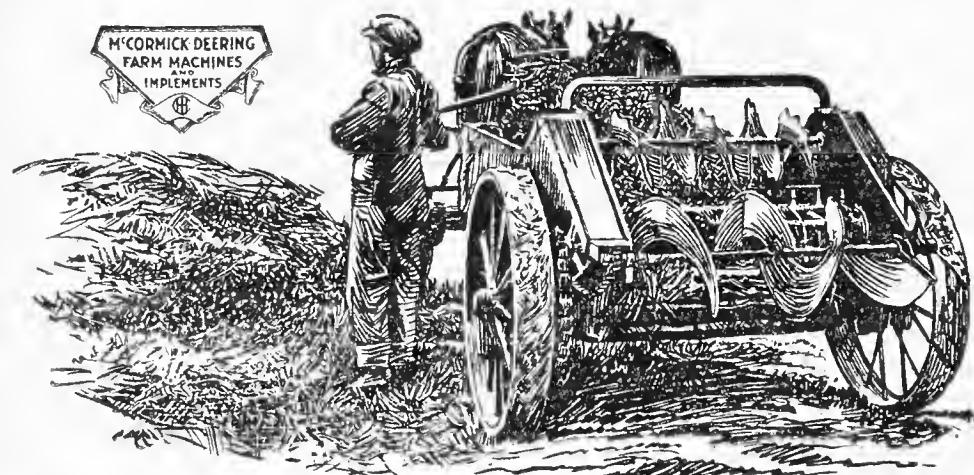
"Do you think you can endure it here for awhile with me, Aurore of the sunset cheeks?" he teased.

"With skies like this and Jeem Stuart to love me, I could live at Mitawangagama forever."

For reply he tilted back her chin, buried in its fur hood, and kissed her.

(The End)

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# The Season's Fashions

## Style Shows Bring Eugenie to Life Again

THE season for fashion shows is just about over in New York, but I know that all our women readers want to know what these shows presented in the way of line, color, design, materials and accessories. As the advertisements and style pictures have been showing, for the past weeks, the predominating styles are distinctly of the Eugenie period, or of a style much later, namely, the 1890's.

There are three outstanding silhouettes; the broad-shouldered and snug waists, the slim shoulders and flat outline, and the much-beruffled skirt which bells out at the bottom. Women are going just as far to the extreme of being feminine as they went at being plain and athletic a few years ago. I must say, that up to a certain point, the femininity of softened lines about the face is very attractive to the majority. Straight bobbed hair and plain necklines were never too kind to the plain woman. Now, with the cross-over front, the fichu, the fancy, deeply notched collar, one-sided scarf effects, lace ruffles and becoming ribbons, a woman has ample opportunity to emphasize her best features.

It is true that with the change in fashion, many bizarre and extreme styles have been advanced; as things shake down, and the good sense of the

average woman asserts itself, these extreme styles will be left in the discard, and the more attractive and practical ones will be accepted. As a general rule, diagonal lines, either in the skirt or body, identify the garment as this season's mode. Diagonal lines from waist to shoulder, giving the broad shouldered effect, is distinctly the mode. The fullness in the skirt must be low, that is, below the knee. Tailored skirts are longer than in the Spring styles, whereas the afternoon

### Coat Type Frock



3385

### Smart Dinner Frock



3408

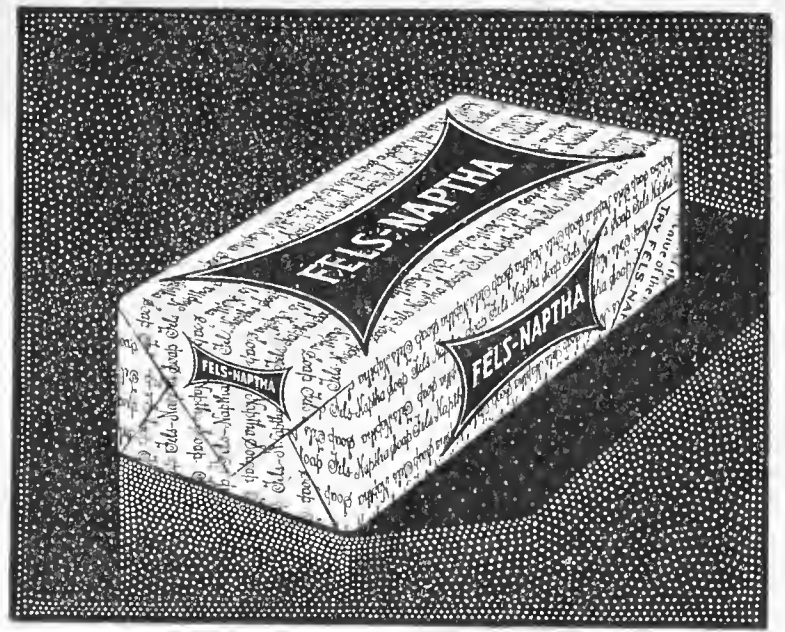
DRESS PATTERN NO. 3385 presents a smart coat-like frock. With the pleated skirt, and the cross-over vestee, it should be very popular this season. Made up in black light-weight woolen with a tiny fleck of white, or in brown canton-faille crepe, trimmed with yellow or beige vest, or black crepe satin, trimmed in white crepe satin, this frock would serve for almost all daytime purposes. Pattern cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, and 48-inch bust. PRICE, 15c.

and evening dresses follow the same rule, namely, that as the day advances, the skirts grow longer. The tailored dresses make much of the Eton jacket, and some use of the box coat when worn with a one-piece dress to match. Scarfs appear everywhere; a hand-crocheted scarf in contrasting color, was a dominating note in one of the sports costumes, which, by the way, are really made this season to wear comfortably. Double-breasted coats, or the double-breasted effect, in tailored dresses, is quite prominent. Tabs, especially if they feature the two-color contrasts, are much used on tailored blouses or dresses.

Afternoon and evening frocks were most becoming with their soft ruffles, puffed sleeves, lace yokes, ruffled lace trim for sleeves and yokes. Double-ruffled trim outlined the seaming of a skirt with much godet fullness. Corded shirring was used for trimming one of the evening dresses in velvet. Some of the styles, which smacked of older days, were a closely fitted Princess

PATTERN NO. 3408 with its slightly fitted bodice and puffed sleeves with shirred trimming, would delight the heart of any girl or small woman for semi-formal evening wear. Black transparent velvet, trimmed with white or shell pink chiffon yoke, or bright red crepe marocain and plum shade sheer velvet, would be equally acceptable for this youthful Eugenie model. This pattern cuts in sizes, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. PRICE 15c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and enclose with proper remittance in stamps. Add 12c for one of the Fall and Winter catalogues and address to the Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.



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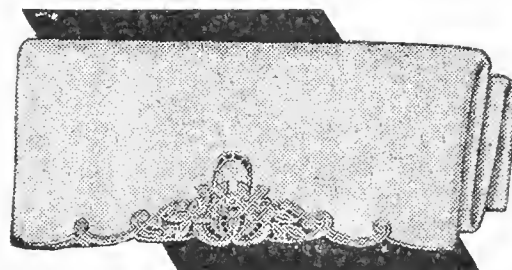
buttoned all the way down the back, and another frock with a distinctly Empire front.

As for colors, red, green, brown, and the ever-popular black, seem to take first place. Patou red, African and wine, were distinctive. Caroub brown, and some of the better known browns, were featured. For evening, white, light blue, pink, sapphire blue, black and Persian red, were seen. Plain colors, rather than figured, belong to the

bows or by the pleated peplum, the fancy deep cuffs, many pleats and much tucking, seem to be outstanding.

One of the shows had to do with next Spring's styles. This show had only cotton materials, and the styles were particularly adapted to the great variety of fabrics and colors which the cotton manufacturers have been able to achieve. There were cotton tweeds, heavy, sheer and nubby, eponges, meshes, calico prints in the old-fashioned style, or in more modern pastel prints, crepes, and other standard cotton materials, such as broadcloth, Indian Head, dimity and percale. These cotton materials lent themselves to treatment suitable for morning, informal afternoon wear, and negligees, especially of the pajama type.

A new note in accessories was struck in the bronze kid shoes, which were pictured, and in the patent leather belts, or even patent leather trim for some of the coats and jackets.



PILLOW CASES NO. B1702 come stamped for white cut-work embroidery, and buttonhole scalloped edge. The material is a fine weave, linen-finish white pillow tubing. Price, per pair, \$1.00. Order from Embroidery Dept., AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

fall and winter styles. For negligee, peach, shell pink, pale blue, and other pastel shades, were chosen. For daytime wear, much knitted material is used. Plain material is often accented by the use of plaid belts or sashes. Tweed, or tweed effects in other materials, continue to be popular.

As for trim, pointed yokes, lace yokes, ribbons, sashes and tucks, the bustle effect obtained either by many

### Pear and Fig Preserve

3 lbs. Pear  
1 lb. Figs  
2 lbs. sugar  
½ cup water

Slice the pears thin, chop figs very fine, put all ingredients together and cook slowly until thick, then seal in jars.—L. A. C.

When drying a knitted article, avoid wringing or hanging it on a line to dry. Squeeze the water out while holding the garment gathered like a ball between the hands; then lay it flat on a soft towel to dry.



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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912

Of American Agriculturist published weekly at 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for October 1, 1931, State of New York, County of Dutchess, ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Henry Morgenthau, Jr., who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Publisher of American Agriculturist, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are:

Publisher, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Hopewell Junction, N. Y.; Editor, Edward R. Eastman, 139 Cayl Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.; Managing Editor, Edward R. Eastman, 139 Cayl Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.; Business Manager, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.) American Agriculturist, Inc., 461, 4th Ave., New York, N. Y.; Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Hopewell Junction, N. Y.; Edward R. Eastman, 139 Cayl Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.; Elinor F. Morgenthau, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.; E. C. Weatherly, 306 Elm St., Ithaca, N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear on the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is ..... (This information is required from daily publications only.)

Henry Morgenthau, Jr.,

Publisher.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of September, 1931.

(My commission expires March 30, 1933).

(Seal) Elizabeth Campbell

## BUILDING MATERIALS

SILOS: 12x24 Spruce Stave Silo \$187.00, complete with roof. Other sizes at corresponding prices. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WHITE PINE BEVEL siding: 1/4x4—\$20.00 per M; 1/2x6—\$25.00 per M. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

FIRST QUALITY ROOFING paper. Prepaid. 1 ply, \$1.15; 2 ply, \$1.30; 3 ply, \$1.45. Nails and cement, 15c per roll extra. WINIKER BROS., Millis, Mass.

## USED INCUBATORS

INCUBATOR BARGAINS—Greatly reduced prices on entire stock of used incubators. Sold on most liberal terms ever given. All leading makes, Buckeyes, Petersimes, Blue Hens, Newtowns, etc. Many nearly new, 2,000 to 30,000 capacity, all guaranteed. Write or wire for description and prices before buying any incubator. Our reputation protects you. SMITH INCUBATOR CO. 3166-A West 121st St., Cleveland, Ohio.

## DAIRY SUPPLIES

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer. 300 sterilized 6 inch discs \$1.15; 6 1/2 inch \$1.35; gauzefaced, 6 inch \$1.35, 6 1/2 inch \$1.50. Postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Canton, Maine, Dept. D.

MILKER TUBING for all makes, finest quality. Also all types of cotton strainer discs. Write for samples and new lower prices. ANDERSON MILKER CO., INC. Jamestown, N. Y.

## FARMS FOR SALE

FOR SALE. FARMS, also town residences. A. R. HARWOOD, Appomattox, Va.

\$2500—BUYS 90 acres, stock, tools, \$1000 down. \$800 down gets 220 acre dairy farm. Write for farm list. Mr. Douglas, Herkimer, N. Y. agt.

\$1900 GETS 212 ACRES, Crops, 10 Cows, bred heifers, bull, 3 horses, machinery, vehicles, 10 cords wood, hay, grain, fodder, vegetables included; on macadam handy city; good 6-room house, cement cellar, running water, basement barn, other bldgs. \$4900 is low price, only \$1900 down. Picture pg 46 big fall catalog 136 pages, 1000 bargains. Free. STROUT AGENCY, 255-R Fourth Ave., N. Y. City.

368 ACRE VALLEY STATE Road Dairy Farm, Tioga County, N. Y., close to progressive village with all advantages. Easy drive to three cities affording excellent markets. 100 acres fertile rolling machine worked tillage, 188 acre creek and spring watered pasture, 80 acres woodland, some timber. Pleasant 12 room house, piped water, fireplace, electricity and telephone available. Tenant house. Large basement barn, 40 cow stable, silo, other buildings; buildings recently repaired. 300 tree sugar bush. Large capacity farm with opportunity for tourists and roadside market. \$11,000, Easy terms. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

RICH DAIRY FARM, \$6500 Income. In fertile valley near Newton, N. J.; 108 acres, river borders, bldgs alone are worth price, insured for \$15,000; handsome modern residence 11 rooms, good 80 ft. barn, drinking cups, silo, 74 ft. hen house, new tenant house 5 rooms cost \$4800; limestone fields, 90 acres tillage, 40 acres hay cut 65 tons; abundance fruit. \$18,000 complete with horses, 18 cows, 75 hens, milking machine, full farm equipment, hay, oats, corn, potatoes, vegetables, stove wood, etc; half cash. F. H. Lyon, BONDED STROUT AGENT, 12 E. Main St., Port Jervis, N. Y.

## OUR HELP COLUMN

### Find Work or Find a Good Worker

POSITION WANTED by woman with 10 year old daughter as housekeeper in widower's or motherless home. MRS. L. SORG, 105 Paine Ave., Irvington, N. J.

SINGLE MAN WANTED must be good milkman and all around quick and willing worker. No old men, boys or loafers wanted. \$30 per mo. and board. State age, qualifications, when available. CHESTER SMITH, Cold Spring, N. Y.

## AGENTS WANTED

THROW AWAY MUSSY liquids, powders, pastes. Brisko Polishing Cloth shines all metals like magic. Instant 25c seller. Tremendous profits. Sample Free. Brisko, South Shaftsbury, Vermont.

CHARLTON NURSERIES, Rochester, N. Y., established 1865, wants reliable men to take orders for spring delivery for its "First-prize Winning" shrubbery, hedging, bushes, trees. Free 2-year replacement guarantee. New lower prices. Free outfit. Part or full time. Pay weekly.

AMAZINGLY EASY to get into Auto Repair and Service business. Steady, big pay jobs open for trained men at \$40 to \$100 a week. Learn in 8 weeks with new, Guaranteed, actual-shop system. Write quick for Big Free Auto Book and Special Limited Time tuition offer. McSweeney Auto and Aviation School, A-32-A McSweeney Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

LET ME FINANCE you and show you how to run a profitable grocery and stock feed business among neighbors and farm acquaintances. I furnish the capital. You get stock from me on credit and can sell on credit. I will start any honest man in desirable locality. Many earn around \$40 a week from the start, increasing rapidly with experience. This is a pleasant, steady business, even for elderly men. Write for "no investment" application and details to Mr. Ostrom, c/o MCCONNOR & COMPANY, Room M-9510, Winona, Minn.

## WANTED TO RENT

WANTED TO RENT on shares, prosperous farm with 25 to 60 good cows, good locality. References given. Have own help. FRED COATS, Scio, R.I., N. Y.

## EDUCATIONAL

MEN WANTED for good pay positions as Pilots, Airplane Mechanics, Auto Mechanics, Electrical Mechanics, Radio Mechanics, Welders, after taking necessary training in this school. Learn where Lindbergh learned. We qualify you for good positions paying \$150 to \$500 per month. For catalog and complete information, write now to LINCOLN AUTO AND AIRPLANE SCHOOL, 2753, Automotive Bldg., Lincoln, Nebr.

## INSTRUCTIONS

RAISING CANARIES is a profitable profession. We teach you how to do it successfully. Particulars free. THE RAYMOND CO., 163 Durnan St., Rochester, N. Y.

## PATENTS

PATENTS—TIME COUNTS IN APPLYING for patents. Send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Attorney, 733 Security Savings & Commercial Bank Building, (directly opposite U. S. Patent Office), Washington, D. C.

## TOBACCO

SMOKERS—Save real money by ordering direct from factory. Good mild 5c cigars \$2.48 per 100 prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. COSMOPOLITE CIGAR CO., Dept. A, Dallastown, Pa.

GEORGIA BRIGHT LEAF smoking tobacco, five pounds \$1.35, postpaid. W. W. WILLIAMS, Quitman, Ga.

GUARANTEED chewing or Smoking five lbs. \$1.00; ten \$1.50; Fifty Cigars \$1.75; Pay when received. KENTUCKY FARMERS, West Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.00; Smoking 5 lbs. 65c; 10, \$1.20. FARMERS UNION, 368-H, Mayfield, Ky.

GOLD LEAF—GUARANTEED chewing or smoking 5 lbs. \$1.00; ten \$1.50. Pipe free. Pay postmaster. CO-OPERATIVE FARMERS, B3, Sedalia, Kentucky.

LEAF TOBACCO—Guaranteed, Chewing 5 pounds \$1.25; 10, \$2.00. Smoking, 10—\$1.50. Pay Postman. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Ky.

## Tomato Juice—The New Vitamin Drink

(Continued from Page 3)

and win its place by its own efforts. The canners are not planning to let the consumers of tomato juice tell their neighbors about this new refreshing and tasty drink as the only means of spreading the word to other prospective customers. Already one advertiser is carrying full page advertisements in color in our national home and women's magazines and others are planning to enter the same field.

Back of the development of this new business with all of its ramifications is a demand on the part of the canners for a better grade of tomatoes than they have been securing in the past. There is also the possibility that the reason the canners have refused to accept thousands of baskets of tomatoes this year has been due to the necessity of securing a higher quality product with which to make good juice. From the standpoint of the Eastern tomato grower, tomato juice will be a big boom and possibly a life-saver. The Eastern canner has found it difficult to compete with Italian tomatoes in our large cities. The Western canner has, with his cheaper tomatoes, undermined the business of the New York state and the New Jersey packer on canned tomatoes, puree and catsup.

Now along comes the juice business enabling the canner to handle his usual acreage or even increase it. It means for the grower an additional outlet for tomatoes that never existed before. One of the prime reasons for rejoicing is that tomato juice does not replace any other food product that is grown in this region. Had tomato juice replaced white potatoes or peas, it would mean nothing more than a readjustment of cropping conditions, but when something new comes along that opens up, almost overnight, a market for thousands of acres of a product where no market existed before it means much to the agriculture of this region that has for years been looking for something new to replace fields that have been thrown out of the production of other crops by foreign competition from other districts. Let's boost the tomato juice industry in every way possible.

## PRINTING—STATIONERY

75 GOOD BUSINESS ENVELOPES printed 25c. 25 Trap Tags 30c postpaid. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cohocton, N. Y.

## WOMEN'S WANTS

SWITCHES—COMBINGS made up. Booklet EVA MACK, Box 298, Ithaca, N. Y.

YARN: Colored wool for Rugs \$1.15 pound. Knitting Yarn at bargain. Free samples. H. BARTLETT, Manufacturer, Box R, Harmony, Maine.

## MISCELLANEOUS

SELL YOUR PROPERTY yourself. Directions free. D. SAGE, Woodbury, Connecticut.

SHELLED AND SELECTED Peanuts ten pounds, \$1.00. W. W. WILLIAMS, Quitman, Ga.

## WOOL—HIDES—FURS

TRAPS, TRAP TAGS, Scents, trapping equipment. Quick Service. Write for new catalogue. HOWE FUR CO., Dept. E, Coopers Mills, Maine.

## HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

## To Tighten Loose Wagon Wheels

By Ray Inman

Soak the wheel in hot linseed oil for a day or so and let it dry thoroughly before using again.

OR, mix casein glue cold and rather thin. Work it around loose spokes until well filled. Leave the wheels jacked up for several days until glue sets good and hard.

If quite loose, thin steel wedges may be driven between the spoke segments at the hub,—but it may be altogether cheaper to replace the wheel with a good one from a used car. I.W.D.

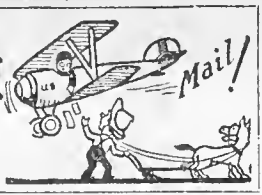






## The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers



### Was the Guarantee Good?

Sometime during June I paid \$15 to a representative of the New England Traffic Service Company, of Portland, Maine. I have never received any benefit from it, and I wrote and asked them to return my money, which up to date they have not done. In fact, they have not even answered my letter.

OUR subscriber enclosed an agreement with the New England Traffic Service Company, in which the Company sets forth certain services which they claim to perform. The agreement appeared to be a carbon copy rather than a printed form, and the services to be performed are rather general, but relate to the shipping of produce. The interesting thing is the guarantee, which says:

"Party of the First Part, (that is, New England Traffic Service Company) guarantees to refund to the Party of the Second Part upon written claim made

### Two Boosts

WE received the draft for \$100.00 for which we thank you very much. It sure will be a great help to us, and we will do all in our power to BOOST the N. A. Insurance Co. and the "Old Reliable" A. A. Again we thank you.

Mrs. Leon L. Hill,  
Hermon, N. Y., R.2.

Mr. Hill was thrown from a wagon on Dec. 31, 1930 and sustained contusion of the left side.

within thirty days after the termination of the agreement the difference, if in the judgment of the parties to this agreement any shall exist between the total amount named as consideration, and the value of money recovered or service rendered therefore by the Party of the Second Part."

This sounds like a rather strong guarantee, and it would seem that a claim put in in accordance with the guarantee should, at least, merit a reply. Mr. McGuire, who signed the agreement, has not seen fit to reply to our letters to him about this matter.

The services promised by this company may or may not have been worth the price asked. However a guarantee is only as good as the company back of it. In this case the guarantee is apparently no good; at least we have been unable to get the company to make good on it.

### Have You Been Stung?

THE natural reaction when we get stung is to grin foolishly and charge it up to education and resolve that we will not be caught asleep again.

There is one reason why it is worth while to tell your experience, even though it may make you blush a little to think that you were so easy. A letter from you will enable us to warn other subscribers and save them from a similar loss. We will respect your confidence, because names or even initials are never used with letters published on the Service Bureau page. If some clever crook has tried to catch you, whether he was successful or not will you not tell us about it and we will pass it on as a warning to the A. A. family.

### Inheritance Swindle Active Again

A LOT of men in cities are out of a job and we guess that some of them have forgotten their principles and have taken up some rather questionable means of getting a living. Right now, at least, there appears to

be more than the usual number of clever schemes for separating the unsuspecting victim from his money.

One such example is the age-old inheritance fake. Several of these have come to life recently. The scheme consists of sending out letters wholesale to individuals of a common family name, stating that a distant relative has died and left a huge estate which is to be divided among all his heirs. In at least one case the hoax involves an estate which it is claimed has been tied up in the courts for years but is now about to be settled.

A little extra cash from some benevolent relative certainly would come in handy at this time, but in the cases that have been called to our attention the only persons likely to profit are the ones who are sending out the mail in the hopes that they will be able to collect advance fees. Unfortunately, many people have paid out money, but we have yet to learn of any who have had any return on it.

### Another Listing Fee Scheme

Can you give me any information on the National Farm Agency, of Buffalo? They claim to sell farms and ask \$25.00 fee for advertising the farms in a farm bulletin.

THE National Farm Agency is, we understand, a Toronto concern with branches in several cities. They publish once a month a bulletin known as the "National Farm and Business Bulletin", which, we understand, is distributed to all the agency's representatives. Their minimum price for advertising a farm in this bulletin is \$25.00. We do not know how big a circulation the bulletin has, or whether the ad would be worth \$25.00. However, it is our general belief that a real estate agency should be willing to sell a property and then take their commission. We have never recommended any firm which requires an advance listing fee for the sale of property.

A farm owner who pays this \$25.00 also signs a contract agreeing to pay the National Farm Agency a commission in case the farm is sold through their efforts.

### Isn't a Bribe-Giver Guilty, Too?

"A man from New Jersey has been going around here to some farmers that go to the New York markets with trucks to get them to join to be a member of a "Police Association." They say it will be a pleasure to drive through New Jersey, that if you were a little on the white line or pulled out on up grades or had some minor mishap, and got a summons they would squash it because you are a member of their association. They ask for \$30, although you could give whatever you liked—\$15 or \$10 would do.

So far they have not been to me. I would like to hear from you if they are good, so that when they come to me I'll know what to do."

Tell them, "No, Thanks."

We hear a lot about rackets and means of suppressing them but very little about one important cause for them, namely, the willingness of gullible citizens to come across with cash for supposed privileges. In our opinion the man who hands over money, thinking that it may help him to avoid penalty when he breaks the law, is not so much better than the person who accepts the money.

In addition to this angle of the situation, we have a very strong suspicion that should our subscribers part with their money to the agents of any such association they would discover two things. First, that should they get into trouble the supposed influence they have bought would be noticeable by its absence, and, second, should they desire to check up on headquarters of any such association they will find them exceedingly difficult to locate.

# You want to cut costs?

Then don't try to save money with cheap oil!  
Mobiloil gives you the dependable lubrication that cuts your costs!

A good many farmers believe they save money by purchasing cheap oils. As a matter of fact, cheap oils are only cheap to buy. They are the most expensive to use.

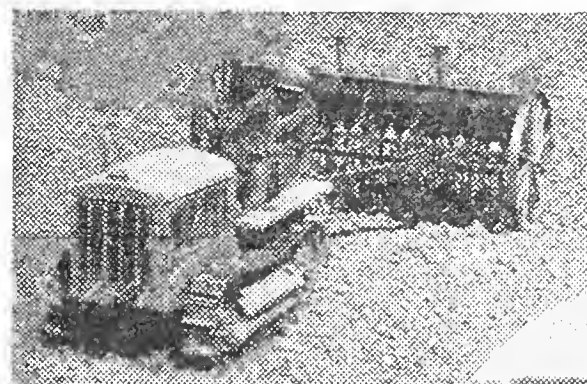
Here's what cheap oils can do:

1. Does your tractor miss and sputter? Dirty spark plugs? Excess carbon? Wasted time? CHEAP OIL IS COSTING YOU MONEY.
2. Have you checked your fuel cost? CHEAP OIL BRINGS HIGH FUEL COSTS. You'll never know how low your fuel costs can be until you've tried Mobiloil, the quality oil.
3. A dollar here and a dollar there, all year long, for repair costs? CHEAP OIL BRINGS EXCESS REPAIR COSTS.
4. And most important of all—

CHEAP OIL SHORTENS THE LIFE OF YOUR TRACTOR. Maybe you'll get by the first two or three years but after that inferior oil takes its toll in high depreciation costs.

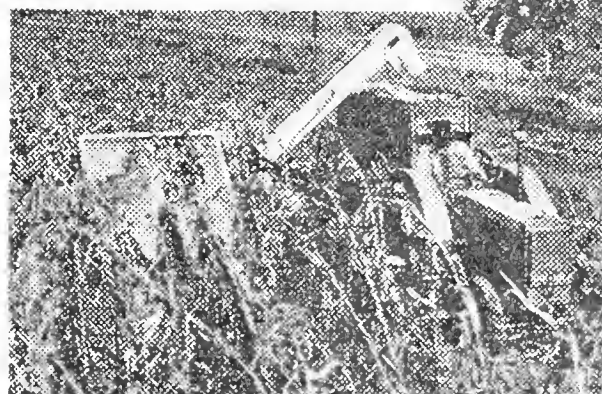
To save money and cut costs you need Mobiloil's dependable lubricating qualities. Mobiloil is a fighting oil, made tough, to stand up hour after hour. Mobiloil stands up to the long grind of plowing and cultivating. It holds its smooth, rich lubricating quality right up to the last hour before draining.

There's a grade of Mobiloil made exactly to fit your tractor. Ask your Mobiloil dealer to show you the complete Mobiloil chart. Also ask him to show you samples of the new Mobilgrease for grease guns.



The grain drill is a simple, sturdy machine but you can cut depreciation and repair costs with careful lubrication. For general hand oil can lubrication use Mobiloil "CW". For pressure fittings use Mobilgrease. Brush Mobilgrease on all open gears and chains.

Fall plowing time now! That means a long steady grind for your tractor. Find out how Mobiloil can cut your fuel costs and lower your depreciation costs. Remember oil is just a small part of the year's expense, but it can play a big part in making other costs higher. Don't let cheap, inferior oils steal your profits. Pick Mobiloil for dependable, low cost lubrication.



The new Mobilgrease is ideal for all pressure fittings on corn pickers. Mobilgrease lasts much longer than ordinary greases and you need use only half as much. If the machine stands out in the rain Mobilgrease will not wash away.

# Mobiloil stands up

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, INC.



# KALAMAZOO Factory Prices biggest savings in years

Mail Coupon For  
**NEW  
FREE  
CATALOG**

**SAME OLD  
KALAMAZOO QUALITY**  
Famous for **EASY TERMS!**  
31 Years

YOUR NAME ON THE COUPON BELOW brings you a FREE copy of this new catalog of KALAMAZOO-DIRECT-TO-YOU Stoves, Ranges and Furnaces. It saves you 1/3 to 1/2 on your new cook stove or heating equipment, because it quotes you factory prices at sensational reductions.

#### Prices Lower Than Ever

Make your selections direct from factory stock at the **Biggest Savings in Years**. Kalamazoo prices are lower—far lower than ever—but Kalamazoo quality, famous for 31 years, is rigidly maintained. This is the year to buy wisely. That means buying direct from the factory—eliminating all unnecessary in-between costs.

**Only \$5 Down on Anything  
—Year to Pay**

Mail the Coupon Now! You'll see 200 styles and sizes—more bargains than in 20 big stores. **Only \$5 Down on any Stove, Range, or Furnace, regardless of price or size. A Year to Pay.** 800,000 Satisfied Customers have saved 1/3 to 1/2 by mailing this coupon. "We saved \$50," says C. T. Harmeyer, Ansonia, O. "I saved from \$50 to \$75 by sending to Kalamazoo," writes W. B. Taylor, Southbridge, Mass. "No one will ever be sorry they bought a Kalamazoo," says Cora M. Edwards, Berryville, Ark., who has had one 22 years.

#### New Ranges in Lovely New Colors

Don't miss the new Coal and Wood Ranges, new Combination Gas and Coal Ranges—new colors and new improvements. Look for the ranges with the new Utility Shelf—they're lower, much lower in price, and so attractive! The President is a modern new Coal and Wood Range. Your choice of Pearl Gray, Ivory Tan, Nile Green, Delft Blue or Black Porcelain Enamel in all ranges.

Howard, Ill.  
"I have saved enough on my fuel bill in a little over 2 years to pay for my Kalamazoo furnace."  
Clarence A. Koltz.

Dayton, Ohio  
"I am perfectly satisfied with my Kalamazoo heater. It is simply wonderful, heats from four to six rooms and will hold fire on one scuttle of coal for

Colors to match every decorative scheme. Colors that start you dreaming of a beautiful kitchen. Colors as easy to clean as a china dish. Also Gas Stoves, Oil Stoves, Household Goods.

#### Healthful Heaters Give Furnace Heat

Pages of colored pictures and descriptions of Heat Circulators. Astoundingly Low Prices. Easy Terms. They give constant circulation of fresh, healthful, moist, warm air—eliminate colds and winter ills. Several models with convenient foot warmer. Heat from 3 to 6 rooms comfortably.

#### FREE Furnace Plans— FREE Service

If you are interested in a modern furnace-heating system actually planned for your home, mail coupon. It's easy to install your own furnace (pipe or direct heat)—thousands have. We show you how. A Kalamazoo furnace increases your home's value—makes it more livable, more comfortable, more healthful. Only \$5 down.

#### 30 Day's Free Trial

Use your Kalamazoo for 30 days, FREE. Every Kalamazoo carries a 5-year Guarantee Bond on materials and workmanship. \$100,000 Bank Bond Guarantee of Satisfaction. You are fully protected—you risk nothing.

#### 24 Hour Shipments

All stoves and ranges are shipped from Kalamazoo, Mich., or Utica, N. Y.,

warehouses, if you live east, within 24 hours. Furnaces, 48 hours. No delay. Safe delivery guaranteed.

#### 31 Years of Quality

Even with new, low Factory Prices, Kalamazoo's standard of quality is the same as for 31 years. Tremendous buying power enabled us to buy raw materials at the lowest possible prices. Selling direct from the factory—we are able to give you this year as never before, **absolute rock-bottom Factory Prices**. Kalamazoo is a factory. You can't beat factory prices at any time—more especially this year. Mail the coupon now for this sensational new book.

**KALAMAZOO STOVE CO., Mrs. Furnaces \$57<sup>85</sup>**  
801 Rochester Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Warehousing and shipping points,  
Utica, N.Y., and Kalamazoo, Mich.

Kalamazoo Stoves  
and Ranges  
approved  
by Good  
House-  
keeping  
Insti-  
tute.



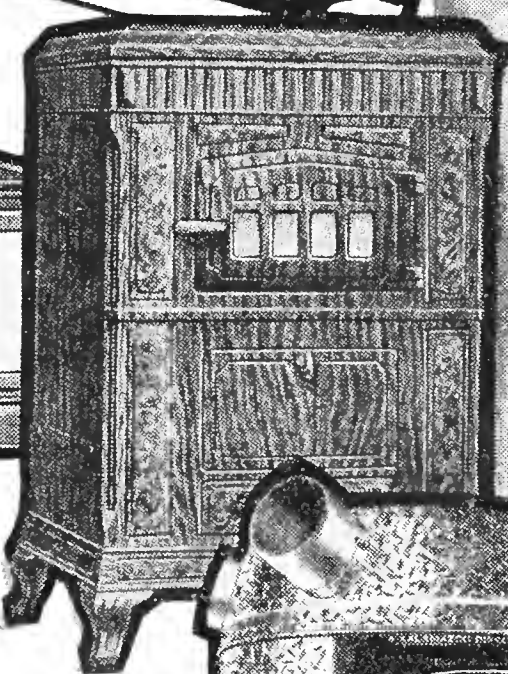
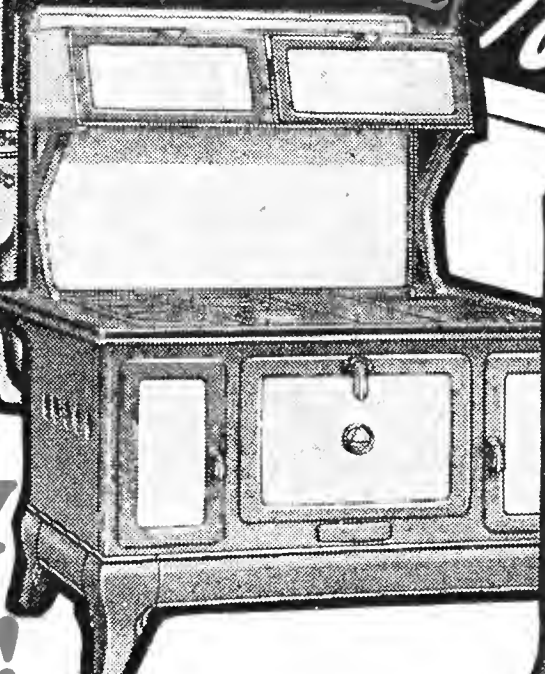
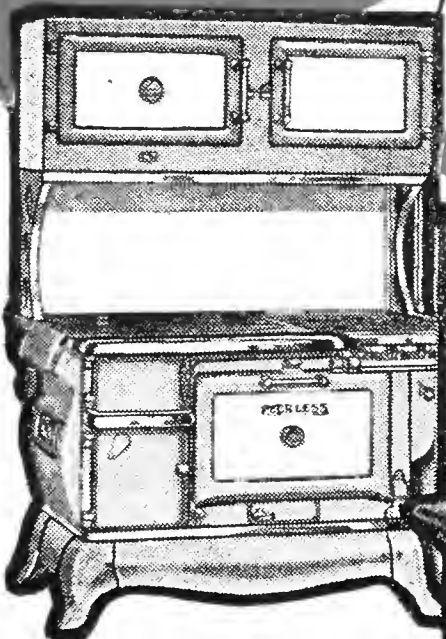
**"A Kalamazoo  
Direct to You"**  
Trade Mark  
Registered

New Low  
Prices



**KALAMAZOO  
FACTORY  
PRICES**  
A Kalamazoo  
"de Mark"  
Registered Direct  
**Save 1/3 to 1/2**

For Description  
and Prices  
of the  
Handsome  
VICTORIA  
HEATER  
See Page 55



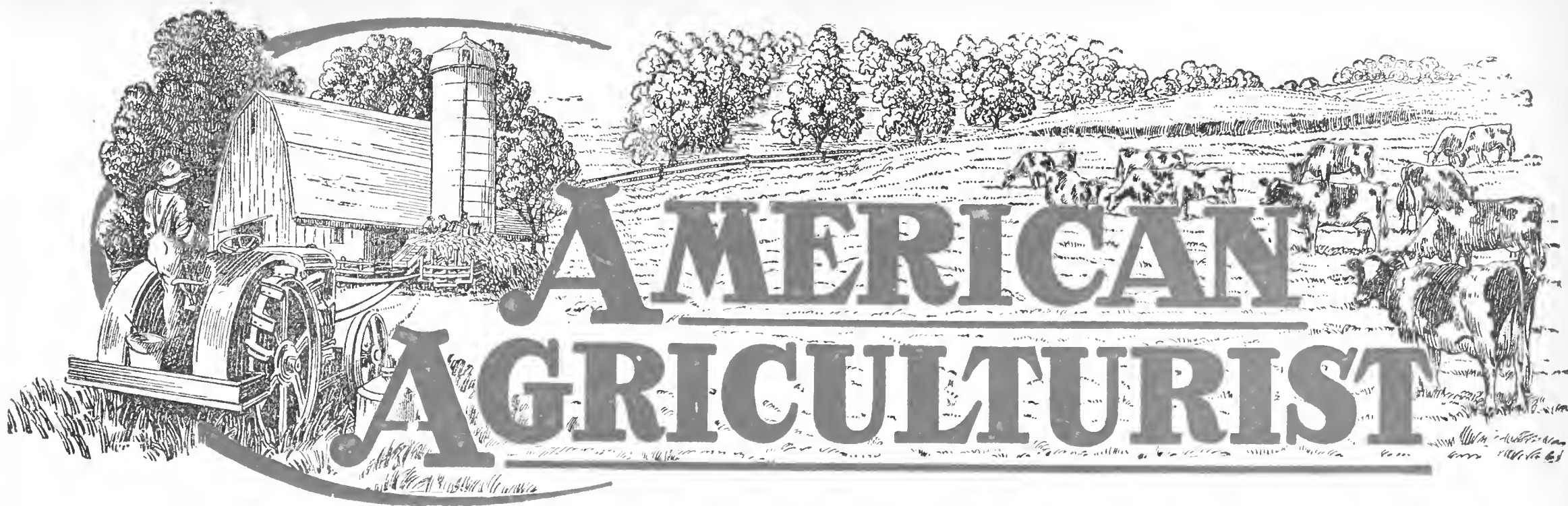
Ranges **\$37<sup>50</sup>**  
as low as

Heaters **\$24<sup>15</sup>**  
as low as

**800,000 Satisfied Customers Have  
Saved Money by Mailing This Coupon**

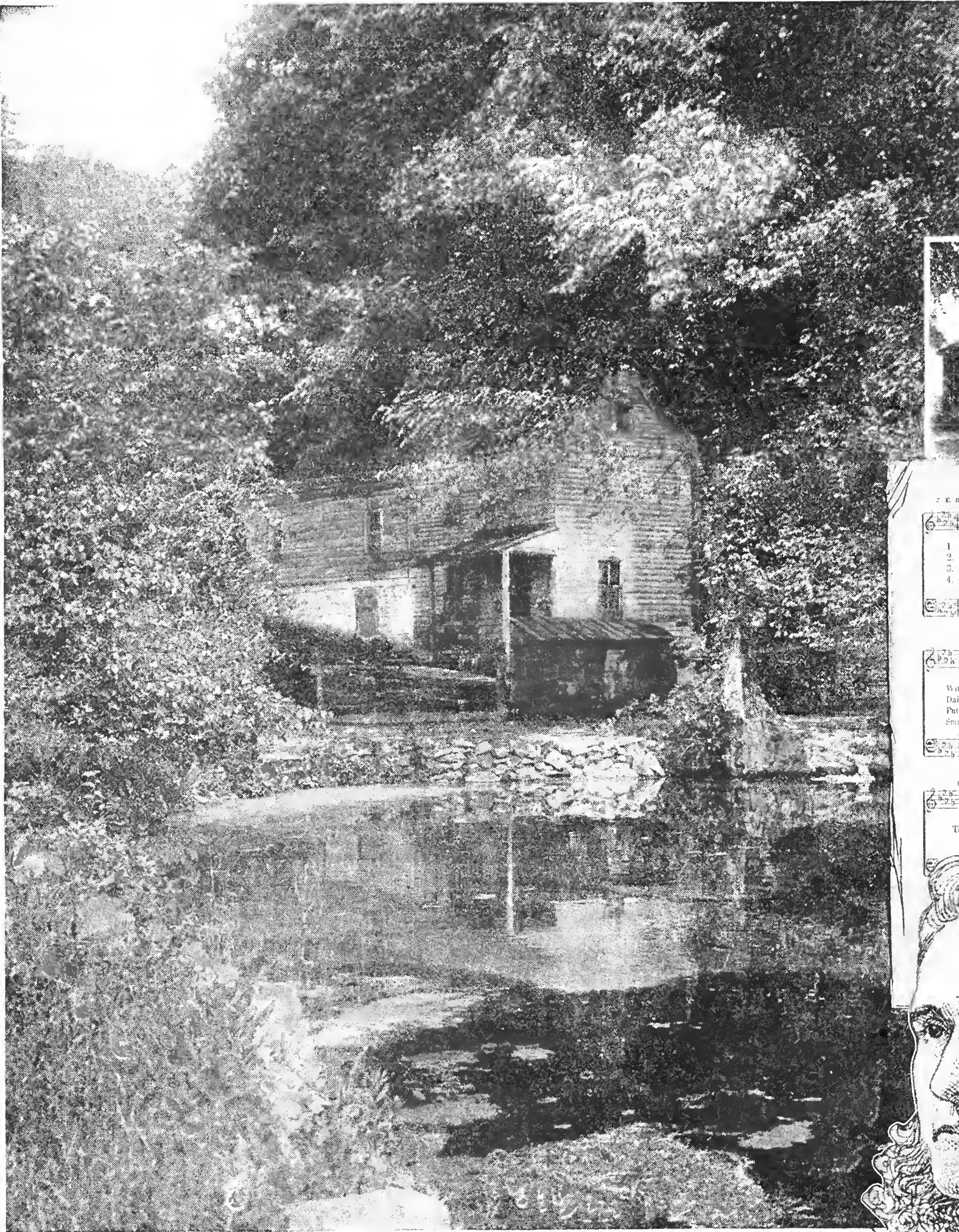
Coal and Wood Ranges	<input type="checkbox"/>	Put an [X] in column at left to indicate articles in which you are interested.
Gas & Combination, Gas, Coal and Wood Ranges	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>KALAMAZOO STOVE CO., Mrs.</b> 801 Rochester Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Oil Stoves	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dear Sirs: Please send me your FREE Catalog
Cabinet Heaters	<input type="checkbox"/>	Name .....
Pipe Furnaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	(Please print name plainly)
Direct Heat Furnaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	Address .....
Washing Machines	<input type="checkbox"/>	City ..... State .....





October 17, 1931

\$1.00 a year Published Weekly



#### God Be With You

1. God be with you till we meet a-gain; By His counsels guide, uphold you,  
2. God be with you till we meet a-gain; Neath His wings protecting hide you,  
3. God be with you till we meet a-gain; When life's perils thick enfold you,  
4. God be with you till we meet a-gain; Keep love's banner floating o'er you;

With His sheep care-ly fold you, God be with you till we meet a-gain,  
Dai-ly man-na still pro-vide you; God be with you till we meet a-gain,  
Put His arms un-failing round you; God be with you till we meet a-gain,  
Smite death's threat'ning wave; fore you, God be with you till we meet a-gain.

CHORUS  
Till we meet, till we meet, Till we meet at Je-sus' feet,  
Till we meet, till we meet, till we meet, till we meet;



## SONGS... THAT MOTHER USED TO SING

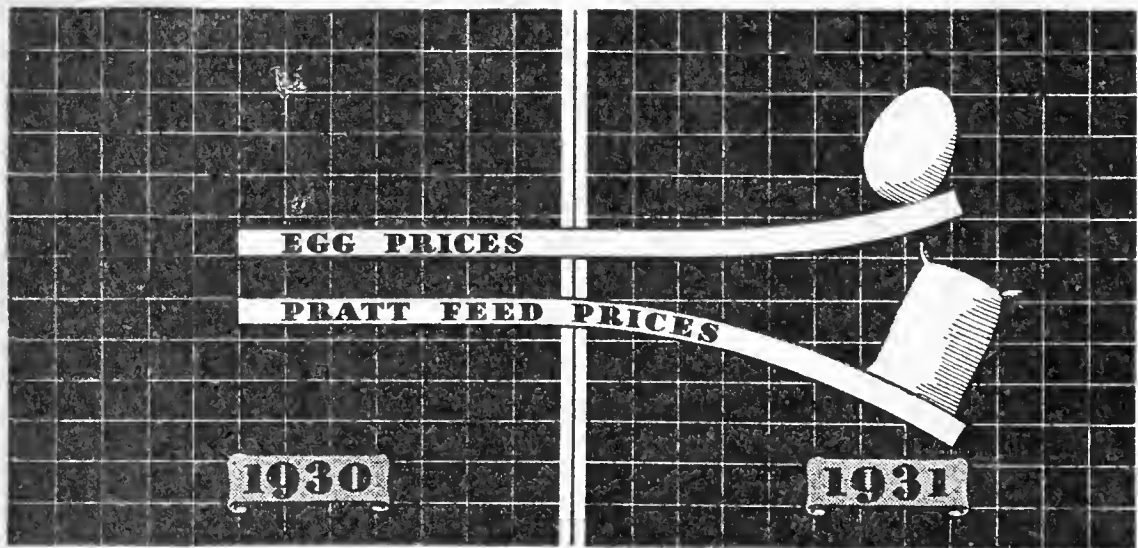
God Be With You Till  
We Meet Again

Carpentersville, New Jersey. The small insert is the church which Tomer attended in Finesville, New Jersey. Read the story on page 2.

This hymn of parting was written by Rev. Jeremiah Eames Rankin for the evening services in his church in Washington, D. C. A pen sketch of him appears at the lower right. The melody was written by William Gould Tomer, who worked in Washington, D. C. at the time—1880—but later lived in the house pictured above in



# EGGS ARE UP!



## FEED IS DOWN-30%!

*In all the history of Pratt Feeds, prices were never better for the poultryman to make a clean-up*

Today Pratts Laying Mash costs 30% less than a year ago. Yet today egg prices are actually better. The spread has seldom been more favorable to the feeder.

Remember Pratts Laying Mash and Seratch represent your entire feeding cost. And that's all. Nothing extra to add. No cod liver oil to buy and mix—Pratt feeds are complete. The oat meal, dried buttermilk, middlings, corn, meat scrap, fish meal and minerals are all in every bag, in exactly the same amounts and of the same uniform sterling quality.

Pratts is the vitamin-complete laying mash and that is highly important right now. Because laying hens must store up the health Vitamins A and B, the sunshine Vitamin D and the hatchability Vitamin E, against the heavy laying season ahead.

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# Songs That Mother Used To Sing

*"God Be With You Till We Meet Again"*

By DAVE THOMPSON

"GOD Be With You Till We Meet Again" was written by Jeremiah Eames Rankin, a Congregational preacher, to be used in the evening services of his church in Washington, D. C. This Congregational Church had been financed through the efforts of General Oliver O. Howard, in response to a deep seated conviction

was arranged by Dr. Bischoff, after the melody had been written by William Gould Tomer. Tomer was a clerk in one of the departments in Washington during this time, and became personally friendly with Rev. Rankin, whose request he composed the melody of this hymn. Tomer had been a school teacher, and, through his love for music, taught himself how to play the bass viol and violin, and to lead in the singing schools. When he enlisted in the Civil War he was detailed as a clerk to General Howard. During the later years of his life he was an editor of a small country weekly.

## God Be With You Till We Meet Again

God be with you till we meet again,  
By his counsels guide, uphold you,  
With his sheep securely fold you,  
God be with you till we meet again.

Till we meet, till we meet,  
Till we meet at Jesus' feet;  
Till we meet, till we meet,  
God be with you till we meet again.

God be with you till we meet again,  
'Neath his wings protecting hide you,  
Daily manna still divide you,  
God be with you till we meet again.

God be with you till we meet again,  
When life's perils thick enfold you,  
Put His arms unfailing round you,  
God be with you till we meet again.

God be with you till we meet again,  
Keep love's banner floating o'er you,  
Smite death's threatening wave before you,  
God be with you till we meet again.

## Tells Own Story

Relative to how Rev. Jeremiah Eames Rankin came to write the words of the hymn "God Be with You Till We Meet Again," we have his own statement, and I am sure that you will prefer that to any other.

"'God Be With You Till We Meet Again,' like most of my hymns and poems, was the product of a cool purpose, and not the result of any experience or feeling. The thought that that was the meaning of our honest and hearty 'Good-By' was the germ of it. I tried to put into a hymn that thing, making it Christian instead of common. I was at the time getting up a gospel hymn book for use in my church in Washington at the night service."

This book of hymns was published in 1880, in Chicago, as the joint effort of Rev. Rankin, Dr. Bischoff and Otis F. Presbrey, and was called "Gospel Bells." Perhaps you have a copy of it among your old books. I would like to hear from you if you have.

Shortly after this date, until nearly the close of his life, which occurred in 1904, Rev. Rankin was President of Howard University, an institution of learning in Washington, D. C., devoted to the educational advancement of the colored race.

## How Electricity Helps Us

### Some Interesting and Valuable Personal Experience

EDITOR'S NOTE—Farm electrification is a subject which is interesting many American Agriculturist readers. Some time ago radio station WGY conducted a prize contest on the subject, "How Electricity Makes Farming more Pleasant and Profitable." The first prize in the contest went to Mr. Louis H. Mayne of New Berlin, New York. Here is the story which won first prize.

AFTER completing High School, I left my father's farm with its drudgeries and poor pay, attended Business School, and secured a good office position in a busy city.

Several years later, it seemed to me that, after all, farming wouldn't be so bad with electricity. By that time my father's health was failing so I bought the old home farm, equipped with kerosene lights, good spring water located too low to run to the buildings, together with a beautiful brook—in summer—but not so desirable when the ice must be chopped out to water the dairy.

Located seven miles from a power line, I bought a large electric lighting plant. This was installed in January 1922—one of those old-fashioned winters when isolated dirt-road farms are reached only by horse-drawn sleighs, after a tedious trip.

The lights brightened up the atmosphere of the place to a surprising degree. Our home is as pleasant during the long evenings as the city home we were accustomed to. We can read or work without eye-strain.

The large yard lamp between the house and barn always cheers me on, especially in winter as I tread my wind-swept snow path. In the barn, brilliantly lighted, my chores are more pleasant, and less time is required to do them.

At the desired time, a clock switches

on lights for our twelve hundred hens. Instead of groping about in the half-darkness impatiently waiting for daylight, the hens are eating, drinking, singing, and laying before I am up. Production sped up. In fact, the increased profits have more than paid for the whole investment during the past eight years. For the past two seasons, I have dim-lighted my brooder houses all night. The chickens grow faster, are easier to care for, and more resistant to diseases.

An automatic electric pump solved our water problem. It gives us hot and cold water in the kitchen sink, enables us to have our modern bathroom, supplies water in drinking bowls for the dairy, and furnishes cool, fresh water in the milkhouse.

An electric motor runs my milking machine very satisfactorily, and is much more dependable than the gasoline engine.

Our electric washer and flat-iron surely take the drudgery out of wash-day.

A battery charger cares for discharged car and truck batteries at home.

For several years our lighting plant batteries supplied A-current for the radio. This saved us the trouble of frequent charging, and the annoyance of a discharged radio battery. But our new radio plugs directly into a lamp socket.

We are looking forward to better times when we hope to have an electric refrigerator and a milk cooling unit.

Electricity has made this farm a better place to live. It has brought us many of the comforts of urban life. It has helped us secure and keep a better class of hired help. It has increased production and lowered costs.—Louis Mayne.



# Start the Pullets Right

## Proper Feeding Usually Means a High Producing Flock

By L. E. WEAVER  
A. A. Poultry Editor

**T**HOUSANDS of pullets are being moved these fall days from the untrammelled freedom of the open range to the less spacious confines of the laying house. Their owners realize that this is a critical experience for the pullets, and even more so for the owner's purse.



L. E. Weaver

Successful adjustment of the pullets to the new conditions means a quick and steady cash income. Errors in management can easily cause loss and disappointment. When the experienced poultrymen are not always sure of their ground and are constantly seeking for more information it is not

strange that people new in the game seem almost bewildered and ask us many questions which in most cases have been answered over and over in these columns.

It seems worthwhile, therefore, to review once more that most frequent of all questions, "How should the pullets be fed" and "Can I feed them so that they will not go into a molt"? To answer that I want to quote from a radio talk recently given by Dr. G. F. Hensler of the Cornell Poultry Department: "In order to maintain health and production a combination of factors must be right. If one or more of these requirements is not met the flock drops in production. The pullets should not only maintain their weight and flesh but should actually be completing their growth during the first few months of production. The onset

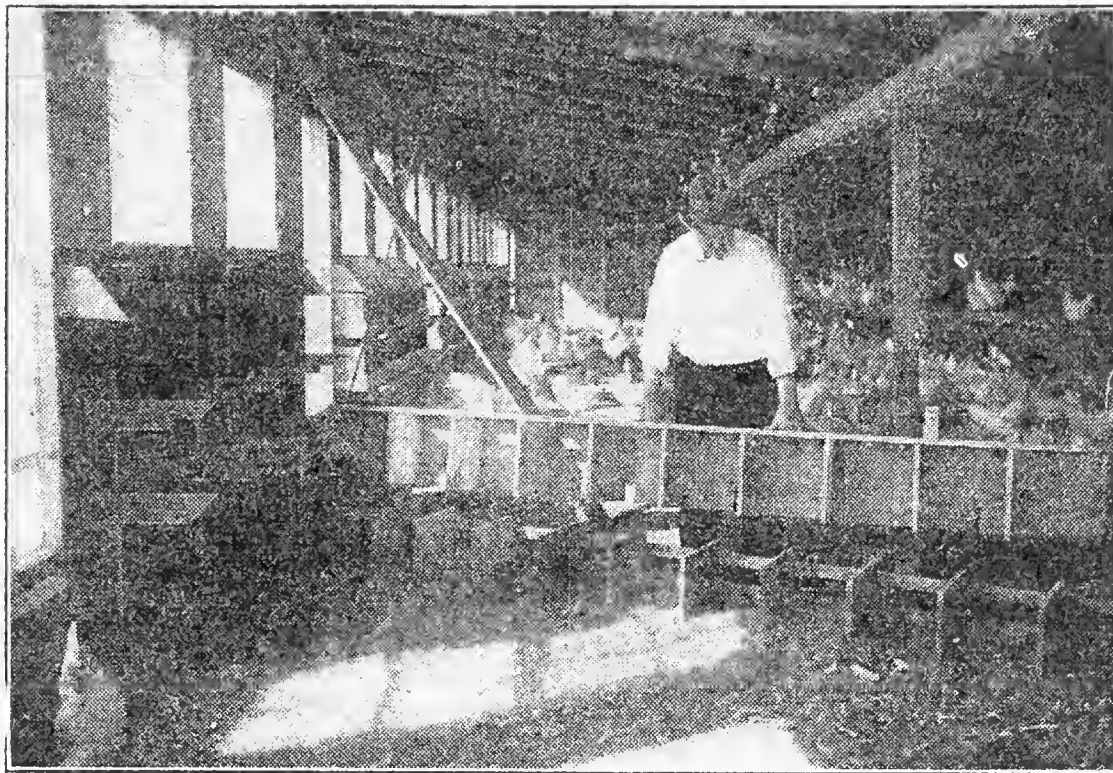
of sexual maturity with its urge to lay will carry the pullets in production for a month or six weeks *even on a deficient ration*. To thus produce eggs at the expense of their body weight, or as we say 'to lay themselves out', is positively detrimental." To this we might add "and will result in the fall or winter slump in egg production."

The first consideration then is to be sure the ration is *complete*, that is, that it contains everything that the pullets need for the completion of their growth, and in addition for the production

of eggs. In the light of our present knowledge a ration is complete which includes scratch grain, mash, green food, cod liver oil, oyster shell and water. Of these the mash is most likely to be defective or deficient and so may be considered the most important although the lack of any item in the list is serious. The mash must contain animal protein in sufficient amount. Meat scrap and dried milk products are the common sources of animal protein. Fish scrap is sometimes used and is satisfactory. These products should make up at least one fifth of the total weight of the mash.

The scratch grain mixture is corn and wheat, the two grains which all poultry prefer. To these may be added limited amounts of barley, oats or buckwheat for variety sake. These do not seem to be necessary for the production of eggs and keeping up the pullet's weight. The claim has been made that the feeding of these more fibrous grains reduces the losses from prolapsus. It would be very difficult to prove that or to disprove it. We do know that too much fibre is detrimental, but up to ten percent of the grain mixture is not too much. Since it might be an actual benefit I feel it is wise to include these minor grains. If the pullets have been finished on range by the approved system of free access to mash or grain in open feeders it is best to give them the same feed in the same way when they are moved into the house. If they are to be changed over to a different mash it should have been done while they were on the range or else several weeks after they have been in the house. Thus the pullets do not have

(Continued on Page 15)



Pullets in such a comfortable house should make money for their owner. This poultryman has figured out a handy nest arrangement which allows him to take them apart for cleaning with a minimum of labor.

## Some Timely Reminders for the Farm Mechanic

### Repairing Cracked Concrete --- Fall Whitewashing

By I. W. DICKERSON

**D**ESPITE the almost universal failure of sidewalk patching jobs, new concrete can be successfully joined on to old work if the job is properly done; but the old surface must be rough, clean, and very thoroughly water soaked before attempting to join on the new part.

First go over the old surface with a hammer and cold chisel so as to roughen and clean it. It will also help to brush it with equal parts of commercial hydrochloric (muriatic) acid and water, let it stand a few minutes, then wash it thoroughly with water. It is important that the old surface be thoroughly water soaked so that the water will not be drawn out of the new concrete too quickly.

When the old surface is clean and water soaked, brush it with a cream-like grouting of cement and water, then add on the new concrete, keep the new work sprinkled for several days, and it will be found that the new work has united solidly with the old and should give no further trouble.

It is practically impossible to cement together two pieces of concrete by forcing fresh cement mortar down into a thin crack. It will be necessary to chip out an inch or so on both sides of the crack, and then treat the edges as already described.

\* \* \*

#### Fall Whitewashing Advisable

**T**HE following formula is recommended by Iowa State College as a disinfectant whitewash particularly suited for interior use in poultry and hog houses, barns, base-

ments, stables, and so on. Two applications should be made each year, one each spring and fall. To insure penetration in cracks and crevices, the application should be made with a spray pump.

Dissolve 5 pounds of common salt in 2 gallons of water. Dilute 10 gallons of commercial lime-sulphur mixture with 50 gallons of water and add to this the salt solution. Make a cream of lime by mixing 50 pounds (1 sack) of hydrated lime with about 10 gallons of water or by carefully slaking 38 pounds ( $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel) of quicklime and add this to the solution previously prepared, stirring constantly. Thin to desired consistency, using about 40 gallons of water.

This not only helps to prevent lice and mites,

but reflects and diffuses any sunlight which may enter and makes the building more easily kept clean and sanitary. Information on special whitewashing conditions may be secured from your agricultural college or from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, or the National Lime Association, both at Washington, D. C.

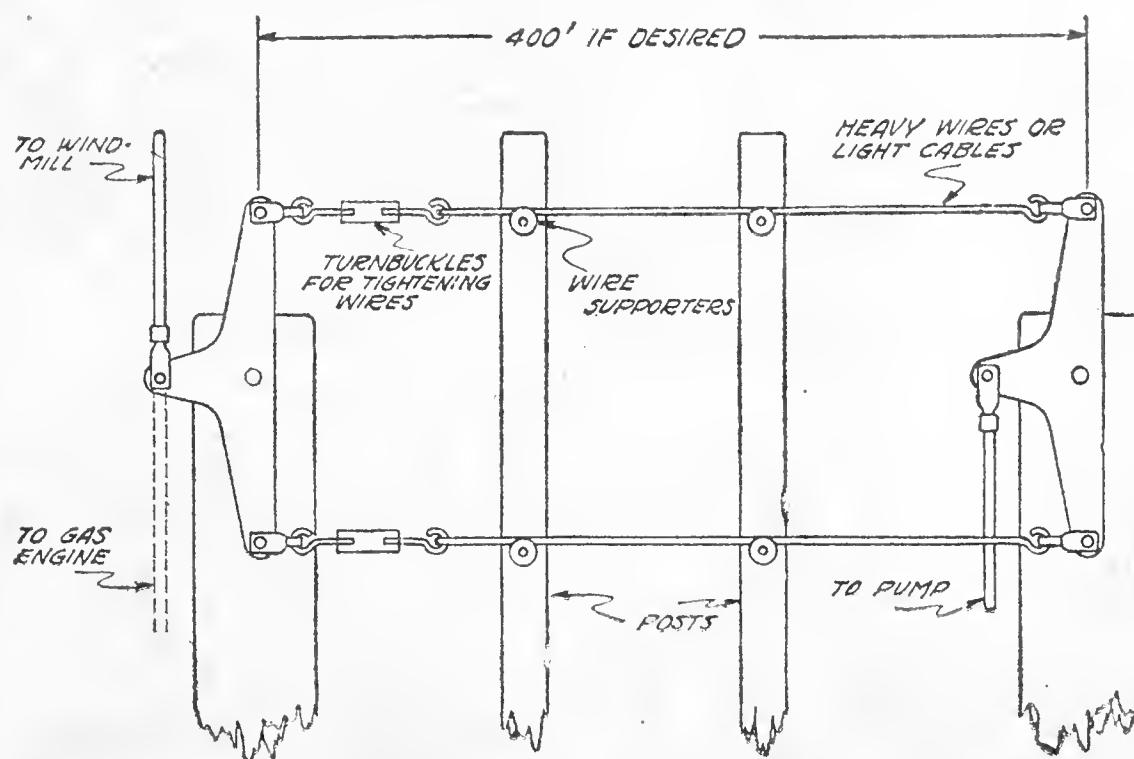
\* \* \*

#### Power for Pumping a Distant Well

**I**T is always best to put the windmill or the gas engine directly over the well which is to be pumped, as this means the most efficient use of the power available, but sometimes it is not always possible or convenient to do this and it becomes necessary to transmit the power a considerable distance. The most common method of transmitting such power is by means of a set of quadrants or double levers, using light wire cables. A very convenient arrangement of this type is shown in the diagram D-764, which is being used by Mr. P. B. Sahli, Emmons Co., N. D. to pump a second well 380 feet from his windmill.

The reason for turning the quadrant backwards at the well is to get an upward pull of the pump rod on the upward pull of the windmill rod, otherwise the windmill rod will buckle if it does its work on its downward stroke. This avoids the trouble from wires rubbing where they are crossed, as is the common arrangement. Such an arrangement is also just as good for use with a gas engine. For best results, the

(Continued on Page 15)



D-764 Quadrants to pump water at a distant well.



## Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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### Amendments for Your Approval

**A**T our next general election on November 3rd, voters of New York State will pass upon six amendments. Perhaps the most important of these has to do with New York State's reforestation program which was explained on page 5 of the October 10 issue of American Agriculturist.

We shall discuss briefly the other amendments, in order that you may have the facts on which to base your approval or disapproval.

One amendment authorizes the use of the Federal census as the population basis of future legislative apportionments. We are sure our readers know our position on this amendment. A Federal census is made every ten years, and, as most of us will remember, there has been some scandal in connection with the New York State census. It would seem that the taking of a state census was an expensive and unnecessary duplication. However, the amendment would not prohibit the taking of such a census should it be found necessary at some future time.

Another amendment eliminates the prohibition against the appointment of a member of the Legislature during his term of office to any other position within the State. If the amendment is passed, a member of the Legislature would be able to take such appointment, provided, however, that he resigned his legislative position.

An amendment of interest primarily to Metropolitan voters in Staten Island and Long Island has to do with the formation of another judicial district. If passed, a new district will be formed of Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

Another of interest to Westchester County would provide for assessment of property for taxation on a county-wide basis. The amendment merely empowers the Legislature to adopt the necessary legislation to bring this about. At present assessing is done by local assessors in twenty-two taxing districts. We receive many letters from subscribers who are dissatisfied with the present method of assessing their property. It would seem reasonable that a county-wide organization employing men who are trained for

the job, should be able to do the job on a fairer basis.

The last amendment concerns a matter probably not particularly vital to most of our readers. If passed, it will change the name of the State Department of Charities to the Department of Social Welfare. The proposed name, it would seem, describes the work of the department better.

### An Opportunity

**L**AST winter New York State farmers sent fifty-seven carloads of food to drought sufferers in southern states. Now, through the cooperation of American Agriculturist and the Salvation Army, they, as well as farmers in neighboring states, have the opportunity to help in feeding the unemployed in the cities and villages in our own territory this winter.

It is not our thought to ask members of the A. A. family to add to their financial burdens. We realize that with present prices for farm products they are not in a position to contribute money. Whenever possible we wish to avoid the necessity of using even your time, which we know is needed in doing the many jobs which must be completed before winter sets in.

Our suggestion is that you make available to your nearest Salvation Army industrial home or corps headquarters, a list of which was given in last week's issue on page 1, food for which there is no market and which would otherwise go to waste. There will be much unemployment and suffering during the coming winter. Should we allow food to rot while a few miles away people are going hungry?

The men at the head of the Salvation Army are enthusiastic about this plan, in spite of the fact that many commanders of corps headquarters are not adequately equipped actually to harvest crops in the field.

We know that they realize the need and that they have never yet fallen down on a task. We are counting on their ingenuity and believe every single commander will see that food is delivered to those who need it if you will make it available. If you can help in harvesting it, so much the better.

The work, of course, will go much faster if organizations like granges, rural churches, or Boy Scouts on farms could work together in collecting food and assembling it at some central point.

There is no question about the need; there is no question but that tons of food will rot this fall. We believe that American Agriculturist, members of the A. A. family, and the Salvation Army will make a team that will deliver this food where it is needed.

### Play!

**B**READ we consider one of our necessities, but if we were restricted to a diet of bread alone, we should regard it as very monotonous. And so it is when life is all work and no play. We must work—we are so constituted that without it we get into all kinds of mischief.

Play, too, is necessary if we would be the normal, happy people which we were intended to be. A life devoted entirely to play is looked upon as frivolling away one's natural resources. Our Puritan ancestors felt so strongly about this matter, that they regarded play as the temptation of the "Evil One", and there is still much of that feeling abroad in the land. There must be a happy medium somewhere. The right mixture of work and play makes for a more balanced mind in the healthy, vigorous body which we all crave. Play is a natural instinct, as all farm people know who watch young things develop; this is as true of the young human being, as of the baby colt or calf that romps in the pasture.

The psychologists tell us that children learn through play, and build the foundations of their future habits of thought and action in that way. It is not natural for the adult to change com-

pletely from play to work, and for the sake of a little more brightness and happiness just at the time when we need it most, we should take advantage of every legitimate opportunity which is offered for genuine, clean fun.

This coming winter will see misery enough, but a long face will not lighten anybody's load. On the other hand, a good laugh will offset many a heartache. Age does not count; the grandmother can mask and go to the Hallowe'en party as well as the grandchild; this actually happened in our neighborhood, much to the delight of everybody.

There will be Hallowe'en parties, church and grange socials, school entertainments, and plenty of personal amusements if one will only take part. As one of my college professors once remarked, "The harder one works, the harder he should play." We all know we have work a-plenty, now for some play!

### Tall Corn

**O**N the editorial page of the September 26 issue we spoke of the fine custom of nailing the tallest corn stalk on the barn door or on a telephone pole where it can be seen by all passers-by. At that time we suggested that you tell us how tall your tallest corn stalk was. Mr. James Willoughby of Sharon Springs, New York, writes:

"The tallest corn stalk I measured was twelve feet and eight inches and I could just reach the ear with my fingers. This was from ensilage corn, and the state corn averaged eight to ten feet."

Another letter from S. C. Anderson of Wolcott, says, "I cut one stalk thirteen feet and three inches tall, with one large ear seven feet and ten inches from the ground."

Can any reader beat these records?

### Alfalfa As a Cash Crop

**I**N years past, hay has been an important cash crop on many New York State farms. The market for hay as feed for horses in the Metropolitan area has steadily declined, and as a result producers have had to seek other cash crops as a substitute for hay, or, if they persist in growing hay, to depend on a rather unsatisfactory market.

There is, however, some market for alfalfa hay, particularly from some Southern states. Many dealers claim that buyers in that territory are going to the Midwest for their supplies and are willing to pay from \$5 to \$8 more a ton for hay from that section, because the alfalfa grown in New York State has too much timothy mixed with it.

The answer is that if New York State farmers want this market, it will be necessary for them to grow alfalfa which contains little or no mixture of other grasses.

### Eastman's Chestnut

**A**CENTRAL New York friend, who through fear of John's wrath requested that the story be unsigned, sent us the following story.

It seems that John McDermott, who is known to all of us either personally or by reputation as New York State's champion old-time fiddler, was unduly hilarious over the announcement that Cortlandville Grange had won first prize on its booth at the New York State Fair. John, you know, was present with his fiddle and played while the judges were deciding the winner.

In order to tone John down a bit, Fred Freestone, Master of the New York State Grange, told the following incident:

"Yesterday", he said, "John and I went up to see the Indian village. It was very warm and John carried his hat in his hand, exposing to public gaze his shining dome. A little Indian lad came running out to meet us and what do you suppose he said to John? 'You can't come in here, Mister', he said, 'you've been scalped once, already.'"



# Our Boys' and Girls' Page

## Wilfred Fenton of Lewis County Wins First Life Saving Award

IN the issue of June 27 we announced that American Agriculturist would award an appropriate certificate to any A. A. boy or girl who, at the risk of his or her own life, should rescue some other person from death.

The first of these awards goes to Wilfred Fenton of Copenhagen, New York. Here is how it happened. On June 16, 1931, Wilfred's father was driving the cows into the barn. Mr. Fenton was walking about four feet



Wilfred Fenton, whose bravery wins the first A.A. Life Saving Award.

away from a woven wire fence and as he passed between the fence and the herd sire the bull slammed him and drove him knocked him down, and with one foot on each side of his shoulders began to bunt him in the head and neck, rupturing a blood vessel and causing other serious injuries. Wilfred, who is 18 years of age, was about seven rods away when the attack occurred. He was totally unarmed and could see that there was no time to even hunt for a stick, so he ran as fast as he could without regard to his own safety, attacked the bull with fists and feet. Fortunately, he was able to surprise him and drive him away until he could drag his father to safety. Mr. Fenton would unquestionably have been killed had Wilfred not been close by, or had he faltered for a moment as to what course to take.



Ephraim Fenton of Copenhagen, New York.

American Agriculturist congratulates Wilfred and his family for this act of bravery for which the first American Agriculturist Life Saving Award has been given.

### Four-H Clubs

I pledge—

My Head to clearer thinking  
My Heart to greater loyalty  
My Hands to larger service, and  
My Health to better living  
for my club, my community and my country.

Such is the national pledge of the 4-H Club members now grown to nearly a million boys and girls in the states of the Union enrolled in some form of club work.

### The Best Speller

THE best speller in the State, according to the results of the State Spelling Bee at the State Fair, was Miriam Woodhull, Riverhead, Suffolk County. She received \$50.00 in gold and a cup. Second place went to Bertha Ulrich, Cassadaga, Chautauqua County; third place to Lora Mae Ramsey, Rome, Oneida County; and fourth to Jack O'Neil, Clifton Springs, Ontario County.

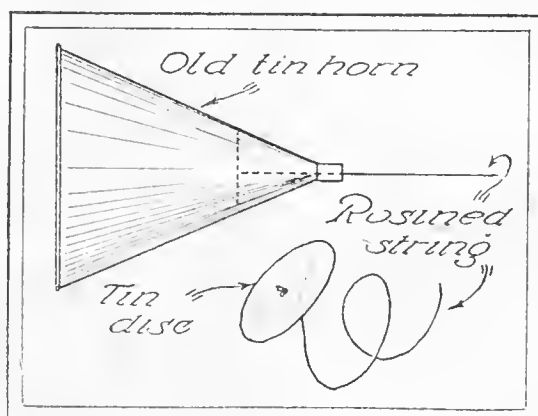
Representatives came from 49 counties. Fifteen were boys and 34 girls. The contest was conducted by Dr. Harlan H. Horner of the New

York State Department of Education assisted by the following school superintendents: Miss Essie Babcock, Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus County; A. C. Bowers, New Berlin, Chenango County; Arthur J. Rose, West Winfield, Herkimer County; Mrs. G. L. deOlloqui, Carthage, Jefferson County; Wayne C. Benedict, Hamilton, Madison County; George G. Preston, Morris, Otsego County.

### A Hallowe'en Noisemaker

ROSIN on string will make some surprising noises of great volume when one end of the string is attached to the end of a tin can. It will be just the thing to use on Hallowe'en, for, when the string is drawn through thumb and forefinger and the can placed by an open window, the effect will be startling to the people within.

You can make this device even more effective by obtaining an old horn (a big funnel will do nicely) and attach-

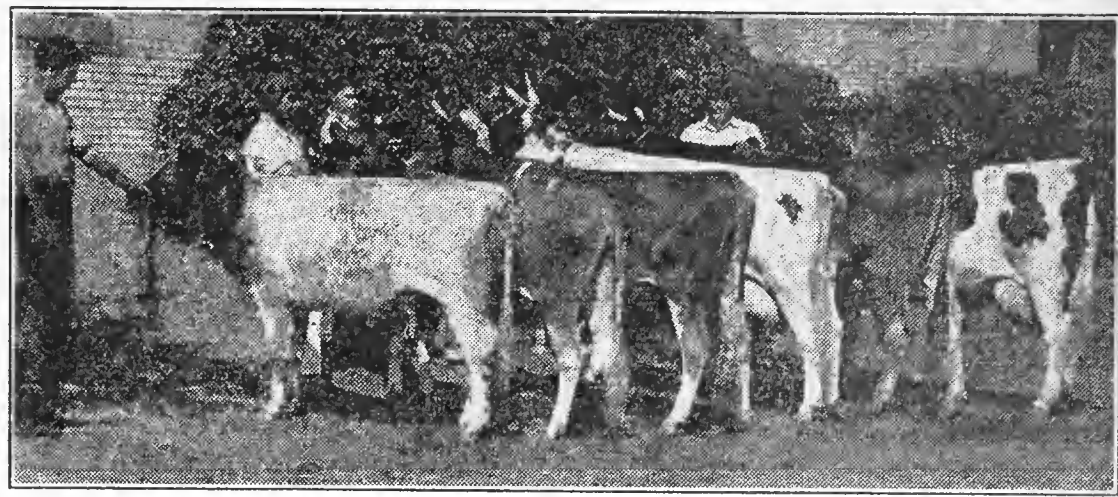


ing one end of the string to the center of a tin disc. This is placed within the horn and the string extends through the small end. A noise, hardly audible without the horn, can be heard for a mile or more, when the horn is used. The illustration shows how the device is arranged.

Use string which is stout and well twisted. Knots tied at six inch intervals will help to produce wierd sounds.

### Four-H Champions at Syracuse

THE exhibits of 4-H Club members at the Syracuse State Fair were a source of inspiration to all who saw them. We wish we could give an entire list of prize winners but that would take the entire boys' and girls' page. On this page we are giving you a picture of the champion 4-H Club animals in each breed. Beginning from left to right they are: Shorthorn, owned by Robert Brew, Genesee County; Jersey, owned by Janet Armstrong of St. Lawrence County; Guernsey, owned by



Prize winning 4-H Club animals in each breed at the Syracuse State Fair.

Hazel Moulton, and held by Claude Moulton of St. Lawrence County; Ayrshire, owned by Wendel Wicks of Jefferson County; Brown Swiss, owned by Clyde Kirk, Jefferson County; and Holstein, owned by Wilson Plankenhorn of Dutchess County.

About the time you are reading this we expect that these animals, with their owners, will be in St. Louis to uphold the honor of New York State at the National Dairy Show. It is a fine thing to grow a calf which will win a prize at a big show like the one at Syracuse, or at St. Louis. Perhaps some of you who read this and who have never joined the 4-H Club will be interested in becoming members. If you are, just send us your name and we will see that you get instructions.

### The Letter Box

If you look through your past letters I believe you will find a letter that I wrote you about my flock production, when I was a vocational student. You also wrote at the end of my letter that anyone wishing to write to me could do so. I want to say that I received a very nice letter. It was from Mr. Blas Hernandez, Munoz School, Nueva Ecija, Philippine Islands.

It certainly surprised me to receive a letter from one so far away. It goes to show just how wonderful your paper really is. My flock is gaining recognition throughout the State. I am now keeping a record of the flock for the County and our State Agricultural School.

—DOROTHY I. MINER.

Will you please print my name in the letter box on the A. A. Boys' and Girls' page in the next issue? I'm fourteen and full of pluck, But I don't have so very much luck. Blonde, wavy hair, and eyes of blue; Not so pretty—but I'll do. Love to read? You bet I do.

All kinds of stories and letters, too; And if some girl or boy would care to write, I'd try to please them with all my might.

—HELEN "ROSE" POMARNACKI.

Would you please print my name in the letter box on the A. A. Boys' and Girls' page? I am sixteen years of age and I live on a farm. I am very fond of all sports on a farm. I am anxious to exchange letters with boys and girls from 16 to 18 years old.

—KATHRYN CORNELIUS.

Would you please print my name in the letter box on the A. A. Boys' and Girls' Department? I am thirteen years old. I enjoy all sports. Will be glad to exchange letters with boys and girls.

—DORIS MEYER.

Any A. A. boy or girl who would like to write to anyone whose letter appears in this issue may do so by addressing them in care of American Agriculturist, Boys' and Girls' Editor, 461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. We will forward the letters.

### Who Am I?

I am more powerful than the combined armies of the world.

I am more deadly than bullets, and I have wrecked more homes than the mightiest of siege guns.

I steal in the United States alone over \$3,000,000,000 each year.

I am relentless. I am everywhere in the home, on the street, in the factory, at railroad crossings, and on the sea.

I bring sickness, degradation and death, and yet few seek to avoid me.

I destroy, crush and maim; I give nothing, but take all.

I am your worst enemy.

I AM CARELESSNESS.

—Rhode Island Health Monitor.

## American Agriculturist LIFE SAVING AWARD

Presented to

Wilfred D. Fenton

Who on June 16, 1931, saved the life of his father, Ephraim Fenton, at the risk of his own. Mr. Fenton was knocked down by the herd sire and seriously injured before his son fought off the crazed animal with bare hands. For this heroic action this Life Saving Award is hereby presented to him by the Publisher and Editor of American Agriculturist.



Henry M. Quackenbush Jr.  
Publisher  
E. R. Eastman  
Editor

### TRY THESE ON EACH OTHER SPORTS

1. Which sport is called "The Great American Game"?
2. What game was taught the white man by the Indians?
3. What game is often referred to as "Old Man's Game"?
4. The business man's game?
5. Barnyard golf?
6. What sport of the wealthy originated in India?
7. What sport has made Saratoga famous?
8. Summer time always invites small boys to ..... (Fill in blank).
9. Helen Wills Moody excels at ..... (Fill in the blank).
10. Ice brings ..... to country boys and girls.
11. College boys hope to become ..... heroes.

(Turn to page 17 for answers)



# ANNOUNCING

the appointment of



J. B. ABBOTT

to the staff of American Cyanamid Company as  
Hayland and Pasture Specialist

John Abbott is one of the outstanding authorities on pasture and hayland management in the United States. He has had unusually wide experience as an agronomist in experiment station, extension and commercial work. For years he has operated a dairy farm at Bellows Falls and has specialized in developing a practical dairy management program on his own farm.

Mr. Abbott is a graduate of the University of Vermont and of Purdue. He has served on the agricultural college staffs in Indiana, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts. Since 1925 he has been employed as a specialist in hayland and pasture management for The National Fertilizer Association, contacting with dairy farmers in the United States and abroad.



For information on any phase of hayland and pasture management write Mr. Abbott at his dairy farm, Bellows Falls, Vermont, or address him in care of

## AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY

Pioneer Producers of Air-Nitrogen Products in America  
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By new quick method, the same system used to train 5000 men in a hurry for government service, I'll make you an auto and tractor expert, give you a thorough training in every branch of the business including the Electrical end. So complete, I guarantee you will be capable to step right into a big job at big money or go into business for yourself and be independent. A training in Aviation included. Only practical shop methods used. You learn by doing, with real tools and equipment. No theory studies... no book learning.  
**Write Quick!!!** for my big free Auto Book explaining all and my special limited Free Course, tuition offer. Send name and address now. No obligation. Address  
J. H. McSweeney, President.

**McSWEENEY AUTO SCHOOL**  
Dept. A-32-26 McSweeney Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio

### Strawberry Plants for Sept. Planting

Now ready for you, varieties Premier, Chesapeake, Aberdeen, Howard No. 17, Blakemore, Aroma, Everbearing Mastodon and all other commercial varieties, Apple Trees one and two year old Golden Jubilee Peach trees, all kinds of Nursery Stock in great assortment, our fall price list now ready. It is free.  
BOUNTIFUL RIDGE NURSERIES, Princess Anne, Md.

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OWNER MANAGEMENT  
CLARENCE A. MINER, President



## With the A. A. Fruit Grower

### Compressed Air Operates New Pruner

A PRUNING knife that will do the work of thirty men—that is the invention of Steve G. Mudrich, horticulturist of Mountain View, California.

The old methods of pruning are slow, inadequate, and expensive. Realizing this fact, Mudrich has worked, studied, and experimented for seven years to perfect a machine which would make pruning an easier job. Today, there stands as testimony to this effort, a compressed air pruning machine which is efficient, quick, and economical.

Press the lever! This machine cuts through a branch from an inch to an inch and a half thick just like it were a piece of straw. There is no hacking. It leaves a clean cut!

The machine itself, which weighs but four pounds, is built of aluminum with a brass barrel, and a steel hook and knife. The hook is placed over the branch to be cut, the compressed air released in the cylinder by pressing the lever, and flash, the knife is thrown forward! The limb is cut!

It's as easy as pulling the trigger on a revolver—and no kick back! When the air is shut off by removing the finger from the lever, a steel spring in the cylinder throws the knife back into its original position and it is ready for a second cut. When free, the machine is capable of 140 cuts per minute.

To insure an absolutely clean cut, the knife is set so it passes about a quarter of an inch beyond the hook. This arrangement also prevents the blade from striking on metal and thus minimizes dulling.

#### Easy to Move

The pruner is connected to a compressor by a rubber hose. This compressor is either carried on a small wagon or by hand through the orchard. The weight of the compressor is but 110 pounds and when mounted on a small platform, with handles, it is no trick for two men to carry it. With a one horse power engine, two guns may be operated, or with a two horse engine, four men may work at one time from the same compressor.

The pruner as here described is used in young orchards and vineyards. For old orchards an extension is used. These extensions can increase the reach of the pruner from six to fifty feet. Thus ladders are unnecessary for pruning and time in climbing up and down and moving ladders from tree to tree is thus saved.

Extensive tests have been made of this machine, and it has been proved, time and time again, that one machine will do the work of thirty men in an orchard and it is equal to six of the fastest men in the vineyard. It can readily be seen from this that the cost of pruning can be reduced greatly by the invention and the work can be done quicker—which of course is money saved.

#### Meet the Inventor

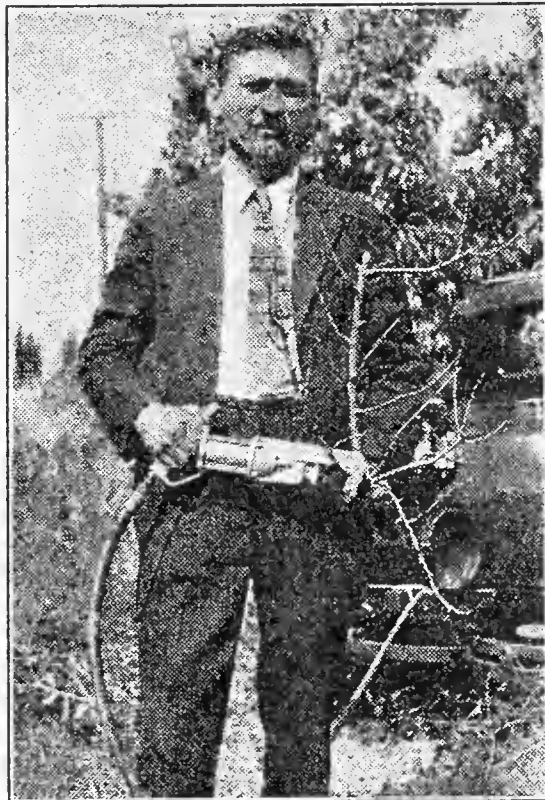
But who is Steve Mudrich, inventor of this labor saving device? Well, he is a man who has had some thirty years experience in the orchard and vineyard business. Mudrich was born in Dalmatia, Yugo-Slavia. He graduated from the University of Zara and later became inspector of horticulture in Dalmatia. Mudrich has also been

farm expert or manager for great holding companies in Europe, Africa, South America, and the United States.

He came to California some eighteen years ago and served as supervisor of a vineyard, employing some two hundred pruners. It was there that Mudrich got the nucleus of his idea for the compressed air pruner. So many men required for pruning! Couldn't some device be invented to simplify this work?

Well, Mudrich has done a lot of thinking since then and seven years ago he had his idea well enough formulated to begin construction. Theodore Hoover, brother of the president and dean of the engineering department at the University of Stanford, Palo Alto, has offered encouragement through these years.

Although Hoover has not actually assisted in the work, Mudrich says all credit is due him, for without his encouragement, he never would have perfected the machine. Many major difficulties were encountered when the equipment was nearly completed, but Hoover stood back of him, urging him on. As a result today there stands a compressed air pruner



S. G. Mudrich holding a compressed air pruner. Part of the compressor tank can be seen on the rear of the car in the background.

complete in detail ready to operate efficiently, quickly, and economically. This pruning business is being quickly revolutionized.—M. C.

### Consumer's Preference for Apples

What varieties of apples do New York consumers prefer?

THE New York Food Marketing Research Council took some time in an attempt to determine what the New York housewife prefers when she goes out to buy apples. They found that very few of them know apples by variety or name. Most of them ask for either eating or cooking apples and, of course, make their selection on the basis of size, color, and attractive appearance. They seem to have a general idea that green apples are cooking apples and Greenings are most in demand. For eating purposes they prefer McIntosh, Baldwin, Snow, Delicious, and Northern Spy. The New York City housewife, when she buys apples, buys them in small quantities, either getting a dozen or sometimes two or three pounds.

### About the Capacity of Barrels

IN a recent issue we gave the capacity of a standard apple barrel as follows:

SIZE	NUMBER OF APPLES
2 1/2 inches.....	550
2 3/4 inches.....	450
3 1/4 inches.....	350

Our subscriber, Mr. Frank H. Lattin, of Albion, New York, writes us that some years ago some Cornell students who were working for Lewis L. Morrell of Kinderhook one stormy afternoon made a count of different sized apples in a barrel. These apples were run over a commercial grader, and the result was as follows:

SIZE	NUMBER OF APPLES
2 1/2 inches.....	747
2 3/4 inches.....	591
2 3/4 inches.....	433
3 inches.....	315





## With the A. A. Dairyman



### When You Buy Cows

Can you help me get registration papers on a cow I bought, claimed by the seller? to be purebred? In addition to failure to get registration papers, the cow has not been very satisfactory, although the seller said she was all right and a good producer. What should a dairyman reasonably expect in the way of a guarantee? We cannot afford to pay high prices for cows only to find that they are no good.

**W**E all like to be satisfied with what we buy. It is our belief that any man who sells a cow and says she is a purebred should be able and willing to furnish registration papers. Unfortunately, some dealers are either negligent in furnishing papers or actually unable to furnish them because the animal cannot be identified, or because she is not eligible to registry. Of course, a cow may be purebred, but if either the sire or dam was not registered, the cow cannot be registered.

We believe, unless a buyer has absolute confidence in the man he buys from, that he is justified in withholding part of the purchase price until he gets the registration papers. We are always glad to do what we can to help our readers get these papers, and the various breed associations have also been very helpful.

#### Written Guarantee Best

What a buyer may expect from an animal depends entirely on the guarantee given by the seller. One of the most common complaints we have from subscribers is that animals which they say were to be coming fresh failed to do so. As a matter of fact, such a guarantee is not very commonly given. The guarantee is more likely to be that the animal was bred on a certain date. Just as an example, here is a guarantee given by a dairyman at a recent auction sale.

"Although every animal is guaranteed a breeder, no animal will be guaranteed to be with calf. Services not given in the catalog will be announced at the sale, but in no case do we guarantee services. All animals sold in calf shall be considered breeders and if any animal sold in this sale in calf becomes a non-breeder after she drops that calf the seller will not be responsible. If a female two years old or over is sold open and fails to get in calf within six months from date of sale, after being bred regularly to a bull known to be a breeder and treated by a competent veterinarian, notice shall be given in writing to the seller who shall also be allowed six months to prove the animal is a breeder. At the end of the second six months' period, if the animal has not conceived, the seller shall refund the purchase price paid for the animal, no additional charges to be made by either party. The expense of shipping to seller's farm and expense of shipping back to buyer, in case cow is returned

safe in calf, are to be shared equally by the buyer and the seller."

This guarantee, as you will see, very definitely specifies the responsibilities and the rights of each party in the sale. Such a guarantee avoids trouble as it is impossible to misunderstand it.

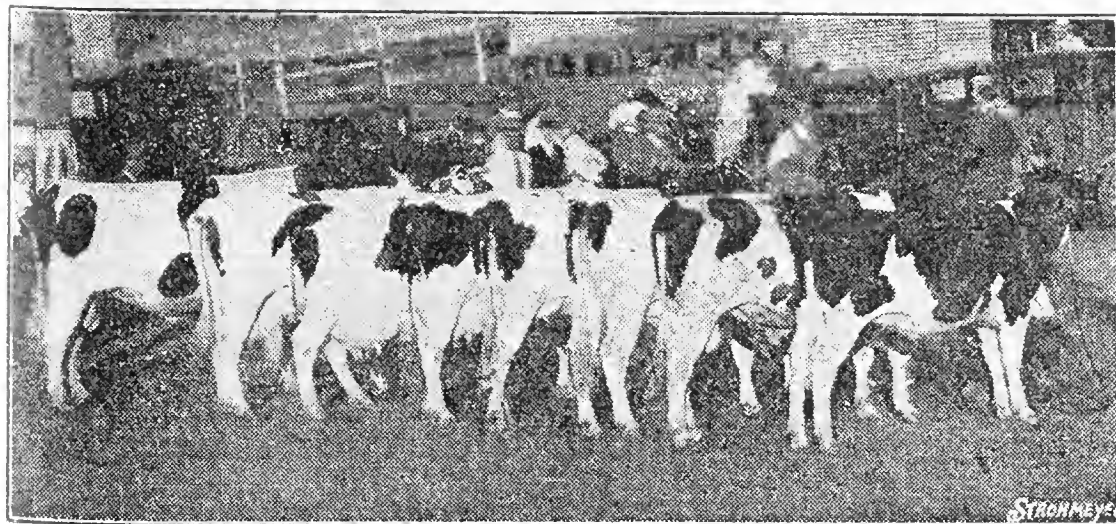
Another situation which frequently causes dissatisfaction is the guarantee of TB tested cows. Too often cattle are sold with the statement, "Sure they have been tested." Perhaps they have been tested some time but, unless the buyer is positive that they have been recently tested and that they have not since then been subject to infection with the disease, and unless the seller guarantees the privilege of a 60-day retest, the mere statement that they have been tested is not particularly valuable.

Guarantees which relate to the tuberculin test usually include a statement that the animals have been tested and a guarantee that, should the animals be retested by the purchaser within sixty days and react, the money will be refunded by the seller. Included in this, however, is a provision that the animal should not be exposed to untested animals within the sixty days and that the seller should be notified of intention to retest.

It might not be out of place to say that, whatever the guarantee, it should be written rather than verbal and should be as complete as possible in order to avoid any possibility of argument. Where animals are sold as blood tested and free from contagious abortion, the guarantee can contain provisions very similar to those in a guarantee applying to animals from accredited herds.

#### When Animals Are Injured

Once in a while trouble arises from injuries sustained in transporting the animals to their new home. Just when does the animal purchased become the property of the new owner, and who is responsible in case of damage? Most sellers agree that the buyer owns the animal and should assume all expenses for it as soon as the animal is bought, but most dairymen will take care of animals for a reasonable length of time and assist the new owner in loading and shipping the animal. If the animal is injured after a man buys it, it is his own hard luck. If, however, the animal is injured during transportation, either by a truck which has been hired by him or by railroad express company, the carrier should be liable for the damage. Railroads usually are willing to pay for the damage done if it can be determined that it was done through negligence or fault of some of their employees. In such a case, the proper papers should be made out before the animal is accepted from the transportation company.



The Holstein herd from Otsego-Herkimer at the New York State Fair. This fine looking bunch took the blue ribbon. The animals in this herd are owned by McLaury Brothers, Portlandville; D. W. Morris & Sons, West Winfield; W. D. Robens & Son, Poland; Owen D. Young, Van Hornesville; Ira and C. M. Putnam, Johnstown; and Jean McLaury, Portlandville. The aged bull, Winterthur Best Segis Jonat, went to the Eastern States Exposition and was made grand champion.

A little message about  
a book about a bank  
and the coupon that  
brings it to you . . .



HERE'S the little book the banker wrote and here's the big bank the banker wrote the little book about. And way down, deep, deep down at the bottom of this ad is the coupon that brings you the little book about the big bank that the banker wrote about. If you live outside of Albany, that's the Capital City of New York State, you know, you'll be very interested in reading this book. So you should make good use of the coupon. You can cut it out with a knife or pair of scissors, or tear it out. Fill it in, mail to us and the book will be sent you by return mail. It's free and there's absolutely no obligation attached. Of course, it's only fair to tell you what the book is all about. Well, to begin with, it's about money and interest on money and the difference between just interest and interest compounded quarterly. 4% compounded quarterly is quite a lot more than just 4% and it's more than 4% compounded semi-annually. This bank, a "Mutual" Savings Bank, pays the big generous rate of 4% compounded quarterly. And that's a lot of interest when you consider the safety and ready availability of your money. The booklet tells all about that and gives you definite figures and it tells why your money is so safe . . . safer than a safe . . . and so certain sure of generous interest return in a Mutual Savings Bank. It tells, too, how to bank by mail. Simplest thing imaginable. Simple as **ABC** to take full advantage of this generous 4% interest return, this absolute safety and all the facilities and conveniences of this 62 year old savings institution. Just the same as though you lived right here in Albany. Mail the coupon today for your copy of the little book about the big bank the banker wrote about. It's free, it's illustrated, it's interesting. Here 'tis . . . the coupon . . . fill it in and get it right in the mail box today . . . now, if you will. You'll be real glad you sent for it.

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Please send me without obligation the little book about the big bank the banker wrote about.

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#### SWINE

#### PIGS PIGS PIGS

ANNUAL FALL SALE. WE PAY THE EXPRESS. Good growthy Berkshire and O.C. Husky Chester and Yorkshire, Rugged Duroc and Berkshire crossed. 7-8 WEEKS OLD, \$3.25 EACH. Shipped C.O.D. on approval, express paid on 2 pigs or more. Price on 10 pigs or more \$3.00 each prepaid. No crating charge. Take advantage of this exceptionally low price and get some of these good pigs. Vaccination 25c extra if required. BEDFORD STOCK FARM, Bedford, Mass. P.O. Box 362

#### PIGS FOR SALE DAILEY STOCK FARM LEXINGTON, MASS.

Berkshire & Chester, Chester and Yorkshire 6-7 wks. old \$2.75; 8-9 wks. \$3; 12 wks. extras \$4.50. C.O.D. Quality Stock. Fast growers.

#### RELIABLE PIGS FOR SALE

We are prepared to supply you with choice stock of good quality and guarantee to satisfy old and new customers. Chester and Berkshire crossed, also Chester and Yorkshire crossed.

6-7 wks. old, \$3.25. 8-9 wks. old, \$3.50. Choice Chester pigs, \$4.50. Will ship C. O. D. on approval or send check or Money Order. Crates free.

A. M. LUX  
206 Washington St. Woburn, Mass.  
Tel. Wob. 1415

#### FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE!

Chester and Yorkshire; and Chester and Berkshire 9 TO 10 WEEKS OLD \$3.00 EACH. None better sold. MICHAEL LUX, BOX 149, WOBURN, MASS.

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6-7 WEEKS OLD, \$2.50 EACH  
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Berkshire & Chester, Chester & Yorkshire crossed. Ship any number C.O.D. Vaccination 25c if required. W. GABRIEL, LEXINGTON, MASS. R. F. D.

#### SWINE

Good Pigs and Shoats. Weaned pigs \$3.75 ea. C.O.D. Castrated, vaccinated, crated. Shoats over 35 lbs. \$5.75 ea. All breeds. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Delaware.

#### CATTLE

FOR SALE —15 Holstein Heifers and 1 Bull coming two years. Registered and T. B. Tested. F. C. ILLIG, BOX 75, ILION, NEW YORK

#### DOGS AND PET STOCK

Rabbits —\$1 each up according to age, size, weight in New Zealand White or Chinchilla. Prompt shipment. Live delivery. Sent collect. Write for folder. Schoenborn's Hatchery, 335 Main St., Hackensack, N.J.

Guinea Pigs \$1. each up according to age, size, weight in solid or mixed colors. Prompt shipment. Live del. Sent collect. Write for folder. Schoenborn's Hatchery, 335 Main St., Hackensack, N.J.

For Sale Shepherd Puppies from heel drivers. Males \$3.50. Females \$1.50. G. Ramsey, Belfast, N.Y.

#### WANTED—GUINEA PIGS

Lambert Schmidt, 1101 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

#### SHEEP

#### REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS

\$20 each. Shipped on approval. Will exchange for wool at 20 cents per lb. J. S. MORSE, LEVANNA, N. Y.

FOR SALE —Fifty Hampshire, Shropshire, and South Down Grade Ewes, Sound and young not bred. W. E. SERSON, Marcellus, N. Y.

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# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

## October Milk Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk (Metropolitan area)	2.90	2.70
2 Fluid Cream		
2A Fluid Cream	1.66	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	1.91	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	1.35	1.20
4 Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for October, 1930, was \$3.37 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$3.17 for 3%. The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

## Butter Gains Another Cent

CREAMERY SALTED	Oct. 10, 1931	Oct. 3, 1931	Oct. 11, 1930
Higher than extra	36 1/2	35 1/2-36	40 1/2-41
Extra (92 sc.)	35 1/2	34 1/2	40
84-91 score	26	34 1/2 26	32
Lower Grades	25	25 1/2 25	30 1/2-31 1/2

During the week ending October 10 the butter market continued to show the strong bullish situation that has existed for some time, at the same time advancing a full cent on the higher scores. Statistically the market continues extremely bullish. There is no sign of any increase in the make and none is looked for in the near future. At the same time consumption continues to run well ahead of the same period a year ago. Recent advances in retail prices appear to have had no effect upon the distributive movement. The shortage in fresh butter has made it necessary to draw heavily on the cold storage reserves. As a result storage holdings are now down to the lowest point for this season of the year that has been seen for a great many years. The *Price Current* estimates that on the first of October holdings in the entire country were 50,000,000 pounds under what they were a year ago. On October 9 the ten cities making daily reports had in cold storage 37,721,000 pounds whereas a year ago they held 71,490,000 pounds. From October 2 to October 9 holdings in the ten cities were reduced 4,054,000 pounds whereas a year ago they were reduced 2,278,000 pounds. All these factors have tended to create a strong underlying sentiment. However, this strong situation is tempered to a considerable degree by the unsatisfactory economic situation existing in the Metropolitan District. The uncertain money market and lack of employment has the trade in a very conservative mood. At the same time the trade is reluctant to advance prices to that point which will permit the importation of foreign butter over the 14c duty war. At present levels the market does not anticipate any butter importations from New Zealand or Denmark due to transportation costs. However, some Canadian butter is coming in because of its easy accessibility to our large markets. So far, four cars of Canadian butter have actually been purchased by the New York trade although up to this writing none of it has been released.

The fancier grades of butter are sharing in the advance. Lower scores are not moving so readily. During the winter we will undoubtedly see a greater swing to these lower scoring marks.

## Cheese Prices One Cent Lower

STATE FLATS	Oct. 10, 1931	Oct. 3, 1931	Oct. 11, 1930
Fresh Fancy	15	16	20 1/2-21 1/2
Fresh Average	14 1/2	15 1/2	
Held Fancy	16 1/2-17		24
Held Average			26

The cheese market showed less firmness during the week ending October 10. Production is not heavy or burdensome but business has been very slow and operators have been inclined to shade prices in order to stimulate buying. On October 9 the ten cities reported holdings totaling 14,278,000 pounds whereas last year they held 19,218,000 pounds. From October 2 to October 9 storage holdings in the ten cities increased 87,000 pounds whereas last year they decreased 208,000 lbs. during the same period. These figures show just why the trade has been trying to stimulate the consumption of cheese.

The production of fresh cheese in the East appears to be starting up again. Some lots of freshly made New York

State flats are coming this way at prices ranging from one half to a full cent under recent quotations.

## Egg Receipts Still Heavy

NEARBY WHITE	Oct. 10, 1931	Oct. 3, 1931	Oct. 11, 1930
Hennery	43-48	43-48	56-62
Selected Extras	35-42	35-42	45-55
Average Extras	30-34	30-34	30-40
Extra Firsts	26-29	26-29	27-29
Firsts	24-25	24-25	25-26
Undergrades	26-28	25-27	26-27
Pullets	23-24	22-23	22-25
Pewees			
NEARBY BROWNS	Oct. 10, 1931	Oct. 3, 1931	Oct. 11, 1930
Hennery	40-45	40-43	38-50
Gathered	26-37	26-38	25-37

In spite of reports of extremely light egg collections from the middle West, New York's receipts are still running ahead of those of a year ago. It is true that New York is getting fewer eggs than it has received of late but when compared with last year there is not much relief. Advices indicate also that production in some sections of the Pacific and Atlantic Coasts is beginning to increase. It appears that we may have relatively early production the same as a year ago.

In addition to the heavy receipts New York suffered from another spell of hot weather. This was aggravated also by the fact that the higher priced whites have reached the point where the trade is beginning to feel consumer buying resistance. Retailers generally report that since the retail price of 59c was reached there has been a sharp drop in the buying. However, there has been enough business to hold prices at their last quoted levels. Peewees and pullets are holding very firm. It is a sign of the times that the consumer wants fresh eggs but cannot pay the price of the large whites and accordingly is willing to pay the full price for small eggs.

## Live Poultry Selling Better

FOWLS	Oct. 10, 1931	Oct. 3, 1931	Oct. 11, 1930
Colored	17-22	22-23	20-27
Leghorn	12-17	15-18	18-22
CHICKENS	Oct. 10, 1931	Oct. 3, 1931	Oct. 11, 1930
Colored	15-25	14-19	20-27
Leghorn	18-20	14-16	20-22
BROILERS	Oct. 10, 1931	Oct. 3, 1931	Oct. 11, 1930
Colored	25-28		27-33
Leghorn			25-26
OLD ROOSTERS	Oct. 10, 1931	Oct. 3, 1931	Oct. 11, 1930
	-13	-13	-16
CAPONS	Oct. 10, 1931	Oct. 3, 1931	Oct. 11, 1930
TURKEYS	20-25	25-30	25-35
DUCKS, Nearby	12-21	14-25	21-27
GEESE	Oct. 10, 1931	Oct. 3, 1931	Oct. 11, 1930
	-15	-15	-19

The week ending October 10 in the live poultry market found trade considerably better than the disastrous week previous when prices were so ridiculously low. The market opened on Monday, October 5, with buyers eager to establish a market, it being generally anticipated that the market was going up. By Thursday the market had gained such strength that premiums were being paid on most any line that showed good quality. All fowls sold well. Chickens also enjoyed an excellent demand at all times. Under the circumstances the market could easily have been killed by a too rapid advance early in the week. Instead of making an early jump the market started low and gradually gained strength which held a strong situation throughout. As the market came to a close it appeared that the week ending the 17th would see another good market. On the 10th Rock chickens in by express sold well at an advance of 1c, this is usually a good omen.

## Bean Market Quiet, Easy

The bean market is a good place to stay away from unless one is anxious to hear a lot of wailing and gnashing of teeth and depression talk. The demand for beans is very quiet. Country prices are lower and the spot market is weak. Practically all foreign goods on which there is a three cent import duty are being sold in bond for re-export. Domestic prices are sharply lower, Marrows bringing \$2.75 to \$3.50; Peas \$3 to \$3.35; Red Kidneys \$4 to \$4.50; White Kidneys \$5 to \$5.50; Round Cranberry \$5.75 to \$6.50.

## Meats and Livestock

CATTLE—Grass steers steady. Medium grade \$6.00-7.25. Cows steady, common to medium \$3.00-4.50; low cutters and cutters \$1.50-2.75.

VEALERS—Scarce, not enough to make a market. Choice nearby \$10.50, steady, few common \$5.00.

LAMBS—In light supply, somewhat

slow, steady. Good grade \$7.00-7.25. Medium \$6.50.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—Receipts very heavy and accumulations. No trading. Market very weak and overstocked on all grades. Fresh receipts, per pound: Choice 10-12c; fair to good 8-9c; small to medium 5-6c.

LIVE RABBITS—Receipts moderate; daily carryovers; demand slow, market about steady at 10-15c per pound.

## Too Much Low Grade Hay

An over abundance of low grade hay caused a lot of price cutting in the hay market during the week ending October 10. In Manhattan the offerings of hay were moderate, just about equaling the demand. Toward the close of the week trade was slow except for the top grades and there was a lot of price shading on the lower grades. In Brooklyn the bulk of the supply was No. 3 grade for which there was little demand, resulting in accumulations, which depressed prices \$1 per ton. At the close the market was good on good hay, fair on medium and very weak on poor. Straight timothy brought from \$15 to \$21 per ton. Timothy and clover or grass mixed brought \$13 to \$20; Sample \$10 to \$12.50; Oat straw \$11; old rye \$18 to \$19. The straw market has been pretty quiet.

Philadelphia still reports timothy and clover mixed hay at \$14 to \$18 per ton; wheat and oat straw \$10; rye \$14.

Boston reports receipts equal to the demand, meeting practically ready sale on arrival with no accumulations. Prices are steady with little or no cutting reported. Timothy ranges from \$17.50 to \$19.50; Red Clover mixed \$18.50; Alsike Clover mixed \$19.50.

## Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	Oct. 10, 1931	Oct. 3, 1931	Oct. 11, 1930
(At Chicago)	1931	1931	1930
Wheat, (Sept.)	.50		
Corn, (Sept.)	.35 3/4		
Oats, (Sept.)	.22 1/4		
CASH GRAINS	Oct. 10, 1931	Oct. 3, 1931	Oct. 11, 1930
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	.67 3/4	.63 3/4	.95 1/2
Corn, No. 2 Yellow	.53 3/4	.51 3/4	1.00 1/2
Oats, No. 2	.34 1/2	.33	.47
FEEDS	Oct. 10, 1931	Oct. 3, 1931	Oct. 11, 1930
(At Buffalo)			
Gr'd Oats	19.50	20.00	30.50
Sp'g Bran	12.50	12.00	21.50
H'd Bran	14.50	14.00	26.00
Standard Mids	12.50	12.50	20.50
Soft W. Mids	15.50	15.00	28.00
Flour Mids	17.00	17.50	27.50
Red Dog	16.50	16.50	32.00
Wh. Hominy	16.50	17.00	31.00
Yel. Hominy	18.50	18.50	35.50
Corn Meal	17.50	17.50	31.00
Gluten Feed	20.50	20.50	39.00
Gluten Meal	17.50	17.00	31.50
36% C. S. Meal	18.50	18.00	33.50
41% C. S. Meal	19.50	19.00	35.50
43% C. S. Meal	25.00	25.00	38.00
34% O P Linseed Meal	18.00	18.00	
Beet Pulp			

The above quotations taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

## In the Produce Trade

Long Island potatoes have been meeting a very slack demand and prices appear to be on the downward trend. On October 10 Long Islands in 150 pound sacks grading No. 1 were quoted at \$1.10 to \$1.50 with No. 2's at 60c to 75c per sack. Bulk potatoes were quoted at \$1.50 to \$1.65, this being for both Long Island and Maine.

Toward the close the onion market was a little better although trade for the week was very unsatisfactory. Accumulations are reported from several quarters. New York State yellows \$2 to \$2.25 per 100 pound bag. Orange County yellows \$1.25 to \$2.15. Yellows in 50 pound bags brought anywhere from 50c to \$1.15.

The weather was against the apple market during the week ending October 10. Hot weather prevailed most of the week in the Metropolitan district. Only the fanciest marks were able to hold their own. At the same time the varying foreign exchange has practically put the export business on the shelf. Consequently a lot of apples that have been destined for export have been thrown on the domestic market. Price gains we reported last week have been lost. As the market comes to a close on the 10th the best Macs bring \$2, other varieties \$1.25. Poorer marks bring as little as 50c per bushel.

## HEATING PLANT

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## SOLD

The bull-calf—ear tag 317 went to Raymond Anderson, Marathon, N. Y.

## Now we have another Chinese Auction

This time we offer a fine bull calf—ear tag 321—born Aug. 20, 1931. SIRE, King Piebe 19th. DAM, Fishkill Ulster Colantha DeKol whose record at 2 yrs. 6 mo. 24 days is 14,558.4 lbs. milk and 538.7 lbs. fat. Her dam is Fishkill Dichter Colantha Inka, holder of 5 N. Y. State championships; at 4 yrs. 5 mo. she made 19,266.9 lbs. milk and 655.45 lbs. fat. This bull calf has high production back of him on both sides, close up in his pedigree.

PRICE is Now.... \$90.00

and will drop \$10 every week until sold.

SEND IN YOUR BIDS

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Haversacks .75 | Cart. belt . . . . .60  
Machete-holo . . \$1.50 | Flint pistol . . . \$6.95  
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Springfield cal. 30/06 rifle, 24" barrel now \$16.50  
New 1931 catalog, 364 pages of pistols, armor, guns, daggers, etc., mailed for 50 cents. New special circular for 2c stamp.  
Established 1865.

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MONTMORENCY CHERRY TREES 4 to 6 ft. @ \$19.50 per 100. Attractive prices on all other fruit trees. ZERFASS NURSERIES, INC., R2, DANVILLE, N. Y.

## Baby Chicks

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WELL MARKED Thoroughbred Narragansett TURKEYS. Satisfaction guaranteed. EARL BROWN, Chaumont, N. Y.

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# Farm News from New York

## Salvation Army Backs Relief Plan --- Grange Against Tax Increase --- County Notes

THE following letter is going out from Salvation Army Headquarters, 120-130 West 14th Street, New York City, to the commanders of Salvation Army Industrial Homes and Corps Headquarters listed on pages 1 and 2 of last week's issue. A copy of the American Agriculturist containing our Publisher's announcement will also go to each home and headquarters.

Daily papers all over the State have called attention to the plan for coopera-

connection with The Farmers Exchange, The Grange Organization, The Farm Bureau representation and any marketing organization which may be existing in your vicinity.

It might be possible, in many sections, to send a number of the unemployed men and women of your towns into the country to assist in the harvesting of the food, or in contributing something in the way of work which would show their disposition to assist the farmer and their additional worthiness to receive such contributions.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the President's National Committee and the efforts of local committees throughout the country the indications are that the winter will be a trying one and many people will suffer for the necessities of life unless every avenue of assistance is explored and intelligent planning and careful management is made to secure all possible surplus available.

It might be possible also to utilize the services of your Home League, the Ladies' Aid Societies of the Churches, the Parent Teachers Associations in the towns or other women's organizations in canning or preserving some of the goods or in other ways which may suggest themselves to you.

It occurs to me that through the Chambers of Commerce, Kiwanis or Rotary Clubs you would be able to secure transportation facilities of volunteers to convey the goods from the country to your central areas and perhaps also to help in the distribution to the needy families.

I recognize that many demands are upon your time and interest just now but it seems to me that this is splendid cooperation on the part of Mr. Morgenthau and The American Agriculturist in offering us an opportunity to extend our benefactions far beyond what would ordinarily be the case.

Sincerely yours,

Signed William C. Arnold,  
Chief Secretary.

### Grange Stands for Tax Reduction

UPON his return home from a meeting of the National Grange executive committee at Washington, State Master Fred J. Freestone said that tax adjustment was the solution offered by the national body for our agricultural problems.

It was brought out that another general tax is looked upon with disfavor by the organization's leaders as too great a burden to be placed upon agriculture.

Another point on which the executive committee took a firm stand was the proposed freight rate increase. It was estimated that the increase would mean an average burden of approximately \$25.00 per farm, which is felt to be too

great for the farmer in his present position.

In suggesting a remedy for the average producer, Mr. Freestone said "The low prices of basic commodities like wheat and cotton bring home to agriculture the necessity of gearing production to meet the demand. This means a sound land utilization policy and the elimination of all acreage expansion projects until agriculture is more prosperous".

### 4-H Members Win at Eastern States

NEW YORK State boys and girls made a fine showing at the Eastern States Exposition recently. A total of thirty-eight awards was the result of many months of painstaking care on the part of club members; the future farmers and homemakers of the state.

In judging, Thomas Sterall of Genesee County proved that he knows a good cow when he sees one. Thomas, along with Robert Snider and William Greene of Onondaga County, Russell Marion of Tompkins, and Wilbur Bull of Jefferson, is representing the Empire State at the National 4-H judging contest held at St. Louis in connection with the National Dairy Show.

### Royce Heads New York Markets Office

DR. A. E. ALBRECHT, Director of the New York City office of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets has been granted a leave of absence to assume the duties of Professor of Marketing at the City College of New York. With his wide background he should be particularly successful in teaching the principles of marketing agricultural products.

In the absence of Dr. Albrecht,

George G. Royce, formerly of Gouverneur, will become Acting Director. Mr. Royce is well known in Northern New York as a man fully capable of assuming his new duties in the marketing field.

### Earning Money and Community Service

HOW to get the money to go to Farmers' Week is a problem of many groups of Young Farmers. The Young Farmers of Holland Patent have solved this problem for the last two years by putting on a show. The first year it was tried, they made about \$75; last year there were hardly enough seats for the crowd, and the proceeds were around \$100.

How did they do it? We might mention a few of the more important schemes. The community was canvassed by the boys who had tickets to sell, fliers were put in the mail boxes, and posters were put up in the stores. Every Young Farmer who sold ten tickets was given a free one.

No matter how good your advertising, or how thorough your canvassing, if you put on a poor show, you cannot hope to repeat the performance. A good show advertises itself, and if an organization gets a reputation of putting on a novel or entertaining performance, the big problem of getting the crowd is solved.

For the last two years, Young Farmers of Holland Patent have been putting on a Huskin' Bee, as the rather novel idea quite took the public fancy. With the scene laid on Uncle Josh Pickle's barn floor, several young people husking corn and singing songs entertained to the best of their ability. Of course, the boys found an occasional red ear, and when it was over, the cast was treated to cider and doughnuts

(Continued on Page 16)

### Cortlandville Grange at the New York State Fair

NO Grange in recent years has won as high a score as that made this year by the Cortlandville Grange at the State Fair, where ten granges had exhibits. Years ago the New Woodstock Grange was about the only one in the State to put on an exhibit at the State Fair. Then Charles H. Riley of Sennett, a well-known Grange leader was placed in charge of farm products exhibits at this exposition. He thought the Granges of the State with the wealth of material at their command, should make a better showing at this agricultural event. Accordingly as the first and most essential step, he secured more appropriations for this purpose and since then this department of the fair has been improving every year.

This year the Cortlandville booth

had a score of 94—based on (1) the correctness with which the exhibit typifies the county, agriculture, 40 points; (using the 1925 Federal Census as a basis of this knowledge). (2) Quality of material exhibited, 40 points; and (3) Educational features of the exhibit, 20 points.

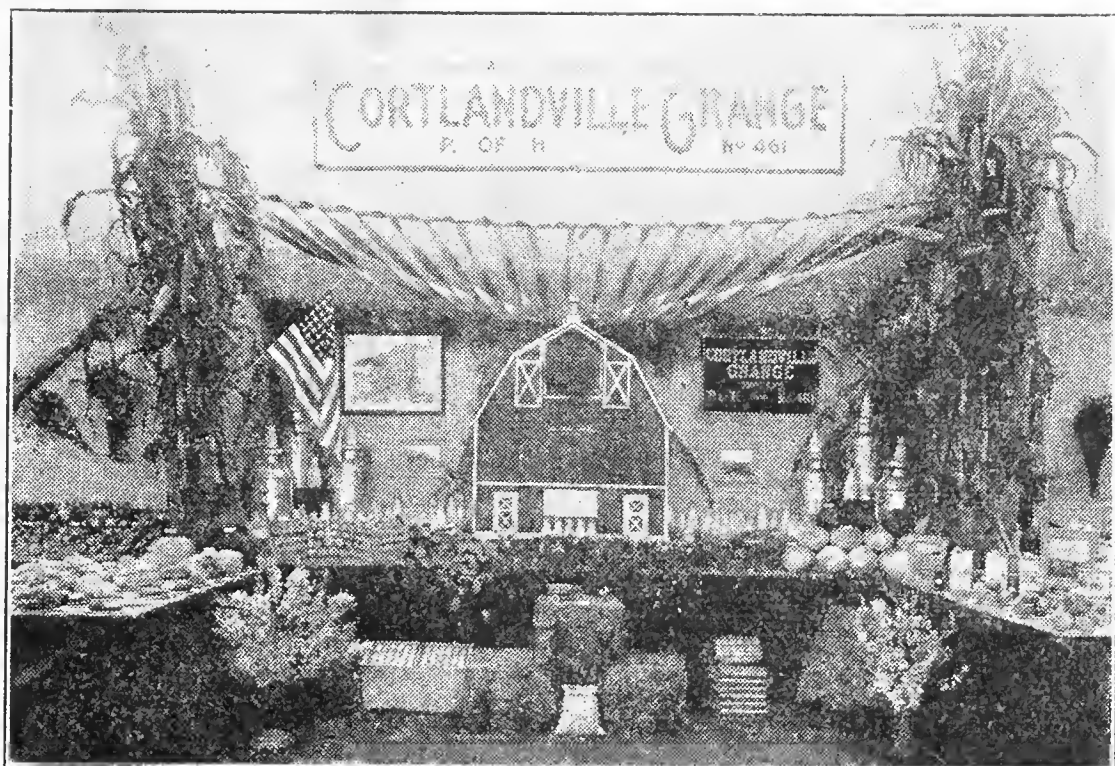
The center of the display was a model of a red dairy barn, filled to bursting with high quality alfalfa hay. At its sides were groups of milk cans and bottles of milk, with cabbage, potatoes and samples of other important crops of the county in the foreground. Bales of alfalfa and mixed hay, the best shown at the State Fair this year, carried out the details further. Balancing these were samples of maple products, as well as garden products, fruits, eggs, small grains and supplementary crop exhibits. Miniature cattle, trucks, and farm scenes caught the eyes of the observer. All conceded the general high quality of all the products shown.

The Homer Grange, next door neighbor to the Cortlandville group, won second place with a display centered around a model of a dairy farm. A complete set of farm buildings built to scale, painted and electrically lighted, formed the center. Well kept fields of hay, cabbage, corn, small grains, beans and potatoes were arranged according to good farm practice. A fine display of canned foods for the farm store house, with poultry and dairy products completed this display.

The members of the Cortlandville exhibit committee were: Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. E. Russell Hall, D. E. Bennie, and H. L. Vaughn.

Wolcott Grange won third place and Sennett, fourth. Other Granges having exhibits were: Sheridan, Owahgena of Cazenovia, Clintondale, Irondequoit, Mecklenburg, and Springport.

Three juvenile granges had exhibits. South Rutland, Jefferson County, carried off first honors; Baldwinsville juveniles won second place, and Nelson third.—M. F.



Farm products, from one of the best diversified farming sections in New York were used in this prize winning exhibit at the Syracuse Fair of the Cortlandville Grange, Cortland County.

tion between the American Agriculturist and the Salvation Army and we feel certain that much good will come from it. Following is the letter:

My dear Colonel:

You will know, of course, that several splendid articles have appeared in The American Agriculturist making an appeal to the farmers of the country to contribute of their surplus stocks to feed the hungry during the winter.

It is recognized, of course, that the farmers, in common with other people in the country, have suffered from the depression. In fact, a letter received today from Mr. Taber of The National Grange says:

"The farmer has had ten years of depression. Last year's drought and this year's low prices have made it impossible for him to contribute money, but in many sections farm surpluses are being freely given to the unemployed and those needing relief. We have found that where a farmer can give from his own surplus to aid in the distress relief of others, it takes away a little of the sting of prices being so far below the cost of production".

Recognizing the truth of this statement, it is the feeling of Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Publisher of The American Agriculturist (which is also agreed to by the Headquarters of The Salvation Army) that many of the farmers will gladly share with their suffering fellow countrymen if the opportunity is given for them to contribute their goods, in a way that will be most beneficial to the actually needy people and be entirely free from any commercial taint or profit to any individual.

Following the publication of this article in The American Agriculturist, which I hope you will see will be repeated in your local papers throughout your district, it will be necessary for you to inform each one of your Officers in every section of your area to make



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In Colors—Blue, Pink, Peach. Also Natural as usual.

Double thickness in feet and crotch — reinforced Bodygard, flat-locked seams — reinforced button holes — wringer-proof, hard rubber buttons.

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with built-on Aluminum Handle **\$19.50**



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# Fun for Hallowe'en

## Make It Real Fun and Not Destructive

THE morning after Hallowe'en need not be the regretful affair it often is to grownups, if the proper amount of guidance or direction is given to the activities of the younger set. A program should be based on clever ideas, rather than the hoodlum performances which too often characterize this night when "witches" and other mischievous spirits are at work. Any organization, or even private individuals, can make use of the following ideas to celebrate properly the occasion.

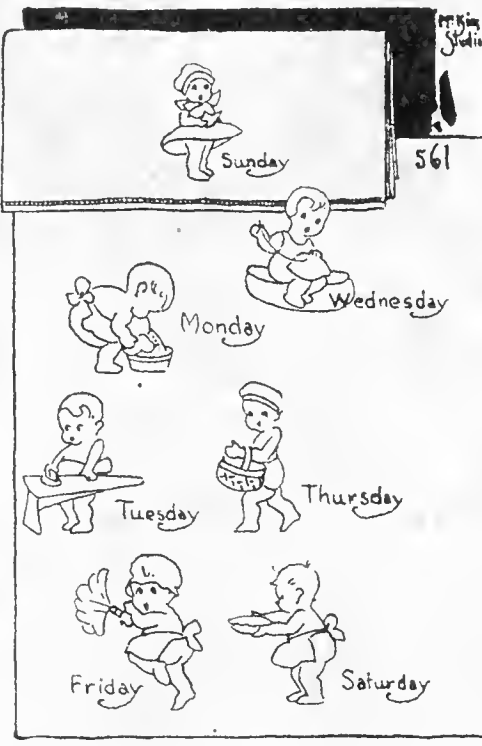
Weirdness, or "spookiness" should be emphasized in the decorations, lighting arrangements, and program. Semi-shaded or dark corners with candles, Jack O'Lanterns, flashing lights, or amount of creeps down one's spine. "Dead Man's Lane, Ghosts' Walk, Hall of Death, Witches' Den, The Sign of the Black Cat," and similar names achieve this end. A witch standing with a flashlight which she turns on a mirror as the guests approach so that they can see their own ghostly images, is quite a help.

Costumes are easy. The witch's robe can be very quickly fashioned from black calico, while the pointed hat is even more quickly made from black cardboard, and held on by a rubber band under the chin. Masks, of course, are the first requirements for any Hallowe'en celebration. Crepe paper in orange and black lends itself to some very attractive costumes. If one prefers a gruesome effect, a black garb touched off with luminous paint, which gleams even in the dark, and the clammy glove to use in shaking hands, will make quite a hit. The clammy "hand" is made either by filling a rubber glove with ice water, or by filling a kid glove with wet bran. If one fancies the idea, he may carry a skull, simulated, of course.

Skull Ball offers itself as a game for such an occasion. A ball is painted to look like a skull; the guests form a circle, or several circles, if it is a very large party. Someone in the circle is given the skull, and at the starting signal, this is thrown across the ring to another player. The one in the center tries to get the ball, and, if successful, returns to his place in the circle, while the one who threw it, becomes the witch and takes the center of the circle, and in turn tries to catch the ball when it is thrown from one player to another.

A candle race may be run by dividing the guests into several equal groups, placed in line formation. Have a leader for each line, and give him a lighted candle. At a given signal, he carries the candle to the other end of the room, touches it to the flame of a lighted candle placed there, and brings it back to the second one in his line. The second one goes through the same performance and passes the lighted

### Seven Day Tea Towels




FOR Christmas, the hope chest, show-er, bride or bazaar, as well as for us who have long since qualified as homemakers, a Tuesday tea towel for Tuesday, and a Sunday one for Sun-day, are most encouraging. Outline stitch, two strands of any favorite hue, quickly transforms the stamped ma-terial into mighty clever towels, each with a chubby baby, struggling with the task of the day. Pattern No. M561 at 20 cents supplies the set of seven designs in wax transfer form to use on anything from linen crash to sugar sacks.

We can also furnish this set of de-signs, seven of them stamped on soft, part linen toweling, ready to em-broider and use. This is No. M562, and is \$1.50 complete, postpaid. Embroid-ery floss in colors to match the border is included.

M561 Wax Patterns Tea Towels .....	\$ .20
M562 Seven Stamped Towels and Floss .....	1.50

Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.



BR'ER RABBIT TOY NO. B5690 comes ready to make up in green and white print, the squeak, gold felt for buttons, and pink glass eyes being included in the package. Easy to make and a joy to children. Price 50c, each. Order from Em-broidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

blue shaded lights so that the guests look ghastly, are quite in keeping with the spirit of the evening.

As the guests enter, there should be enough queer noises and experiences to give the key to the evening's enter-tainment.

Needless to say, a few suggestions to the young and imaginative will be all that is necessary. Someone sitting in a dark corner rattling a tire chain, and occasionally dropping it into a tin tub, will sound gruesome enough. Added to this, another person rattling a pan partly filled with pebbles, another one to make hollow groans with a string tied in the end of a can, and still another to provide the sound of in-visible footsteps by brushing two pieces of sandpaper together, and you have a very spooky atmosphere indeed.

Decorations are easily devised of autumn's own red berries, corn stalks, pumpkins, bright red apples, and au-tumn leaves. In fact, the decorations are very easy to collect and arrange in any farm community where the materials are easily at hand. A few suggestive signs, placed at turns of the walk or hallway, give the proper

(Continued on Opposite Page)

## Stubborn Coughs Ended by Recipe, Mixed at Home

Here is the famous old recipe which mil-lions of housewives have found to be the most dependable means of breaking up stubborn coughs due to colds. It takes but a moment to prepare, costs little, and saves money, but it gives real relief even for those dreaded coughs that follow severe cold epidemics.

From any druggist, get 2½ ounces of Pinex, pour it into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey. Thus you make a full pint of better remedy than you could buy ready-made for three times the cost. It never spoils and tastes so good that even children like it.

Not only does this simple mixture soothe the inflamed throat membranes with sur-prising ease, but also it is absorbed into the blood, and acts directly upon the bron-chial tubes, thus aiding the whole system in throwing off the cough. It loosens the germ-laden phlegm and eases chest sore-ness in a way that is really astonishing.

Pinex is a highly concentrated com-pound of Norway Pine, containing the active agent of creosote, in a refined, pal-atable form. Nothing known in medicine is more helpful in cases of distressing coughs and bronchial irritations.

Do not accept a substitute for Pinex. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.

**DON'T SEND 1 PENNY**



**BOTH PAIR \$1.98**

**WOMEN'S STORM BOOTS and OXFORDS** at an amazing saving! Storm boots are rubberized tweed jersey, with rubber sole and heel; height 11 inches. Tan, or gray. Cut-out oxfords have rub-ber-cushioned Cuban heel; leather sole. Choice of black chrome patent leather, or black Vici kid. Sizes: 2½ to 6 only. Widths D to EE.

**DELIVERY FREE!** Just send us your name and address, and we'll mail the pair of storm boots and shoes to you at once. When postman delivers them, pay him **\$1.98**. We pay all postage. Money back if not satisfied! Order by No. 15.

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**MINT LEAF FLAVOR**

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—beautiful selection for solo and quartette and 140 other sacred songs with words and music. All for 40c.  
Thos. R. Ellis, Music Publisher, Cedargrove, North Carolina

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number 1 pares the apple, number 2 cuts it into four slices, number 3 cores it, number 4 eats it and whistles Yankee Doodle to show that he is finished.

There should be fortune telling of some sort. Of course, the best way is to have a separate room decorated for the purpose, and someone there who is good at the business. If no one in the group feels like attempting it, slips of paper can be passed out, probably at the time refreshments are served. Fortunes may be written on paper with lemon juice, which appears blank until it is heated. A lighted candle can furnish the heat to make the writing visible. The messages can be—"Beware of the tall dark lady", "A long journey to foreign lands awaits you", "A man with a blonde mustache seeks you", "You will be married within a year."

Refreshments may be simple or elaborate. Sweet cider, and doughnuts are accepted as regular Hallowe'en refreshments. If one wishes to add to the fun by having a box supper, the boxes may be numbered and passed to the boys, while the girls are given witches' hats or black cats, and also a number to correspond with the numbers on the boxes. Then the partners find each other and share the box supper together.

### Use Plenty Cream Soups

COLD days make hot soup most acceptable to hungry school children. The vegetables used are tomatoes, beets, peas, beans, spinach, onion and corn.

The usual proportions for such a soup are two-thirds of a cup of vegetable pulp to a cup of thin white sauce. This sauce is made by melting a tablespoon of butter with one eighth

of a teaspoon of salt, adding a tablespoonful of flour and mixing well until it is smooth. Then add a cupful of milk gradually, and cook it, stirring constantly until the sauce is smooth and creamy. These amounts may be multiplied as many times as needed to supply the family. The vegetables are prepared by cooking until soft, pressing through a strainer and heating. It is then combined with the white sauce, whipped for a moment with an egg beater and served at once. This is very necessary when tomatoes are used, or the acid may curdle the sauce if allowed to stand too long.

Cream of peanut soup is very popular with the children. It is made by mixing three tablespoons of flour with a half cup of water and rubbing until smooth; add to this paste six tablespoons peanut butter and when this mixture is free from lumps, add five cups of scalded milk, cooking this in a double boiler for thirty minutes with frequent stirring to prevent lumping. Season with salt, pepper, paprika, and chopped green pepper or pimento if desired.

A regular diet of wholesome, well-cooked meals which contain the necessary vitamins and minerals is one of the best means of warding off winter ills.

### Slenderizing Frock

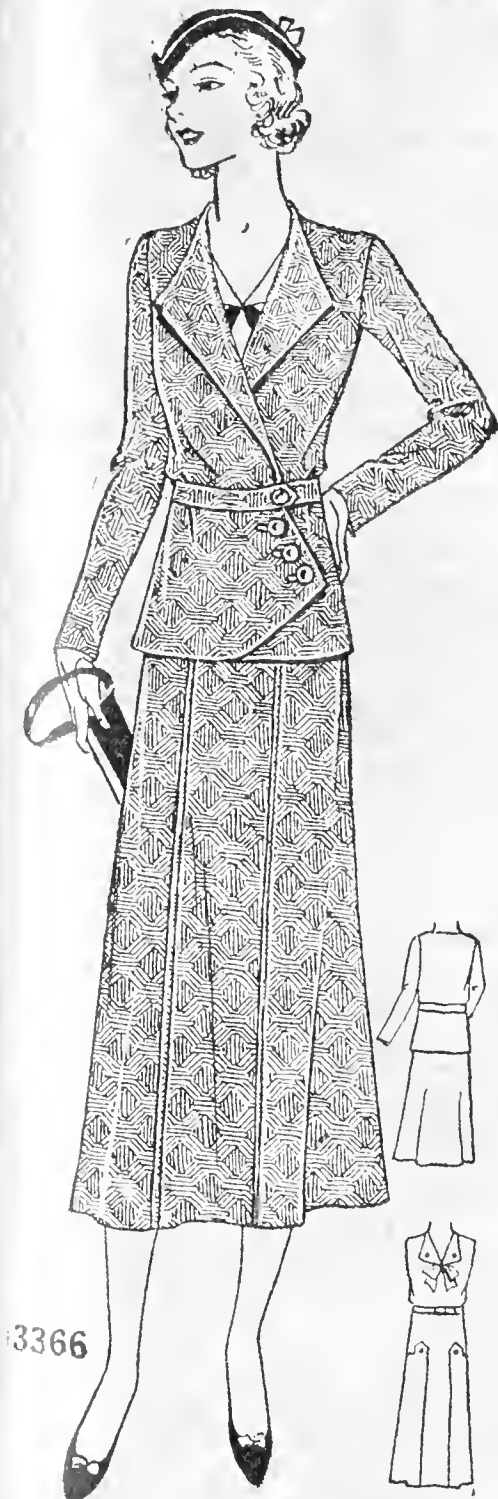


3350

DRESS PATTERN NO. 3350 with its snugly fitted hips, and pointed treatment in the contrasting yoke, is a good choice for one who must choose lines that do not add apparent size to her figure. Black crepe satin, with white crepe satin plastron, or black diagonal woolen, with bright red wool contrasting, offer suggestions for the clever use of this design. The pattern cuts in sizes, 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust. Size 36 requires 3 1/2 yards of 39-inch material with 1/2 yard of 35-inch contrasting. Price, 15 cents. 39-inch lining. Price, 15 cents.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and enclose with proper remittance in stamps. Add 12c for one of the Fall and Winter catalogues and address to the Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

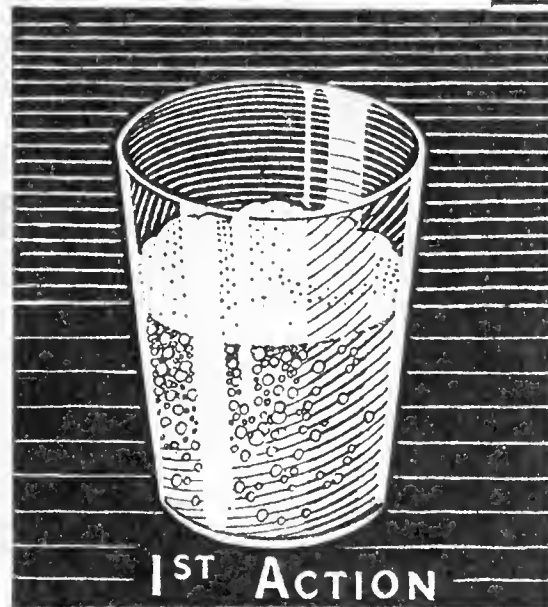
### Swagger Sport Suit



3366

SUIT PATTERN NO. 3366 exactly fills the need for autumn wear, because, if made up in tweed, it is sufficiently warm for cool days, and when really cold weather comes, it goes under a coat nicely. The pointed Vionnet line over the hips is distinctly of this season's mode. The whole outfit is exceedingly simple to make. The pattern cuts in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, years, 36 and 38-inch bust. Size 16 requires 3 1/2 yards of 39-inch material for jacket and skirt, with 1 1/2 yards of 35-inch contrasting for blouse, and 1 1/2 yards of

## PROVE IT TO-DAY



Make This Test To-day! Put two level teaspoons of Calumet into a glass, add two teaspoons of water, stir rapidly five times and remove the spoon. The tiny, fine bubbles will rise slowly, half filling the glass. This demonstrates Calumet's first action—the action designed to begin in the mixing bowl when liquid is added.

After the mixture has entirely stopped rising, stand the glass in a pan of hot water on the stove. In a moment, a second rising will start and continue until the mixture reaches the top of the glass. This dem-



2ND ACTION

## PROVE CALUMET'S DOUBLE-ACTION

onstrates Calumet's second action—the action that Calumet holds in reserve to take place in the heat of the oven.

**Double-Acting — Combination Type!** Calumet's Double-Action, explained above, is the result of a scientific combination of two gas-releasing ingredients, one of which acts chiefly during the mixing and the other chiefly during the baking. For this reason, Calumet is known both as "The Double-Acting" and "Combination Type" baking powder.

## AND LAUGH AT BAKING WORRIES!

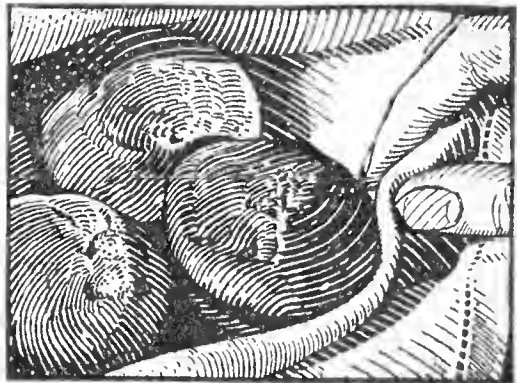
ABOVE IS A SIMPLE TEST—take a glass and try it. In a jiffy you'll see why Calumet makes perfect baking so easy. Calumet acts twice!

In baking, Calumet's first action begins in the mixing bowl. This gets the leavening properly started. Then, in the oven, the second action begins and continues the leavening. Up! . . . up! . . . it keeps raising the batter and holds it high and light. Your cakes are bound to be finely textured—velvety smooth! Your biscuits extra fluffy—delicious!

All baking powders are required by law to be made of pure, wholesome ingredients. But not all are alike in their action nor in the amount that should be used. And not all will give you equally fine results in your baking.

Calumet's scientifically balanced combination of two gas-releasing ingredients produces perfect leavening action—Double Action!

So economical, too—the usual Calumet proportion is only one level teaspoon to a cup of sifted flour. Get Calumet to-day. Try it. And see why it is the largest-selling baking powder in the world! . . . Calumet is a product of General Foods Corporation.



## CALUMET THE DOUBLE-ACTING BAKING POWDER

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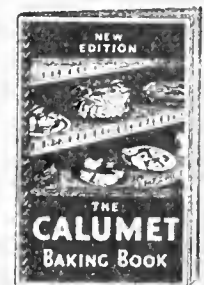
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# Stories of Our Farmer Pioneers

By E. R. EASTMAN

PROBABLY the most important of Sullivan's Expedition against the Indians up through western New York was the knowledge that it gave to the soldiers who went back to Pennsylvania and to New England and told their friends and neighbors that they had found a great new farm country with a fertile soil, largely free from stones, that would grow almost anything that could be grown in the North Temperate Zone.

As a result of this knowledge thousands emigrated from New England and from Pennsylvania to western New York immediately at the close of the Revolution. Genesee was one of the first counties formed in western New York. It was organized in 1802 and comprised all the land west of the Genesee River from the junction of the Genesee River and Canaseraga Creek and southward to the south boundary of New York.

The great size of Genesee County can be understood when you know that later the following counties or parts of counties were formed from Genesee: Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Niagara, Livingston, Monroe, Orleans and Wyoming.

How many of you "Old Timers" now living in western New York can tell where the Transit Line ran and why it was called Transit? You will remember that when the original colonies were formed, their lands were supposed to extend westward from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Massachusetts therefore held claim to a large part of New York State. She sold her claims in western New York to a couple of men named Phelps and Gorham. These men were unable to meet their financial obligations to Massachusetts, so Massachusetts resold the tract in 1791 to Robert Morris, of Revolutionary fame. Morris in turn sold most of his holdings to the Holland Land Company, reserving for himself a strip about 12 miles wide, known as the "Morris Reserve."

Now to answer the question about the Transit Line. It was a surveyor's line running north and south through western New York from Pennsylvania to Lake Ontario between the Morris Reserve and the part sold to the Holland Company, and it was called a Transit Line because for the first time a surveyor's instrument, called a transit, was used in making the survey.

The surveys were continued until the whole territory of western New York was divided into ranges and townships. The ranges were numbered from east to west and the townships from south to north. The Holland Land Company laid out roads; some of them were the old-fashioned plank roads, and some were corduroy, made of logs laid crosswise. What hardy constitutions our forefathers must have had to stand the jar of riding in a springless wagon over one of these bumpy corduroy roads!

A few hardy pioneers settled in Genesee County in about 1798 or 1799, but it was not until the Holland Land Com-

pany opened its land office at Pine Grove, on the present site of Clarence Hollow, Erie County, about 1800, that the settlements began in earnest. The next fifty years, or during the first half of the 19th century, was the pioneer and settlement period of western New York.

In 1835 the Holland Company sold all of their interests to a new company, and immediately there was trouble.

I am sure many of you older people who read this have heard your fathers or your grandfathers tell of the quarrels and near riots about land titles in the 1830s. Each settler in Genesee County held a contract with the original Holland Land Company. When this company sold out in 1835 there was a rumor that the new company intended to exact a certain sum for the renewal or extension of every land contract. This payment received the name of the Genesee Tariff. How many of you have heard of this term?

Opposition to it was resolved upon



As a matter of fact, the new land company was much better than the Holland Land Company. The leaders were progressive and sympathetic with the problems of the new farmer settlers. Again I quote from the old history: "Therefore in consequence of the richness of the land and the liberal terms offered by the company, the

some large reservations in Cattaraugus County, where they still live to this day.

The first prominent settlement in Cattaraugus was made at Olean by Major Adams Hoops and his brother, Robert who came from Albany in 1804. Olean, situated at the head of boat navigation upon the Alleghany River soon became a place of importance. Much of the early immigration came in along this River from Pittsburgh.

So much for the fundamental facts about the settlement of Cattaraugus County, but history is interesting only as it relates to the lives and fortunes of human beings who lived that history. For example, we can read in the old county histories of these early settlements bare statements like this taken from an account of the settlement of the town of Freedom in Cattaraugus County: "These settlers made improvements and put up log houses and moved in with their families." That is all history says, but it takes imagination to read into that brief account the story of the sacrifices and struggles, the joys and sorrows that those early pioneers had in establishing homes in the wilderness.

Again we read that one of the first settlements in Cattaraugus County was that of the little village of Franklinville. Joseph McClure, originally from the state of Vermont, made the first settlement there in 1806. Mr. McClure became prominent as a leader on the Niagara frontier in the War of 1812. Soon after he came, in 1806, he was followed by his brother and by Thomas Morris, Henry Conrad, Timothy Butler, Jeremiah Burroughs, and Danied Cortwright. All of these settled in the valley of Ischua Creek.

The first child to be born in Cattaraugus County was Hiram W. McClure. Imagine the human interest story connected with that birth in a land where there were probably no doctors within many miles.

The McClures seem to have been the most prominent people of that early day and locality. John McClure taught the first school, Joseph McClure kept the first inn, Thomas Morris, the first store, and Henry Conrad built the first gristmill and sawmill. Note how the American citizen pioneers provide first for a home, then a church, and then

(Continued on Opposite Page)

## Here Is Real History

IN the last issue those of you who have been following the fortunes of Jim and Aureole, and we believe that includes about all of the A. A. family, arrived at a conclusion which we trust was satisfactory to everyone. In a recent issue we announced that when "Under Frozen Stars" was finished, we would give you a series entitled "Five Minute Stories of New York State's Farmer Pioneers," which were written by E. R. Eastman and broadcast each Saturday over Radio Station WHAM at Rochester. This series begins on this page.

When you were a youngster in school, you may have felt that history was dry, but this kind of history is not. Mr. Eastman tells of the joys and struggles of our own forefathers who found New York a wilderness, cleared the land, and laid the foundation of profitable agriculture.

by the farmers throughout western New York. The office of the Land Company at Mayville in Chautauqua County was broken open in 1836 and the books and papers were seized and burned in the public highway. In the spring of the same year a report reached Batavia that 700 armed men were on their way to burn the land office at that place. The land agent at once fortified the office and collected a force of 50 men, armed to the teeth, to protect himself and the property of the company. The Militia were called out.

After the defenders had waited anxiously for a long time, advance stragglers of the mob began to drift into town. Soon there were several hundred, but they lacked leadership and like all mobs without leadership they were not particularly dangerous, especially when they heard that the land agent had made preparations to give them a warm reception.

So, in the words of an old history of Genesee County, the mob concluded that "discretion was the better part of valor" and went away. Later 50 or 60 of the ringleaders were arrested, but the whole matter was finally adjusted to the satisfaction of everybody and there were no prosecutions.

whole region rapidly filled up with an industrious, intelligent and enterprising population." Many of the early settlers afterwards occupied high official positions and became known throughout the State for their ability and integrity.

I might add that the descendants of these settlers of western New York have continued to maintain the fine principles of their pioneer fathers so that the State as a whole may well be proud of the land and people in its western counties.

## The First Settlers in Cattaraugus Co.

GENESEE county at one time early in western New York history included nearly all of the lands of western New York. Among the counties which were later separated from Genesee was Cattaraugus, on May 11, 1808. Cattaraugus, in the southwest part of the State, is itself a very large county, containing more than thirteen hundred square miles.

Cattaraugus County was originally owned by the Indians in the Six Nations and ceded by them to the Holland Land Company in 1797. These Indians, however, kept for themselves

## HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

## To Prevent Farm Fires

By Ray Inman

Before the first fire is started this fall, clean all pipes and flues of cobwebs, dirt, dust or other accumulations .....

Loose bricks in chimneys should be securely cemented and all cracks should be filled up .....

If a chimney rests on an old bracket that has warped and settled, the best thing to do is relay it entirely and rebuild it from the ground up, if possible .....





# Start the Pullets Right

(Continued from Page 3)

to adjust themselves to two changes at one time.

Many poultrymen have the idea firmly in mind that by cutting down on the mash and getting the pullets to eat more grain they can be held back from production and will grow to a better size. That plan is open to serious question. Holding back on mash will hold back production all right. The trouble is that it also holds back on growth. The better and more sensible plan is to continue feeding grain and mash as on the range. The birds will eat more grain than mash of their own accord. Gradually they will come into production as they reach sexual maturity. Thus egg laying starts off in a normal fashion with no undue stimulation. Later if it seems desirable to increase production the mash consumption can be increased by restricting the grain feeding to the afternoon only.

After the pullets have reached 50 percent production or better it becomes very important for the owner to know that they are eating enough grain and mash. If they are not, then look out for a slump and a molt. There are two ways of telling if the pullets are eating enough. One is to weigh the feed frequently. Here is a good rule. 100 pullets averaging to weigh 4½ pounds each and not laying should eat 18-19 pounds of feed (grain plus mash) per day. When they are laying 50 eggs per day they should be eating 24-25 pounds of feed, and 65 eggs per day 26-27 pounds of feed. Heavier birds will need to eat a little more. The other method is to weigh the pullets themselves to see if they are losing weight. The way to do that is to mark 10 to 12 pullets and then weigh the same ones once a week. If it is determined by either of these methods that not enough food is being eaten something should be done to increase the consumption.

## Lights Increase Consumption

One way is by the use of lights. And, by the way, lights should certainly be used on the early pullets that have been laying a long time. They started laying when every condition was favorable and lights will help to offset the effects of the rapidly shortening days. Another way of increasing food consumption is to feed a moistened mash once or twice a day. Adding more milk is said to stimulate the birds' appetites. If the birds pick out the wheat and leave the corn it is a good plan to increase the percentage of wheat in the grain mixture, or vice-versa if they prefer the corn. Grain consumption is thus increased. I hope I have made it clear that all these encouragements to greater food intake are to be used only after the birds are well started in production. The best plan seems to be to let the pullets come into laying in a perfectly natural and normal way. There should be no attempt to hold them back and none to push them ahead too fast.

Now one last word about prolapsus and cannibalism. Feeding probably has something to do with this scourge, but feeding is not alone to blame. We can only say, feed a ration that is complete and balanced. Pullets that lay on the floor where others can pick at the discarded vent may be a prime cause of cannibalism. Be sure therefore that there are plenty of nests and that some of them are close to the floor and darkened. Some pullets don't seem to get the idea at first of flying up off the floor to find a nest. Constipation

is also said to be a factor in prolapsus. It is well therefore to feed green food fairly liberally at first for its laxative effect. When production is well under way green food should be restricted. About five pounds of cabbage per 100 birds per day is sufficient.

EDITOR'S NOTE—Answers to other common questions on management and care of the pullet flock by Mr. Weaver will appear in an early issue

## Some Timely Reminders for the Farm Mechanic

(Continued from Page 3)

weight of a heavy pump rod should be balanced by means of a spring or rope and weight, so that the water is about all the weight the windmill will have to raise.

\* \* \*

## Fire Hazards in Starting the Furnace

MANY farm fires occur in the fall from defective chimneys and from dirt and rubbish which have accumulated during the summer. Before the first fire is started all pipes and flues should be thoroughly cleaned of dirt and soot if this was not done in the spring. The chimney should be cleaned of soot deposits and inspected for cracks, especially if it is an old house and the chimney is built on brackets which may have warped and settled. All loose bricks should be cemented in place; but if the chimney appears unsafe, it should be torn down and relaid from a solid ground foundation, with cement mortar and with a flue lining.

The average galvanized furnace pipe does not last more than two seasons, due to being eaten out by the weak sulphuric acid formed when the coal contains some sulphur. Jab it a few times with a screw driver, and replace it if defective. Paper or other inflammable rubbish should not be allowed under a defective furnace pipe which may let burning soot drop on it.

## Stories of Our Farmer Pioneers

(Continued from Page 14)

always for a school, erecting also such home industries as gristmills, stores, and inns, by which they could make their colony self-supporting and self-sufficient. They knew independence in those days as it never will be known again.

In the treatment of history, too little credit is given to the part that is played by the pioneer woman. Without them no new colony or pioneer settlement could long endure. Imagine the courage and resolution possessed by that indomitable pioneer woman, Mrs. Sampson Crooker. The Crookers took the overland trail from Greene County and crossed the wilderness and settled near Rutledge in Cattaraugus County in 1818, and the next year, 1819, Mr. Crooker put up the first sawmill in the township.

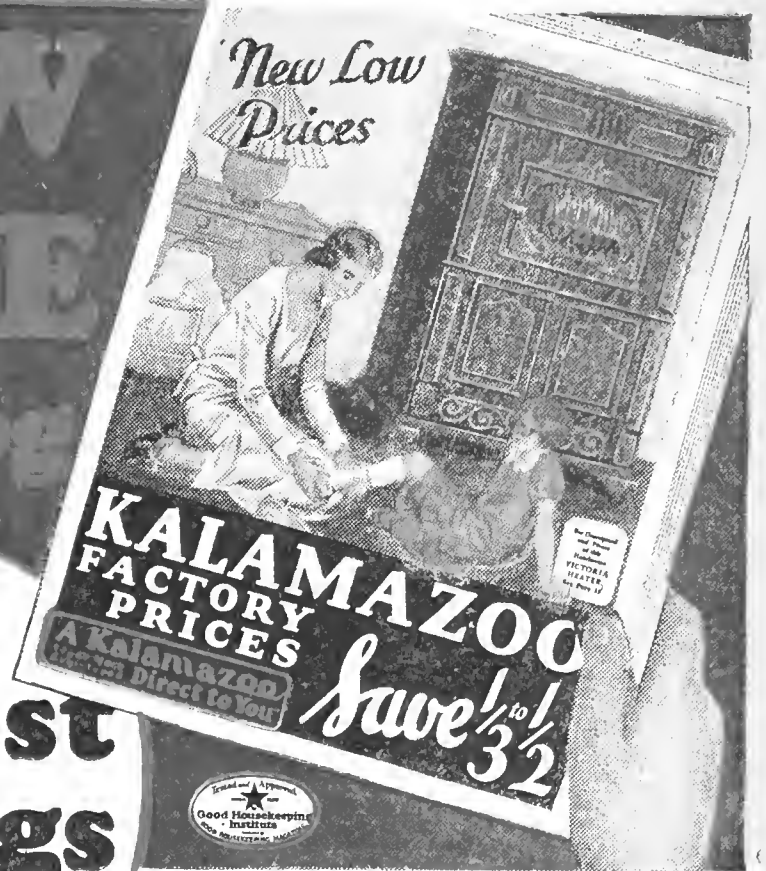
One night during the long cold winter of 1819 Mrs. Crooker was aroused in her log cabin by a tremendous noise and hullabaloo in her hen coop. Chickens were not easily come by in those days and when they were hatched and grown, it was a job to keep them because of the wild animals. I do not know where Mr. Crooker was that night. There is just a possibility that he might have been cowering down under the bed clothes, but I doubt it, for he, too, was a pioneer. Probably he was not at home. Anyway, the wife jumped out of bed and without stopping to dress seized a pair of fire tongs and plunged out into the bitter night, to rescue her precious hens. She grabbed open the henhouse door. A large pair of baleful green eyes glowered at her from a corner of the hen roost. Thoroughly mad and undaunted, she proceeded forthwith upon the animal and after something of a struggle in the dark and a large amount of caterwauling, she killed it with her fire tongs. It proved to be one of the largest wildcats ever seen in that section of Cattaraugus.

(To be continued.)



His appendix is okay—I told you it was nerves, Tom!—JUDGE.

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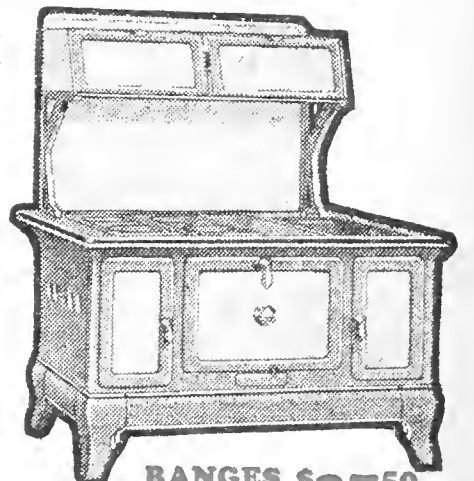
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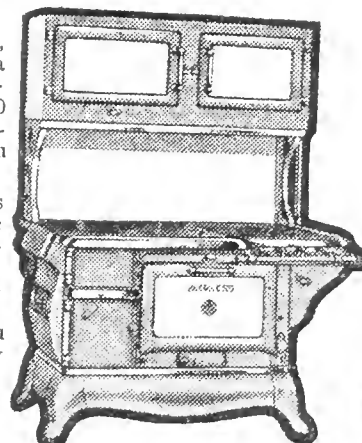
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# New York Farm News

(Continued from Page 11)

right on the stage. Every husker contributed something to the entertainment—dancing, singing or playing some instrument—and the audience pronounced it a good entertainment.

This year, the boys are proposing to have a rube minstrel show, featuring Uncle Josh Pickle himself, and the original Hayseed Quartette, including I. Will Dolittle, Cy Squirtcan, tenors; Ezra Beanstalk, the fat boy, first base; and Jupiter Nutt, very base.—L. E. JOHNSON, *Holland Patent, N. Y.*

market should enable the efficient poultryman to more than break even this year.

\* \* \*

The proper organization of the tools the farmer has on hand was suggested by the National Grange executive committee as a means of remedying present agricultural prices. "Better marketing methods, added facilities for research, and the broadening of farm market machinery to prevent gambling" are on the program which has been laid out for presentation to Congress next winter.

## Still a Few Turkeys

G OBBLE, gobble, gobble, it will soon be turkey time and from the present outlook there will be enough turkeys to fill everyone up properly on Thanksgiving Day in spite of the depression. The production for the entire country is estimated at a somewhat lower figure than a year ago but the quality of the birds averages much better.

With the general situation in a somewhat questionable position as far as the marketing of live and dressed poultry is concerned the trade is wondering just what will happen to the turkey deal. A summary of the entire turkey producing section finally resolves itself into the fact that there will not be as many turkeys as a year ago. The New England States along with New York, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, and Maryland report a moderate decrease. Texas is about the only section that has held up to last year's big but scraggy crop.

The man in this section with many turkeys will do well this year to investigate his local markets very carefully before he ships. At home he has a chance to market at a profit. Shipments to the city in competition with the large packing houses are likely to prove disappointing.

## Bits O' News

The Manheim Dairy Company of Utica, has been reorganized as Manheim Farms, Inc., with the Dairymen's League as controlling stockholder. Patrons of the original company hold the balance of the stock. Harold Marriot of New Milford, Connecticut, is the new plant manager.

\* \* \*

Milk trucks using dry ice have proved satisfactory in recent tests. With trucks having a 15,000 pound capacity, only 200 pounds of the dry ice were needed to keep the milk at a temperature of 40 degrees for a 61-mile haul.

\* \* \*

A great deal of mud slinging has been indulged in by parties interested in the sale of loose milk recently. Charges of monopoly brought against the large bottling companies have served to keep the situation before the public. Meanwhile the investigating committee has been reorganized and is expected to bring in a report shortly.

\* \* \*

New York vineyardists are faced with a rather peculiar situation this year as far as market prospects are concerned. Other competing areas have reported a short crop, but New York yields will be better than average. California grapes are now selling in New York at extremely low prices despite the short crop from that section. Peak shipments from New York State will probably be reached this week or next depending upon weather conditions. The warm weather has hastened the ripening and prevents common storage by some growers.

\* \* \*

The New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station in a rather optimistic report regarding the situation facing the poultryman this year, stresses the importance of the auction market in improving the quality of the average farmer's product. At the auction market the producer gets just what his eggs are graded at and sees for himself the benefit of careful handling and grading. Low feed costs and a good

## New York County Notes

FRANKLIN COUNTY — Chicken thieves have been active the past few weeks. State troopers have arrested three, at least, all of whom have been held for Grand Jury.

Sheriff Morrison is saving the taxpayer's money by having a section of land on the county poor farm set aside for raising vegetables and potatoes, and it is said that enough have been raised to carry the inmates through the winter. Only short term prisoners worked at the gardening.

C. W. Radway, County Farm Bureau Agent, attended the regional Farm Bureau Federation at Plattsburg. Clinton and Essex County were also represented.

Several towns are having 4-H Fairs. Next year, as plans now are, the 4-H-ers hope to have a county rally. The 4-H movement is gaining slowly but surely. Its gain is most noticeable in those sections where the older people and the Grange stand back of the members and work for and with them.

Constable has organized a G. L. F. Service and had a meeting the other night with about 100 patrons present. E. V. Underwood, Ithaca, gave a talk. He is secretary-treasurer of the G. L. F.

Market prices: butter, tub 31c; prints 32c, eggs 28c and 32c, pea beans \$2.00-\$2.25. Western beef dressed 8c-14c. Native beef dressed, 6c-8c, live fowl 16c-20c, dressed fowl, 28c-32c. New potatoes 25c, oats 28c, baled hay \$11-\$13, baled straw \$8-\$10.—MRS. R. W.

OSWEGO COUNTY—It has been a fine Fall with everything ripening early. Grapes and peaches look fine this year, although pears and apples are not as good. Vegetables and grain crops have come along fine with only the low prices preventing a large return. Butter is selling for 35c, and eggs are bringing 30c per dozen. Medium quality hay is bringing \$7.00 per ton in the barn. Farm help is plentiful at 25c per hour. Cows are selling from \$25 to \$50 per head.—J. S. M.

\* \* \*

## Western New York Notes

Western New York Egg Laying Contest got under way at the new State plant at Stafford, October 1, with all the 60 pens filled.

\* \* \*

The Village of Perry has bought the Perry fair grounds, and will convert the property into a center for all forms of outdoor recreation.

\* \* \*

The Chautauqua County Home Bureau was hostess at the October session of the Western district of the State Federation of Home Bureaus at Jamestown, October 5. Mrs. H. M. Wagonblass of Warsaw District Chairman, presided.

\* \* \*

New York State is said to be second only to California in grape production. In the Erie-Chautauqua grape belt and in Niagara County, harvesting of Concord, the leading variety, will be at its height the second week in October.

\* \* \*

4-H Forestry Club members celebrated Annual Achievement Day at Letchworth Park, October 3, this season's work being the most successful they have ever undertaken. Frederick Carlson of Jamestown lost only four trees out of one thousand planted.

\* \* \*

Potato digging is under way with prices very low.

## JUST THE LANTERN You Have Been Looking for

Only \$2.50

Gives a  
Better, Safer  
Light than a  
Kerosene Lantern

THIS is the regular retail price without batteries. For a limited time AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will, without extra cost, include batteries with every lantern ordered so it will reach you complete and ready to operate.

YOU NEED IT  
Because It Is

**PRACTICAL**—New battery cells and bulbs can be purchased at low cost in any village. It is durable and will stand hard treatment.

**ECONOMICAL**—No matches needed; just turn a switch. Can be hung on a nail with bulb at the bottom so it does not cast a shadow.

**CONVENIENT**—Costs one cent per hour to operate. No chimneys to clean.

**SAFE**—Eliminates fire hazard in buildings. A red cover for the bulb is included, making it adaptable as a tail light or danger signal.

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461 Fourth Ave., New York City

Made by the Burgess Battery Co.

## Protect Your VALUABLES

Every farmer needs a safe place for his personal papers and possessions; one that is always at hand yet accessible only to the holder of the key.

### A Fire-proof Chest

is the answer, for it is—

### Convenient

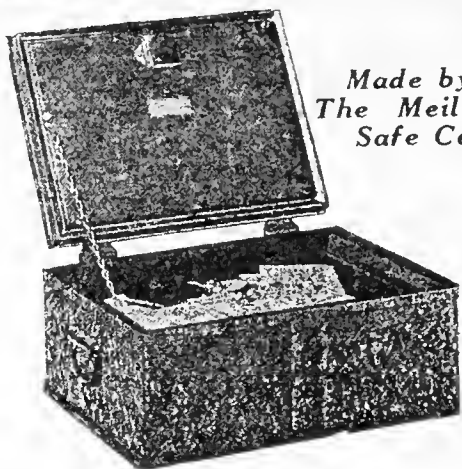
Small enough to be placed in a desk or closet yet large enough to protect your deeds, insurance policies, and other highly prized valuables.

### Safe

Guaranteed identical in all steel construction and Thermo-Cel insulation with larger safes and with a chest tested for one-half hour in a furnace reaching a temperature of 1420 degrees F. while the inside temperature registered only 298 degrees F.

### Economical

The low price of \$10, freight prepaid to your home is unusual. Equipped with a three-tumbler bolt lock, and attractively finished in crinkled haked enamel, it is one of the best buys we have seen in a long time.



Made by  
The Meilink  
Safe Co.

### DIMENSIONS

Inside 9 1/2 in. wide, 13 in. long, 3 3/4 in. deep  
Outside 11 1/4 in. wide, 15 1/4 in. long, 6 in. deep  
Weight 35 lbs.

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Send check or money order to  
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## Post Your Farm And Keep Trespassers Off

WE unreservedly advise farmers to post their land. The signs we have prepared are worded to comply with Conservation Law.

	Without name and address	With name and address
Per Dozen....	\$1.00	\$3.00
Per Fifty.....	3.50	5.50
Per Hundred..	6.50	8.50

Specially worded signs will be made up at slight additional cost.

These signs are made up of extra heavy cloth material that will withstand the severities of the weather.

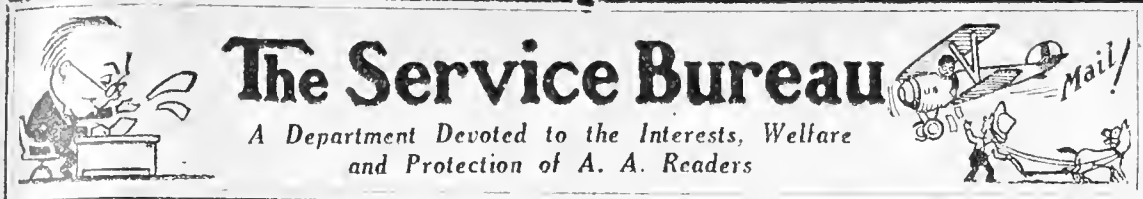
To avoid loss of cash in mail, send check or money order with order.

**AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.**



When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in  
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## Rush Finds Another Victim

ANOTHER subscriber has been victimized by Dr. Rush, who has been swindling old people in various States. This time the letter comes from a subscriber in Vermont, and reads as follows:—

"I read about the fake eye doctor in a recent issue. I am one of the victims. On August 3rd, two men called saying that they were testing eyes of people who were over fifty years old. They trapped me and got a hundred dollars. I asked for their card; they said they did not have any, but Dr. Rush gave me a receipt with his address on it, which I am enclosing in this letter. I hope it helps you in finding them. I would like to get my money back, if it is possible."

We doubt if there is any chance that our subscriber will ever get the return of his money. Even though the authorities succeed in locating Dr. Rush and giving him a little vacation in jail, the money will probably be spent, and

The shoes have not been received. The Dura-Tex Shoe Company reports that they have no agent by the name of George R. Turner. Neither do they have the style number at the price which the agent claimed. They offer, however, to allow me to apply the deposit I made on a pair of their shoes."

THE postmaster at Adams reports that no one by the name of George R. Turner gets his mail at that post office. Why not accept the company's offer of adjustment?

## A Flood of Worthless Checks

A MAN driving a Packard car with a New York license 5Y-546 has been flooding New England with bad checks. The checks were signed by Paul R. Mitchell and made out on forms issued to the Paul R. Mitchell Co., Manufacturers & Jobbers of Blankets and Pillows, located at 60 Park Place, Newark, N. J. A check-up on the license number of this car indicates that the owner is Leo Barr, the man to whom the checks were issued by Mitchell, and the Motor Vehicle Bureau reports that the license was issued to Leo Barr of 208 W. 23rd Street, New York City. If any man answering this description asks you to cash a check we suggest that you give him a chance to talk things over with police.

Protested checks which have been forwarded to us by subscribers are made out for \$20, which makes the offense petit larceny and the fact that they were cashed in New England makes it necessary to secure extradition papers, unless, of course, the man who passed them can be located and arrested in one of the states where the worthless checks were passed.

Early information from Newark stated that the Paul R. Mitchell Co. was unknown at 60 Park Place. Later, however, an additional report came to us stating that a man representing the Paul R. Mitchell Co. had hired mailing space from another firm at 60 Park Place, Newark. The firm that rented the space to this man has seen no one who claimed to be connected with the Paul R. Mitchell Co. since August 30th.

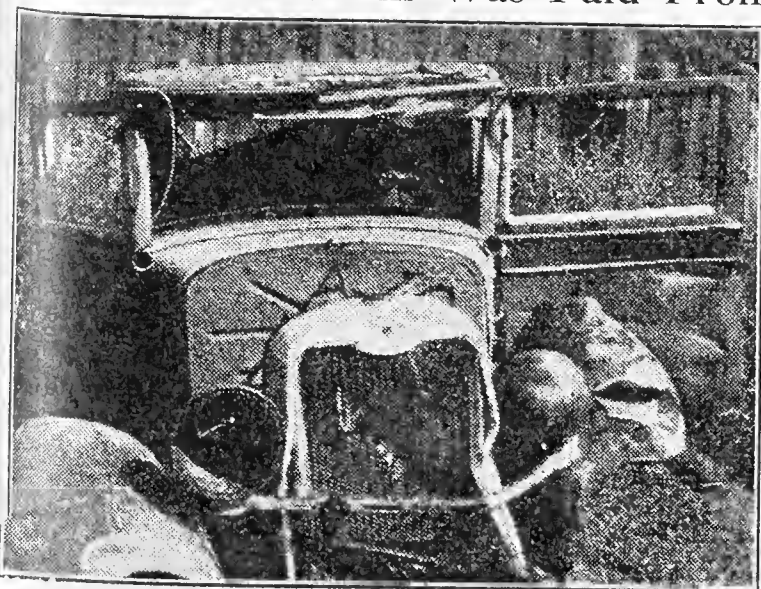
## Is It Worth the Money?

Recently an agent for the Empire State League of Port Jervis called. He said that they were having their annual drive for new members, and that for a while they were giving them a two year membership at the price of one year, namely, \$28.75. He also said that they would repair your car in case you had an accident, and that those who joined would have other benefits from their

## No Authority to Represent Them

"I paid a deposit of 75c to an agent who said his name was George R. Turner of Adams, N. Y., on a pair of shoes from the Dura-Tex Shoe Company of Brockton, Mass. I was to pay the balance C. O. D.

## Claim Was Paid Promptly



The wrecked car in which Howard Libolt was killed

My son, Howard Libolt was killed in an automobile accident at Port Jervis on April the second. About two months before, an American Agriculturist agent insured my son and me. It was the best investment I ever made, as they paid me \$1,000 promptly and I think everyone should take the insurance and paper.

Thanking you for your prompt settlement, I am

Yours respectfully,  
Adelbert Libolt.  
Summittville, N. Y.

membership. I would like to know whether they will do as they claim.

WE do not see that this proposition is different from the many associations that we commonly refer to as "auto service associations." There is nothing new about claiming to give two years' membership at the price of one. It is simply an appeal to the man who thinks he is getting something for nothing. Letters from hundreds of readers during the past several years, indicate that they have not been satisfied with the benefits they have secured from memberships in associations which appear to be similar to this one.

## "Thanks"

I received the company's check for \$15 which you sent me. Thank you so much for your services

in securing this money. Your Service Bureau is surely a boon to humanity.

I thank you or your trouble in settling my claim against the company.

I have received notice from the publishers that I will receive the full thirty-six copies of the paper.

I have read of the good work of your Service Bureau for years and now experience has proved its efficacy to my entire satisfaction. Please accept the thanks of a satisfied subscriber.

## Answers to Try These On Each Other—Sports

1. Baseball. 2. Lacrosse. 3. Checkers. 4. Golf. 5. Horseshoe pitching. 6. Polo. 7. Horse-racing. 8. Swimming. 9. Tennis. 10. Skating. 11. Football.

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Classified Ads are inserted at the rate of 7 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1.00. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than 14 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order. Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references.

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WANTED: Six used metal cow stalls and three box stalls in good condition. Jamesway preferred. Address Box R, Le Raysville, Penna.

\$5 to \$5000 EACH Paid For Old Coins—Keep all old money. Many very valuable. Get posted. Send 10 cents for Illustrated Coin Value Book. 4x6. Guaranteed Prices. COIN EXCHANGE, Box 24, Le Roy, N. Y.

CIVIL WAR LETTERS with pictures on envelopes. Plain envelopes with stamps on, before 1870. WM. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

## BEEES AND HONEY

HONEY—OUR FINEST White Clover 60 lb. can \$4.50; 120 lbs. \$8.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

HONEY: 60 lbs. finest Clover \$4.80; 120—\$9. Buckwheat or Amber \$4. 24 sections Clover comb \$4. Not prepaid. 10 lb. pails Clover comb \$1.75 post paid. Extracted \$1.75. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

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## DAIRY SUPPLIES

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer. 300 sterilized 6 inch discs \$1.15; 6 1/2 inch \$1.35; gauzefaced, 6 inch \$1.35, 6 1/2 inch \$1.50. Postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Canton, Maine, Dept. D.

## FARMS FOR SALE

FOR SALE. FARMS, also town residences. A. R. BARWOOD, Appomattox, Va.

\$2500—BUYS 90 acres, stock, tools, \$1000 down. \$800 down gets 220 acre dairy farm. Write for farm list. Mr. Douglas, Herkimer, N. Y. agt.

GOOD DAIRY FARM, 15 Cattle, Horses, machinery, wagons, tools, all hay, acre potatoes, corn, etc. included; 125 acres close hard road, milk collected; 70 acres clay loam tillage, est. 60 ton hay cut, 25-cow pasture spring-watered, home fruit, woodlot; good 11-room house, 30-cow cement-basement barn, silo, etc. \$4700 is full price, \$1500 down. J. E. Hoadley, BONDED STROUT AGENT, 95 Chenango St., Binghamton, N. Y.

377 ACRE STATE ROAD DAIRY FARM, Cattaraugus County, New York, 1 1/2 mile to community center city four miles, Buffalo easy drive. 100 acres fertile loam machine worked tillage, alfalfa soil. 162 acres creek watered pasture, 75 acres woodland. Attractive ten room house with bath, furnace, and electricity. Modern dairy barn, 48 cow concrete stable, 2 silos. Other buildings, electric water system. \$15,000. Liberal terms, investigate this and other farms. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

\$1500 GETS BIG MONEY-MAKER 193 Acres, 2 miles village, on improved hwy; 80 acres tillage, 30-cow pasture, timberlot, est. 800 sugar maples, fruit, spring water; good 12-room house, electricity available, good 60 ft. basement barn, stable 30x40, etc. Low price \$4500 with \$1500 down. For quick sales horses, 10 cows, young stock, sugar outfit, machinery, hay, grain, fodder, vegetables thrown in; pictures pg 50 big illus. catalog. Free Strout Pays Your Fare. Write for details. STROUT AGENCY, 255-R Fourth Ave., N. Y. City.

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PATENTS—TIME COUNTS IN APPLYING for patents. Send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Attorney, 733 Security Savings & Commercial Bank Building, (directly opposite U. S. Patent Office), Washington, D. C.

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CHARLTON NURSERIES, Rochester, N. Y., established 1865, wants reliable men to take orders for spring delivery for its "First-prize Winning" shrubbery, hedging, bushes, trees. Free 2-year replacement guarantee. New lower prices. Free outfit. Part or full time. Pay weekly.

MAKE STEADY INCOME selling Double Refined Motor Oils to farmers and auto owners on long credit. You receive 1/2 the profits—paid weekly. No investment, no experience necessary. Free selling outfit. All or your spare time. If income of \$35.00 to \$60.00 weekly interests you, write quick. SOLAR PRODUCTS COMPANY, Dept. 114, Cleveland, Ohio.

FARMER AGENTS WANTED. Why worry when you can earn \$15 to \$30 daily with The Andis Electric Animal Clipper. Motor and clipper in one balanced unit. Every farmer who owns livestock a prospect. Special model to operate on car battery. Prices recently reduced. Fully guaranteed. Write today for generous agent's proposition and earn big cash commission this winter. ANDIS CLIPPER CO., Dept. J, Racine, Wis.

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LEARN TO FLY, where Lindbergh learned, at this Flying School with highest government approval. Airplane Mechanics' School connected with aircraft factory. Big opportunity. Write today for complete information. LINCOLN Flying School, 1031 Aircraft Bldg., Lincoln, Nebr.

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GEORGIA BRIGHT LEAF smoking tobacco, five pounds \$1.35, postpaid. W. W. WILLIAMS, Quitman, Ga.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.00; Smoking 5 lbs. 65c; 10, \$1.20. FARMERS UNION, 368-H, Mayfield, Ky.

GOLD LEAF—GUARANTEED chewing or smoking 5 lbs. \$1.00; ten \$1.50. Pipe free. Pay postmaster. CO-OPERATIVE FARMERS, B3, Sedalia, Kentucky.

LEAF TOBACCO—Guaranteed, Chewing 5 pounds \$1.25; 10, \$2.00. Smoking, 10—\$1.50. Pay Postman UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Ky.

CIGARS—TRIAL 50 large PERFECTOS postpaid \$1 SNELL CO., Red Lion, Pa.

TOBACCO Postpaid: Mild, juicy leaf; Chewing 5 pounds \$1.25; Smoking 5—\$1.00. PINECREST FARMS, Route 1, Danville, Va.

50 CIGARS, ninety cents; 50 Good Cigars, one dollar and forty cents. 50 Extra Good Cigars, one dollar and sixty cents. STANLEY H. TITUS Manufacturers Agent, Wingdale, New York.

## WOMEN'S WANTS

YARN—Colored wool for Rugs \$1.15 pound. Knitting Yarn at bargain. Free samples. H. BARTLETT, Manufacturer, Box R, Harmony, Maine.

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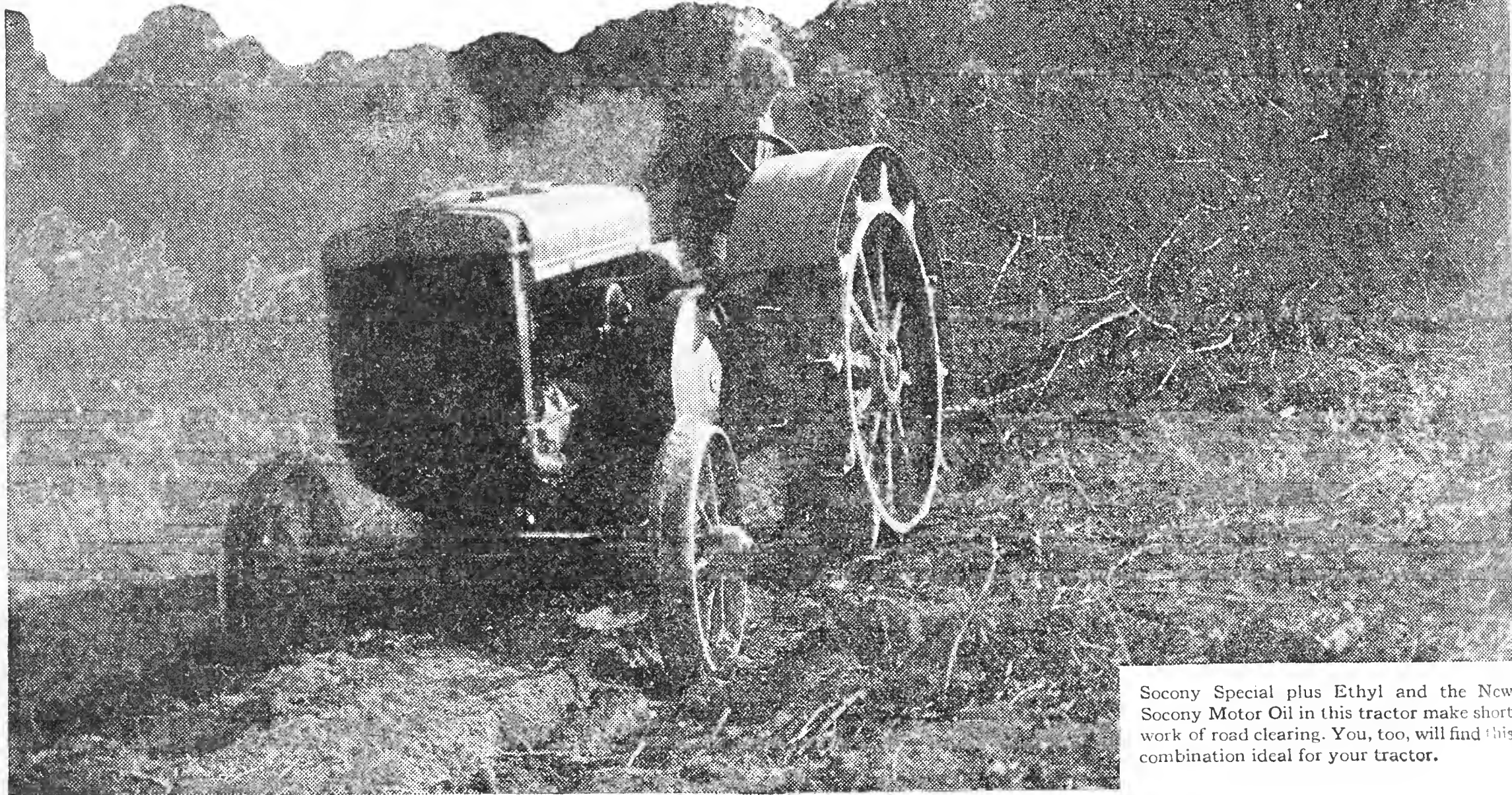
FOR SALE—One Buckeye 2400 egg incubator in good condition or will trade for poultry, livestock or machinery. C. E. PATCH & SON, Hartland, Vt.

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TRAPS, TRAP TAGS, Scents, trapping equipment. Quick Service. Write for new catalogue. HOWE FUR CO., Dept. E, Coopers Mills, Maine.



**"SPECIAL"**  
clears the underbrush  
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Socony Special plus Ethyl and the New Socony Motor Oil in this tractor make short work of road clearing. You, too, will find this combination ideal for your tractor.

**O**CTOBER gives New York and New England farmers a chance to catch up on such things as building, fence repair, fall plowing, and brush clearing. This tractor, powered with Socony Special Gasoline plus Ethyl, makes light work of clearing a back road of underbrush, small trees and shrubs. Special will give your tractor the same power, and you will notice at the same time that it gives better engine performance and is more economical. Try it.

Farmers also find that it pays to put these Socony products to work for them:

**SOCONY LUBRICOTE** (Household Oil), made for farm and household purposes where a light oil is required. It is useful for lubricating locks, hinges, guns and all kinds of light machinery.

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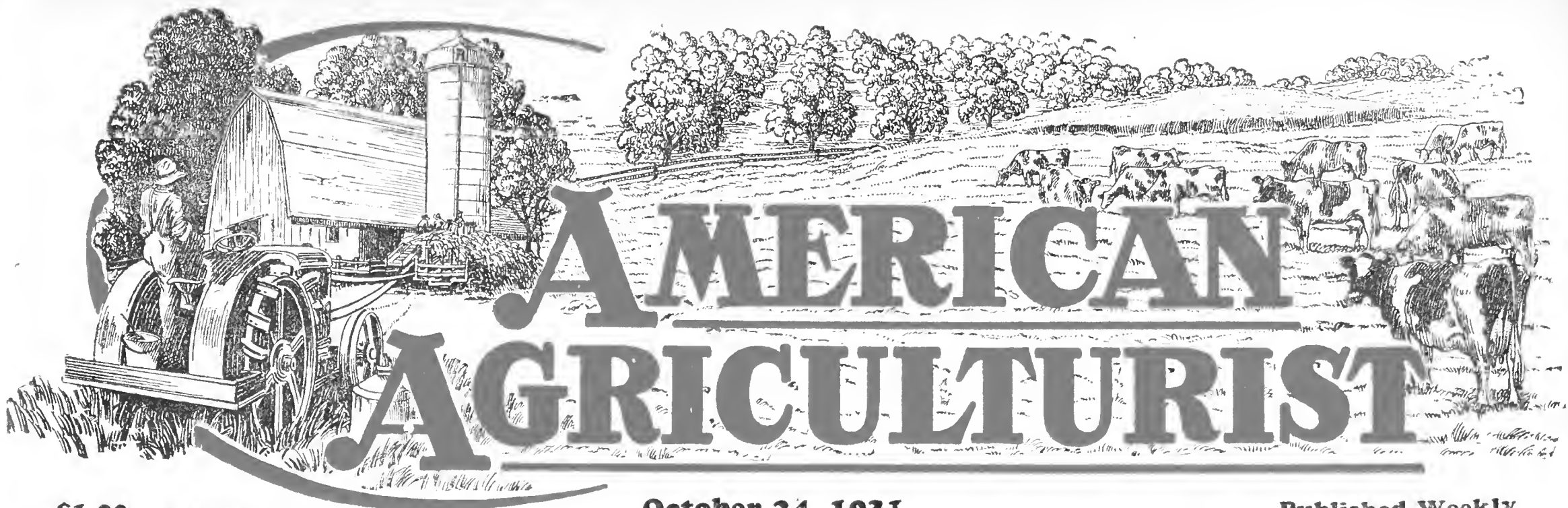
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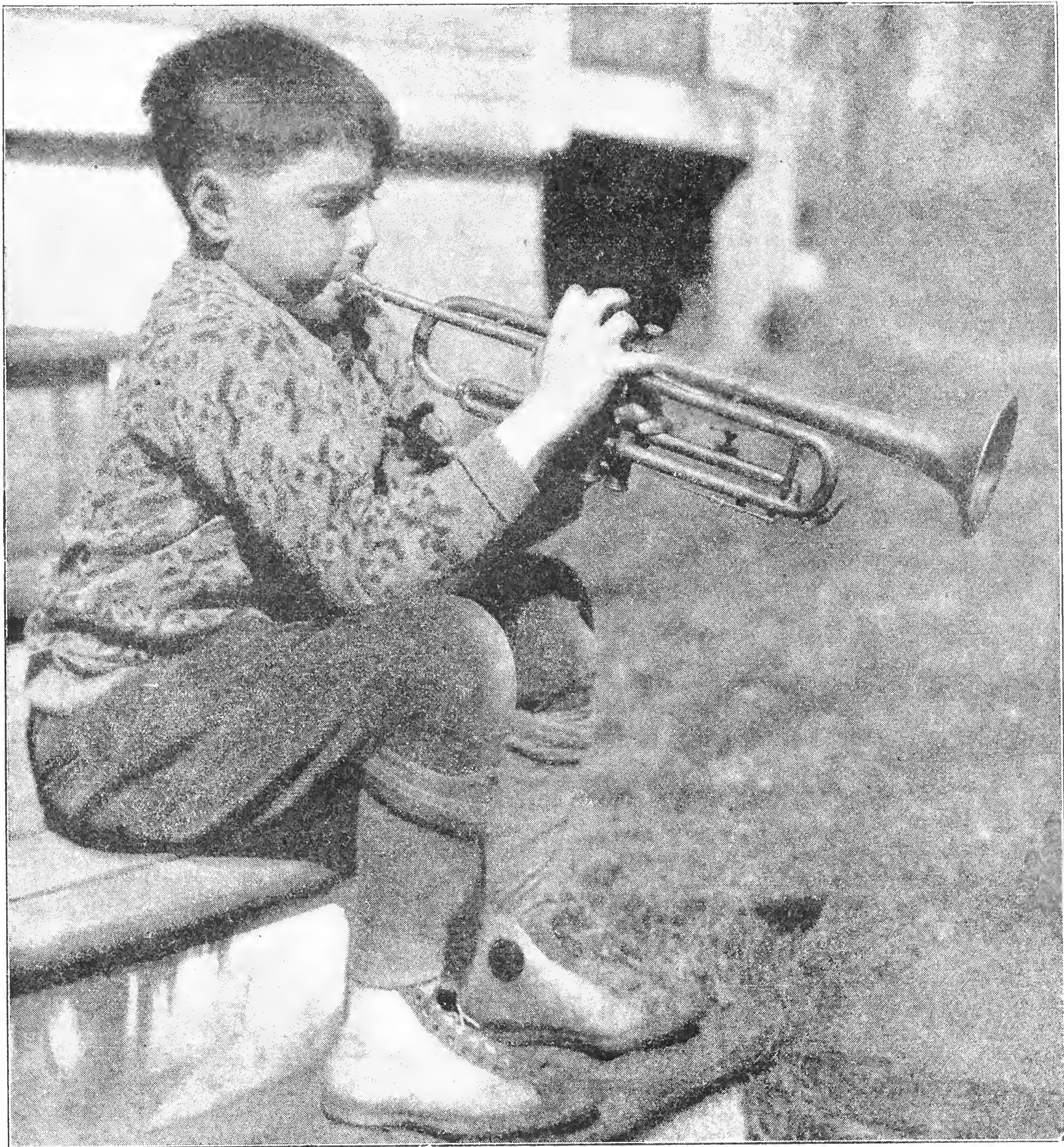




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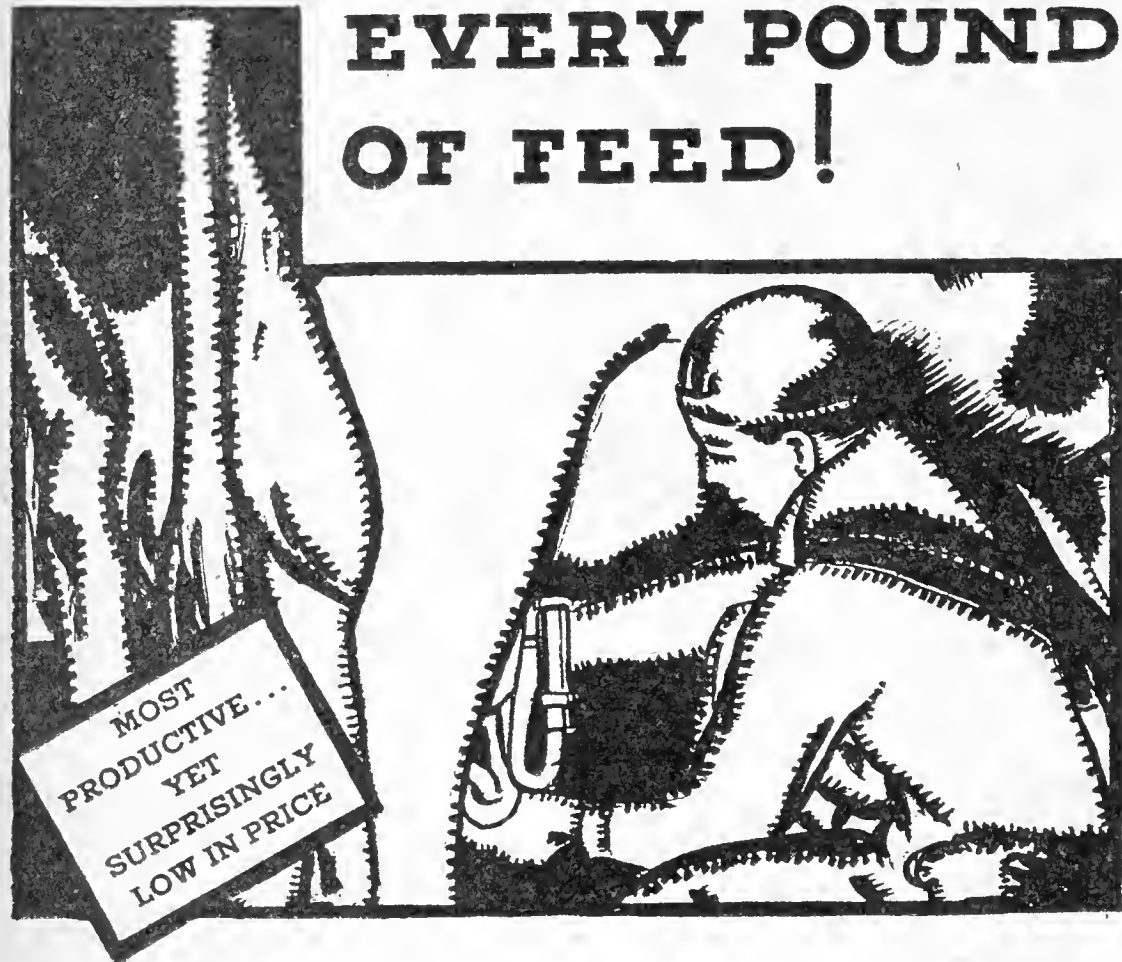
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TODAY'S narrow margin between milk prices and production cost makes the Bull Brand money-back guarantee of most milk per feed dollar mean more than ever before. It can help you put your dairying on a more profitable basis.

Back of B-B Dairy Ration are years of testing against other feeds and constant improvement in productiveness and health-giving qualities. Back of it, also, is one of the largest and most modern mills, with facilities for taking our proved, perfectly-balanced formulas and developing them into feeds of highest quality and absolute uniformity. For without a reliable and competent manufacturing organization and accurate equipment, formula by itself means little.

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With the A. A. Dairyman



Feeding the Cow Before and After Calving

A DAIRY COW to produce well must be in good flesh at calving time. This means that a cow must have a rest between milking periods. In most cases it should be six weeks to two months, and never less than a month, for the cow to produce at her best. The length of the rest period should be determined by the amount of time necessary to put the cow in good condition.

Little difficulty is usually experienced in drying off a cow. Occasionally, however, a cow is so persistent a milker that great care is necessary to do this properly, and the following procedure is good. The first thing to do is to take away most of the grain ration and feed a small quantity of hominy feed or corn meal, substitute a hay, like red top, timothy or oats, for most of the protein hay, and cut down on the silage. Next, lengthen the interval one milking each day, then skip two milkings, and then three until the cow is completely dry.

Feed During the Dry Period

When the cow is dry, gradually increase the grain to six or eight quarts or more a day, change back to the good hay, increase the silage and, when beet pulp is used, liberal quantities, say four to six pounds of the dry pulp or twelve to eighteen pounds or more of the soaked pulp, may be fed. That is, what we want to do during this period is to put flesh on the cow, and to do it the cow has to be fed liberally on good, tasty and nutritious feed. During this dry period one should not forget the minerals, steamed bone meal, calcium carbonate and salt, equal parts, or dicalcium phosphate and salt, because it has been proven that this is the time when the cow should be given an opportunity to restore her depleted system with lime and phosphorus. Minerals are very important while the cow is dry.

A good fitting ration to use at this

time can be made up of the following ingredients:

- 200 lbs. Hominy feed or corn meal
- 200 lbs. Ground oats (38 lbs.)
- 200 lbs. Wheat bran
- 100 lbs. Linseed Oil Meal (34-36%)

Some of the herd ration may also be fed. A good practice is to use two-thirds of the fitting ration and one-third of the regular herd ration up to about a week before the cow calves, when all heating feeds, such as corn meal, hominy feed, corn silage, gluten and cottonseed meal, should be taken away and only wheat bran, ground oats, linseed oil meal, beet pulp, beets and good hay should be given. Changing to such feeds a week before calving puts the cow in splendid shape for freshening. It helps to avoid milk fever, udder trouble, and retention of the afterbirth.

Twenty minutes to a half hour after the calf is dropped the cow should be given a warm bran mash with epsom salts, made by using about four quarts of bran, one pound of epsom salts and enough warm water to make a soft mash. In case the cow will not eat the mash the epsom salts should be given her as a drench. The cow may be given one or two pails of warm water after eating the mash. At the end of twelve hours warm mash of about one pound of bran and one pound of whole oats may be given. A light feed of good hay may be fed at this time. Beginning the second day, a small quantity of the non-heating feeds and hay may be fed. From this time on the cow may be worked gradually on to the fitting ration and then the herd ration, silage, and whatever the feeder desires to feed. In cold weather the drinking water for the cow should be warmed for at least a week after calving. At least three weeks should be taken to get the cow onto full grain feeding—

J. E. LADD,

R. I. State College of Agriculture.

October 1, Crop Outlook for New York

EDITOR'S NOTE—The condition of New York agriculture during the past month has improved according to the report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. The complete report follows.

THE unusually fine fall weather has been favorable for ripening of crops and harvest operations, with the result that earlier estimates of New York State crops are being generally confirmed and in some cases exceeded with few decreases occurring. The warm summer hastened maturity of most crops, while freedom from state-wide killing frosts through September allowed even late planted crops to ripen, according to the state-federal crop report for October, issued from the New

York State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

The green condition of the potato vines, and freedom from late blight, made rapid growth possible during early September, until checked by the heat wave in mid-month. The upstate crop improved materially.

Field beans ripened well, and favorable harvest weather assures an excellent crop. Buckwheat, of which New York is a leading producer, is also excellent.

There were serious losses of peaches due to the hot weather which hastened ripening so rapidly that the heavy crop could not be absorbed by the markets. The same is true of early apples, such as Duchess and Wealthy.

Cabbage was adversely affected by the hot weather, with lowered yield

(Continued on Page 10)

The Following Table Gives the Estimated Production as a Five-year Average (unrevised), for 1930, Subject to Revision, and Preliminary for 1931.

	5-Year Average	1930	1931	Change from September report
Corn, equivalent bushels	22,761,000	16,920,000	22,673,000	553,000 inc.
Spring wheat, bu.	168,000	170,000	180,000	22,000 inc.
Oats, bu.	32,845,000	37,632,000	26,506,000	457,000 inc.
Barley, bu.	4,629,000	5,504,000	4,300,000	172,000 inc.
Buckwheat, bu.	3,799,000	3,069,000	3,412,000	same
Potatoes, bu.	27,614,000	23,780,000	30,510,000	inc.
Tobacco, pounds	1,260,000	760,000	1,248,000	inc.
Tame hay, tons	6,700,000	5,264,000	6,096,000	275,000 inc.
Alfalfa hay, tons inc. above	534,000	468,000	607,000	inc.
Dry beans, bu.	1,198,000	1,116,000	1,763,000	inc.
Domestic cabbage, tons		94,000	80,000	6,000 dec.
Danish cabbage, tons		154,800	183,000	15,300 dec.
Onions, bu.		3,576,000	2,460,000	41,000 inc.
Apples, total bushels	24,979,000	27,683,000	23,191,000	1,313,000 dec.
Apples, commercial barrels	4,521,000	5,375,000	4,503,000	255,000 dec.
Peaches, bu.	1,846,000	2,158,000	2,325,000	140,000 inc.
Pears, bu.	1,991,000	3,168,000	1,375,000	same
Grapes, tons	75,312	76,670	93,450	same



# Your Questions Answered

## Manure for Asparagus---The Outlook for Onions---Wintering Bees

When is it best to cut off asparagus tops? Would buckwheat straw be a good mulch? Our bed does not look as strong as usual.

THERE is no particular object in cutting off asparagus tops except that it may help to control insects. In fact, growers frequently disk the asparagus tops into the ground because in this way they are adding organic matter which always makes the soil more fertile.

Asparagus does not need a mulch in order to protect it from cold weather. Buckwheat straw would add some organic matter to the soil when it is worked in but I think you will get better results by adding a good coating of manure sometime during the winter or early spring. Of course, asparagus beds are inclined to run out after they have been producing for a number of years. As I understand it, the crowns get closer and closer to the surface until finally it becomes advisable to plow up the bed. Of course, you had better put out a new bed a couple of years before you plow the old one in order to have a producing bed all the time.

### The Outlook for Onions

What is the market outlook for onions this year?

ACCORDING to the October 1st report of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, the estimated yield of onions in New York State has been increased over the September report. Despite this fact, we have the prospect of a decrease from a year ago of over one million bushels. With ordinary business conditions, we could predict a good price. However, with conditions as unsettled as they are in the produce market, even decreased production will probably show no increase in price. However, the onion grower should expect as much as a year ago, at least, from the indicated yield throughout the country.

### Spreading Manure This Fall

Is there any serious loss of fertility where manure is spread after the ground freezes in the fall?

WE believe there will be less loss than there will where it is piled in the barnyard. Of course, where cultivated land is hilly and where the snow drifts badly there may be some loss where it is spread on top of the snow because if the snow melts rapidly fertility will be carried away with it. In general there is no better way to handle farm manure than to haul it out every day in the year.

### Mulching Strawberries

When should we mulch strawberries?

STRAWBERRIES that have been cultivated throughout the season, should be mulched before snow flies but after the ground freezes, in order to protect the plants from freezing injury.

Wheat straw is one of the best mulches we know of, as it affords a clean cover that can be removed easily in the spring.

### Wintering Bees

Which is the best plan to winter bees; outdoors or in a storage cellar?

EITHER method can be followed with success in this section. If they are wintered outdoors it is usually recommended that four colonies be put in a square and covered with a box which will allow from four to eight inches of insulation material on all sides except the top where there should be at least a foot. Do not forget that insulation is also needed on the bottom. Trails are usually provided through the packing material to provide entrance for the bees. The top of the case should be water-tight because insulating material will conduct heat when it gets wet.

Where outside temperatures do not commonly fall below 15 degrees Fahrenheit, outside wintering will be satisfactory; below that temperature, cellar wintering is usually recommended. Cellars should

have at least 15 cubic feet of space for each colony, proper ventilation should be provided, and a temperature, of 40 to 45 degrees Fahrenheit is considered best.

### Poison for Mice

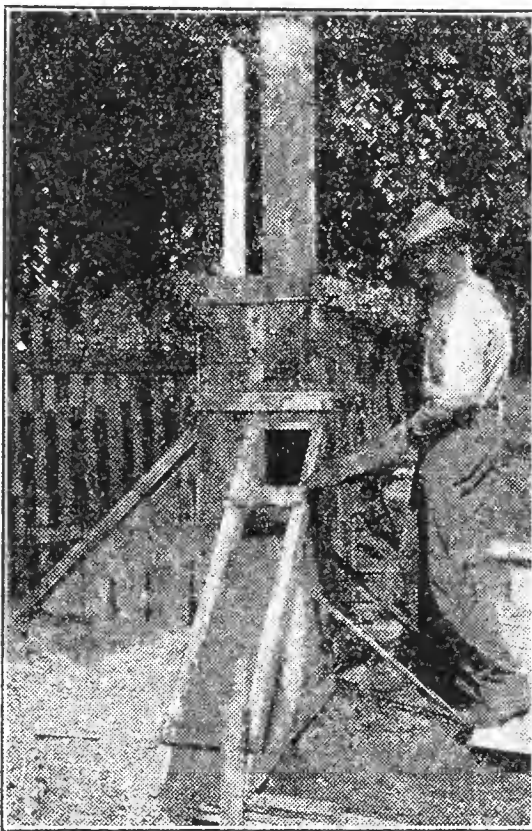
Can you give us directions for making poison bait for mice in order to prevent damage to apple trees?

THE following formula is commonly recommended:

1/8 oz. powdered strychnine; 1/8 oz. baking soda; 1 qt. rolled oats or oat flakes; 6 tablespoonfuls tallow; 2 tablespoonfuls paraffin.

The soda and strychnine are mixed thoroughly and then mixed with the oats. Then heat this mixture and stir into it 6 tablespoonfuls of melted tallow and 2 tablespoonfuls of melted paraffin. This should be stirred until each flake is coated with grease. This makes it waterproof and also appetizing to the mice.

It should be handled in the following way: Put a little of the bait in a number of tin cans. Cut away a part of the covers so that nothing can enter except mice. Then put the cans around the



Now is a good time to build permanent corner posts. You never have to do this job twice, at least, not in the same place.

### Dynamite for Cleaning Ditches

I have heard of using dynamite to dig ditches. Is it possible to use it to clean out an old ditch which still carries some water?

YES. In fact, dynamite works a lot better in wet ground than it does in dry ground. When the ground is dry, the charge is likely to blow out a small hole; when it is wet, each stick will do a lot more work. Even where dynamite is under water it can be fired by use of an ordinary fuse, or what is still better, by using a blasting machine.

Companies that manufacture dynamite or powder have booklets which will give you full directions on the use of dynamite for ditching. You can write direct to the company or to American Agriculturist and we will be glad to take care of your request.

### Advantages of Fall Plowing

Is there any benefit in fall plowing aside from getting the work done so that there will be less rush in the spring?

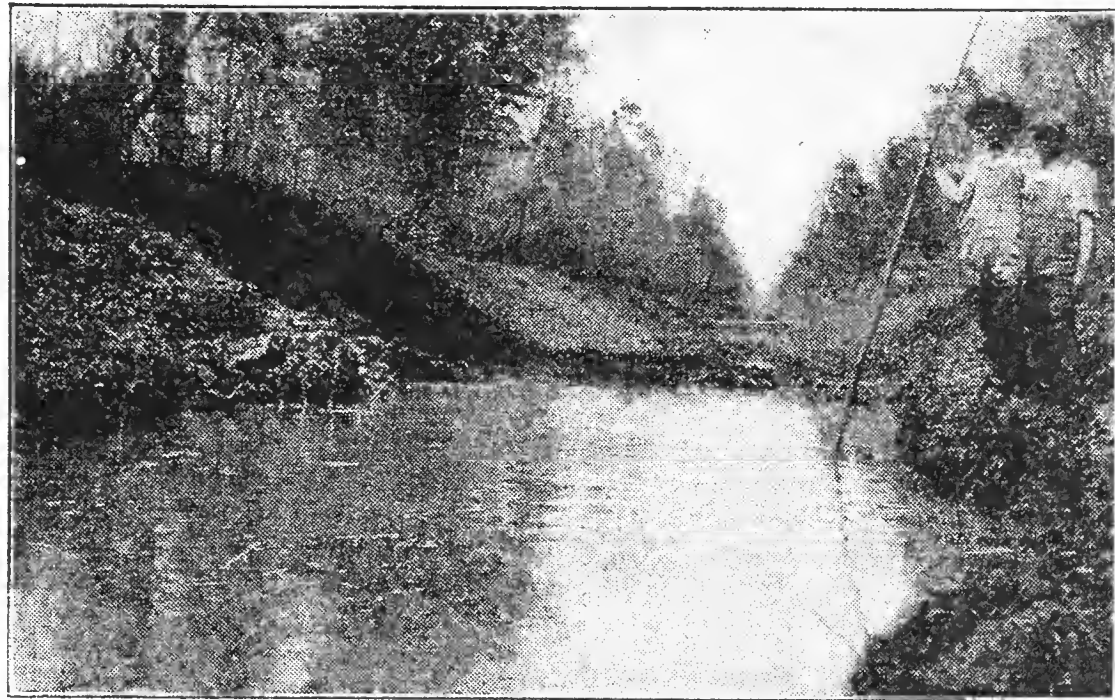
THIS will depend to some extent on the type of soil. Fall plowing does not benefit sandy or gravelly soil, but it does seem to improve the crop where the soil is heavy. If frost gets a chance to work on it during the winter it is easier to work it up into a good seed bed in the spring. The soil also has an opportunity to settle. Sometimes where heavy ground is plowed in the spring, air spaces between the furrows and the subsoil dry out the soil and hinder the growth of the crop.

### Housing Pullets for Winter

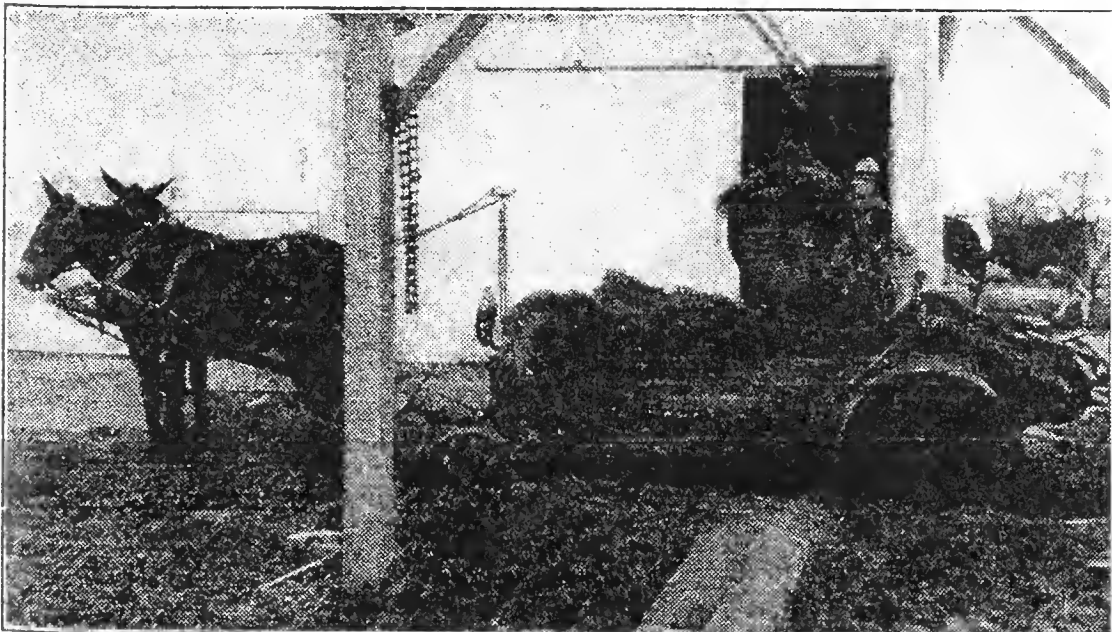
How soon must the pullets be put into the laying house? If they start laying on the range will they quit laying and go into a molt when they are moved?

SOMETIME before the hatching season next spring I want to discuss the relation of the date of hatch to the problems of fall management. There is a relationship. There are problems with early hatched birds that do not bother the later hatched ones, and vice-versa. Many flocks of early hatched pullets start laying on the range because the old birds are still going so strong that the owner doesn't want to move them to make room for the pullets. He prefers to take a chance on the pullets. The large eggs from the hens are worth more than the small eggs from the pullets, and there is always the possibility that the pullets can be moved without throwing them out of laying. The fact that some-

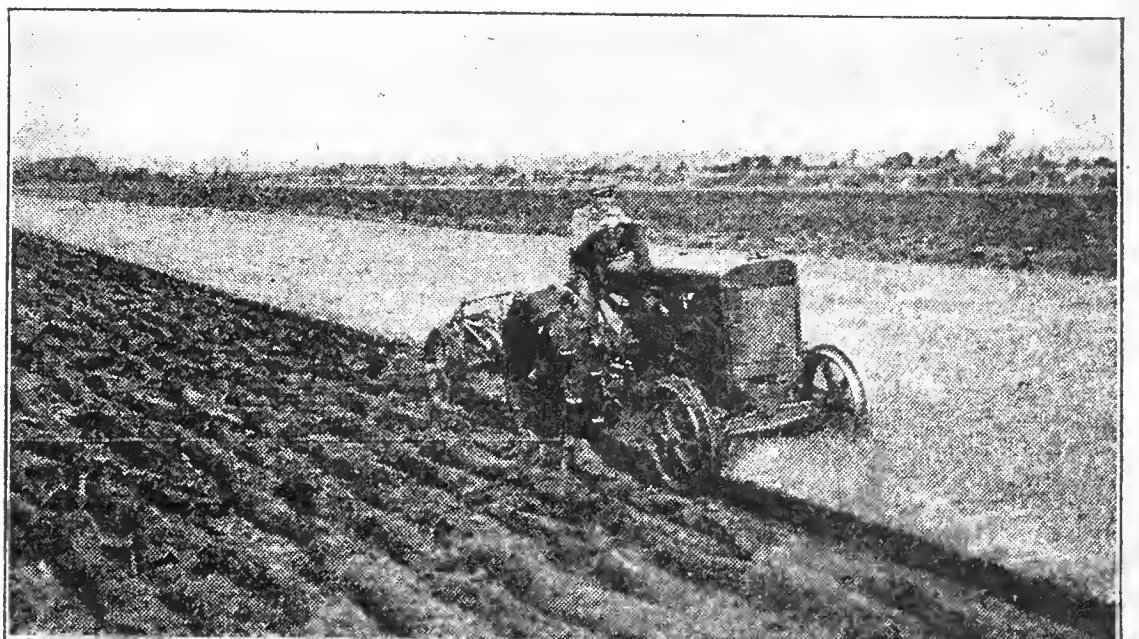
(Continued on Page 12)



Dynamite is being used to clear up this old ditch. In the background you can see that it is filled in and weeds have grown until there is practically no depth to the water.



There is no better way to get full benefit from farm manure than to draw and spread it on the ground every day. The spreader has eliminated one of the meanest jobs on the farm.



To a city man, plowing might seem monotonous. To a farm boy there is real satisfaction in doing a good job and the warm fire feels mighty good after a long day in the open.



## Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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### Lower Distribution Costs, Too

THE campaign of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation for the elimination of one out of seven of the total cows in the New York milk shed is bearing fruit. News comes to us that three cars of cull cows were recently shipped cooperatively from one station in Sullivan County and that two cars were shipped from other stations in the same County.

There are two things that have been slowing up results of the campaign. One is a feeling on the part of dairymen that even poor producers will give some milk during the coming months and therefore add to their immediate receipts. The second is the price of cull cows for beef, which is low. Dairymen hope that by holding on to these animals a little longer, better returns could be realized.

The answer is that prices of cull cows may go even lower; in fact, the evidence points that way. And while a poor animal may add a little to a dairyman's income the next month or two, keeping her in the herd will certainly reduce the income of her owner and of all dairymen during the next year. Dairymen who get rid of the poor cows in their herds, thereby lowering the costs of producing a can of milk, are on the right track.

Sometimes, though, we wonder whether enough attention is being given to increasing the efficiency and lowering the costs in other lines connected with the milk business. We can say, roughly, that dairymen have been getting about three cents a quart for milk, while Metropolitan consumers have been paying fifteen cents for grade B bottled milk, either placed on their doorsteps or bought at a nearby grocery store. This spread is not as great as it appears because only a part of the milk produced is sold as bottled milk. At the same time, we believe it only fair to demand that distribution costs be cut the same as production costs during this period of falling prices.

Just as a suggestion, we understand that, on an average, a milk bottle makes less than twenty trips to consumers. This figure seems ridiculously low, and we believe that proper attention to this one detail could save a lot of money for the companies that distribute milk.

Perhaps, too, careful study would reveal other ways in which corners could be cut and money saved.

Milk producers are meeting the situation which

confronts them and are reducing costs in a number of ways. They have had to do it in order to stay in the business. It seems to us entirely just that all agencies which have to do with the distribution of milk should do likewise.

### May Abolish Grade B Raw Milk

THE New York State Department of Health has authority to make regulations concerning the sale of fluid milk which have the force of law. In 1929 some changes were made in Chapter 3 of the Sanitary Code having to do with the production and the handling of milk and cream. According to the Sanitary Code, grades of milk which can be sold to consumers include Grade A Pasteurized, Certified, Grade B Pasteurized, Grade A Raw, and Grade B Raw. However, the regulations said that no milk should be labeled or designated as Grade B Raw unless the producer had made formal application in writing to the State Department of Agriculture and Markets for tuberculin test of his cattle, all other conditions for producing Grade B Raw milk to be the same as prescribed for Grade A Raw.

Now the State Department of Health proposes that effective July 1, 1932, Grade B Raw milk be abolished entirely. This, of course, would not in any way change the situation with regard to Grade B Pasteurized, which is the grade most commonly sold in the metropolitan area. No Grade B Raw milk can be sold in New York City and very little is sold anywhere in the State.

We give you this information in order that you may have an opportunity to register your opinion of the proposed step, and also to show "which way the wind blows." It is our opinion that it is only a question of time until all cities require that fluid milk come from tuberculin tested herds.

### A Comparison of Farm Incomes and Taxes

A COMPARISON of farm values and taxes, made in the State of Connecticut, develops some interesting facts. The Farm Census of 1930 when compared with that of 1920 shows that the products of Connecticut agriculture have been declining in total value, yet in spite of this fact, the assessed value of land, exclusive of buildings and building lots, rose 48 per cent, while the average tax rate of towns rose from 19.3 mills in 1920 to 28.8 mills in 1930.

At the same time, states Mr. C. R. Henrickson of Connecticut, one hundred eighty three tobacco growers, in the year 1926, paid the following per cent of their net incomes as taxes: fifty-one of them found that their taxes took all of or more than their net incomes; fifty-one whose average net profits were less than a thousand dollars paid 13.8 per cent as taxes; thirty-five with net incomes between one thousand and two thousand dollars paid 11.5 of their net incomes as taxes, while forty-six who averaged better than two thousand dollars paid 6.8 of their net incomes in taxes.

It is generally agreed by taxation experts that ability to pay as evidenced by income is the fairest basis for the payment of taxes. According to these figures Connecticut taxes on farms fall most heavily on those who are least able to pay. We expect that similar figures could be obtained in any agricultural section.

### How the Money Was Spent

THOSE of you who attended fairs this year, and we expect that includes about everyone, may have wondered when looking at the fine boys' and girls' exhibits how the money paid to them in prizes would be spent. Some one in the United States Department of Agriculture wondered about it and decided to find out.

It developed that about a third of the boys and girls were spending their prize money to help pay school expenses; about 17 per cent of the money was invested in livestock or other

farm property; 12 per cent went into permanent savings; 7 per cent was used in home improvements; and 17 per cent for personal needs.

It is our opinion that these boys and girls have a much keener sense of the value of a dollar earned in this way than they would have if Dad had dug down in his pockets and handed it out in the form of a gift. The training secured as a member of a 4-H Club is a great thing for boys and girls.

### What Are Your Plans?

EVERY time we travel out into the country and talk with farmers, they tell us of plans they have made and practices they have changed in order to meet conditions caused by the depression. Some city men have the mistaken idea that farmers are not efficient. We maintain not only that they are remarkably efficient in producing at low costs—perhaps too efficient for their own good—but that in addition to this, they change their farm practices very quickly to meet new conditions as they arise.

We believe that an account of the changes you have made would make very interesting reading. Why not sit down and write us a letter of not more than 400 or 500 words on the subject "How I Am Planning my Farm Business in Order to Meet Conditions Brought About by the Present Economic Depression." We will pay \$3.00 for the best letter on this subject, \$2.00 for the second best, and \$1.00 each for all others printed.

### By a Master Farmer

SOME time ago we wrote a letter to New York State's Master Farmers asking their opinions on some of the more important farm problems which we are facing today. The letters received in response to this request were so fine that we are planning to print one of them each week. The letters will be printed as written by these men and do not necessarily represent the editorial opinion of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. The following letter was received from Master Farmer D. V. Farley of Goshen, Orange County, New York.

"The greatest need for this country at the present time is that the citizens realize the importance of obeying the laws of our land. The best citizens as a whole must obey and insist that all others obey, whether they be the so-called aristocracy of this country or the outcasts of other countries who are not citizens. It is high time every good citizen does his part, not leaving everything for 'George to do' but doing his own part, then insisting that George do his part, thereby creating respect for the laws of the best country in the whole world—our country.

"Then the tax question surely needs revision, including the doing away with tax exempt real estate, bonds, securities, etc. Last year New York State took over the thirty-five per cent the counties were paying toward the road building but enacted the old age bonus, which took just about the same amount of tax. So you see the tax payer didn't get any relief.

"Then the middleman wants too much to handle the farmers' produce. Many a dealer paid twenty-five cents for a basket of peaches and sold them for fifty cents, getting as much for profit as the grower got for the peaches, basket and all, although he had been years growing the trees and tending and caring for the fruit. The milk distributor gets more per quart for pasteurizing and delivering milk than the man who owns the farm and the cows and produces the milk.

"Now lastly, we have been hearing about farm relief for several years; everyone wants farm relief and then they give us daylight wasting time.

"You see we all can find fault; it seems to be natural, but it is hard always to be constructive."

### Eastman's Chestnut

TEACHERS often wonder how youngsters can possibly be so dull. Yet sometimes teachers' explanations are not quite as clear as they seem at first thought. For example, one teacher said, "Iceland, is about as large as Siam."

"Iceland," wrote little Tommy in the examination two weeks later, "is about as large as teacher."

And that may explain why Tommy didn't get promoted.



# The Letter Box

## What Readers Think of the A.A.--Salvation Army Plan

THE page one story in the October 10 issue is very interesting. I certainly hope that some service to poor people in the cities may come out of it. There are one or two things that should be very carefully safeguarded, however, and no doubt you have this in mind.

In the first place, there should be no competition with possible sales by farmers. Farm markets are poor enough at the present time without having them any further curtailed by gift replacements. I know that you realize this fully.

It seems to me that the big need is for transportation costs. If gifts could be solicited from some other sources to cover this cost of transportation, it might be helpful to the general situation. Possibly some of the trucking companies might offer their trucks for this purpose.—M. B., New York.

issued March 25, 1846, and was sent to us by our subscriber, Mrs. Lizzie Hall of Little Valley, New York.

"Oregon Outfit—For the benefit of those who intend to emigrate in the spring, I beg the use of your columns for a few suggestions which you will find useful and important.

"1. First, the wagons should be sufficiently strong to carry from 2000 to 2500 pounds—they should be made with falling tongues.

"2. Each wagon to have good double covers.

"3. Each wagon to have at least three good yoke of oxen, from 4 to 7 years old—the oxen should be well broken—yokes and bows to be all good and complete.

"4. Two hundred pounds of flour to each person over 10 years old—100

pounds to each child over 8 and under 15.

"5. Fifteen pounds of coffee, and the same of sugar to each person.

"6. 100 pounds of bacon to each person over ten years old—50 pounds to all over three and under ten.

"7. 50 pounds of salt to each mess.

"8. 60 pounds of rice to each mess.

"9. 6 pounds of pepper to each mess.

"10. 50 pounds of dried fruit, apples and peaches.

"11. Each mess to have from three to five bushels of corn meal in addition to the flour.

"12. Each mess to have a good tent of sufficient size to contain from five to eight persons.

"13. Each man to be armed with a good rifle or heavy shot gun with five pounds of powder and twelve

pounds of lead or fifteen pounds of shot to each mess.

"Emigrants should have things completed and in readiness to start by the 10th of April at farthest.

"A great deal depends on starting early in the spring so as to reach Oregon early in the fall and have time to erect cabins for the winter and put in wheat crops in time to be able to raise their own bread stuffs.

"I would advise all persons who intend emigrating from the Platte purchase, to cross the Missouri River at or near St. Joseph, as that is by far the best route.

"Let me repeat and urge it upon all who intend emigrating in the spring to have all things ready to start from the West branch of the Missouri by the 10th of April."

### Approves A. A. - Salvation Army Cooperation

PERSONALLY, I don't know how you could help our unfortunate brethren in any better way than to feed and clothe them, and I assure you my full cooperation in this work. I will get in touch with Brig. Oscar Haag of the Buffalo Salvation Army Headquarters and get this work under way as soon as possible.

I am forwarding your letter to Mr. T. Harvey Holmes of Albany who is now President of the State Growers Association.—A. S., New York.

EDITOR'S NOTE—Not every reader favors our suggestion of making available to the unemployed, farm crops for which there is no market. Here is a part of one such letter.

"MR. MORGENTHAU'S appeal to the farmers of New York State to give to the hungry their hard-earned food stuff, just because the price is so low for all that they raise, can be taken in two ways; either as a fine compliment to the farmers by tacitly saying that they, as a class, are the only ones who have a heart and a true sense of patriotism, or just the opposite, that they are the only class who allow themselves to be made goats of.

Yes, the farmers of the East did respond nobly to the appeal for provisions to feed the drought-stricken farmers of the South and Southwest, when they themselves, even though their cellars were not empty, had not the wherewithal to pay their own obligations and taxes.

Therefore you say "jump on them again. They are free horses and maybe they won't die this time."

I have a better and a fairer plan which would help everybody directly or indirectly. Instead of trying to get blood out of a turnip why not go where blood is. Touch the super-rich and tax evaders to unloose their purse strings, buy from the farmers the food which has cost them just as much to raise as it would if prices were high instead of ruinous, and give what they buy to the starving. By doing that everyone would be benefited and nobody hurt.

In this wonderful country of ours is lots of food. There is also an abundance of money to purchase that food, but because of the selfishness of our rich men, unemployment and starvation are rampant.

Give the farmers a little more than their expenses call for and they will spend it. It will go into the channels of trade of all kinds and that is the best and sanest cure for unemployment and starvation, for then the factories would all be running full blast.

—J. M., New York.

### Some Pioneer Problems

THE pioneer spirit was strong a century ago. Many who settled Western New York became uneasy as soon as neighbors began to get numerous and were fired with the desire to see the West. The following is reprinted from a clipping from a Buffalo paper

THE quaintly dressed figures that gathered around the parlor organ in Grandma's day lived again for hundreds of farm folks during the song contests at the State Fair. Only songs written prior to 1900 were sung by singers dressed appropriately to the era represented. Having already stood the test of time, these songs found an echo in the hearts of listeners, and offered a wonderfully restful and interesting interval to weary fair-goers on four afternoons of the week.

State Grange Master Fred J. Freestone, presided, and the awards were based on diction, stage appearance, voice, and costume. Eliminating contests had been held, first in the counties, and then in four regions of the state, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

Each subordinate Grange has been asked, for the past two years, to send contestants to Pomona Grange in June, the winners to go to the regional contests in July. This year 39 counties were represented at the regional contests, the events giving Grange members no end of enjoyment at these gatherings. The state fair associations has endorsed the movement by giving financial assistance in the final contests.

There were three classes in each

By MRS. MABEL G. FEINT

contest, made up of solos, duets, and quartets, combined to suit the circumstances; for example, a quartet might be of mixed voices, of male voices, or of female voices.

### The Prize Winners

On Tuesday Mrs. Paul Munson of Tompkins county won first place in the solo group, singing "The Landing of the Pilgrims." A black lace shawl, hair combed in the quaint braid-around-the-ear fashion, and a black and white figured old-fashioned gown formed her costume, replete even to the details of high combs, tiny "granny's cap", and fan. Harry French of Cortland accompanied her, and was of assistance in this way in other song events.

Tuesday's duet winners were Mrs. Jay Walter Judkins and Miss Norene Buckman of Alexander, Genesee County, who were in black face and wore old southern negro costumes to present "Po' Little Lamb".

Wednesday's solo contest was won by Miss Gladys Lewis Rescott of West Sand Lake, Rensselaer County, who sang "In Old Madrid," in a very pleasing Spanish costume. Mrs. Edna Coons accompanied her. The duet contest was

won by Mrs. M. McGowan, and Mrs. Edna Coons, of West Sand Lake Grange, who sang "Long, Long Ago." They wore costumes of 1860, and were accompanied by Louis Leitgil. Quartet winners were Avery Lockner, Charles Scaad, Norman Willsey, and Percy Andrews, of Monroe County, who sang "Annie Laurie," dressed in Scotch kilts.

Thursday's solo event was won by Mrs. Lewis Pethybridge, of Springport Grange, Cayuga County. Wearing a southern colored mammy costume, she sang "Carry me Back to Old Virginia." Crippled by paralysis, her voice won over the excellent work of Miss Winifred Hill of Monroe county; in "I Dreamt I Dwelt in Marble Halls."

The duet for that day was won by Mrs. Dorri Edson and Mrs. D. D. Woodworth, of Otsego County, who enacted the parts of a man and a maid of 1860, in "Aunt Dinah's Quilting Party."

### Ladies First!

The first prize for the quartet contest was given to the feminine contingent, which won over a male quartet. Singers were Mrs. Mary Halsey, Mrs. Amy Clement, Mrs. Paul Munson, and Mrs. Ella Buckley, of Tompkins County.

On the final day Mrs. Walter Love of Bowmansville Grange, Erie County, took first place in the solo group, with "Love's Old Sweet Song," in appropriate costume. In the duet group the winners were Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Adams of Norfolk Grange, St. Lawrence County, who sang "Silver Threads Among the Gold." They were accompanied by Mrs. Frank Smith. The quartet winners were Mr. and Mrs. Harry Carpenter, Mrs. Charles Ward, and Joel Carpenter. They sang, in negro costume, "Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground." Mrs. Rodney Pease, of Canandaigua County, did not compete, but sang "Home, Sweet Home."

John MacDermott, Cortland County's famous fiddler, entertained in his matchless way each day, with old time tunes and dance calls, and other outstanding musicians of the state also contributed some remarkably fine music before and after the contest songs during the week, including some very promising youthful pianists. The winners extended the treat to listeners over the state each afternoon at 4:30 by broadcasting their songs over station WSYR.

This program in a way, takes the place of the ones formerly held in the Daniel P. Writer historical building, and were given in the larger audience room offered by the Grange room in the dairy building. There is no question but that it is one of the most pleasing events at the State Fair, and all who heard it hope for its continuance, not only for the day's enjoyment, but for the lasting effect in preserving real songs that live, and in bringing out valuable and interesting old costumes, and reviving their memory. Whoever conceived this contest deserves the thanks of the people of the state.

## A Successful "Old Song" Contest

### BACK-BONE TROUBLE



—Copyright, 1931, The Chicago Tribune.

Courtesy The Chicago Tribune.



# Here is the NEW

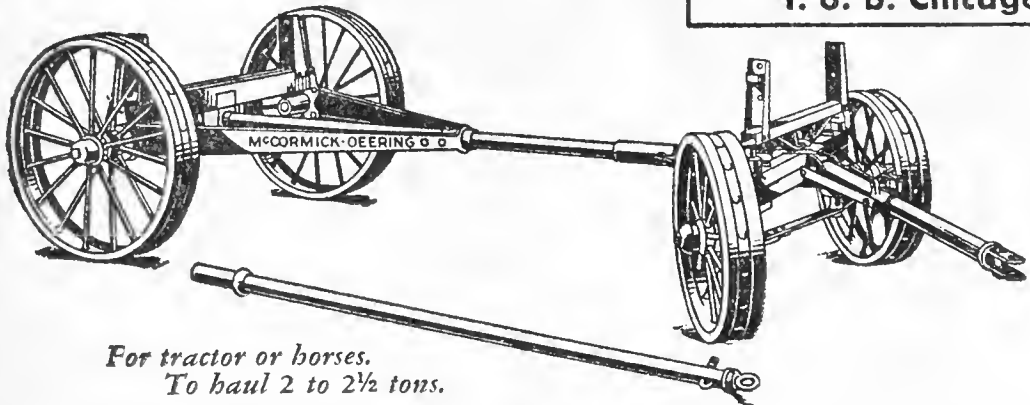
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BOUNTIFUL RIDGE NURSERIES, Princess Anne, Md.



## With the A.A. Crop Grower



### Holding the Home Market

By N. M. FLAGG,

Secretary, New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation

**M**ONDAY night, September twenty-eighth, marked a most important step in the effort to retain for our New Hampshire growers, the markets of our state. At that time, in the rooms of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation arrangements were completed, under which local growers are to supply all the potatoes needed for the First National Stores over an area which includes a large part of the state and involves between sixty and seventy stores.

Back of this most progressive step the potato growers of New Hampshire have ever taken is a most interesting story. Within the past few years the production of potatoes around the Concord markets has increased substantially and at the same time the growth of the chain grocery stores had curtailed to a marked degree the possibilities of selling locally. Every time an independent grocer was displaced by a chain store which secured all its goods from outside the state, by just that much was the opportunity for the local grower to dispose of his product lessened.

### How It Started

A little over two years ago the county agricultural agent in Merrimack County, E. W. Holden, was largely responsible for developing the plan under which certain growers agreed to furnish potatoes during the marketing season to the Cloverdale Stores in central New Hampshire.

Meantime, the research into various phases of marketing, which had been carried on by the specialists at the University of New Hampshire revealed the fact that approximately two hundred and fifty thousand bushels of potatoes were brought into our state over the railroads during our normal marketing season. This does not include any which undoubtedly were trucked in. All this time our own growers were compelled, in many instances, to seek markets outside the state.

With a knowledge of these facts the New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation undertook to be of service. Representatives from the office made several trips to Boston and secured interviews with the proper officials of all the larger chain store systems which operate in New Hampshire. Progress was necessarily slow, but the reception was kindly and in the case of the First National Stores, this matter finally came to a climax, as stated in the first paragraph, by their full acceptance of the plan. Negotiations are still going on with the officials of the one remaining chain store.

### Some Who Attended

About thirty-five growers attended the meeting, which was presided over by E. W. Holden, the stores being represented by six of their officials. Besides Mr. Holden there were five other county agents also present, H. M. Wells, Royal Smith, E. B. Adams, E. C. Perry and C. W. Funkhouser. The marketing division of the university was represented by Earl Rinear. Among the growers present were Guy Clark of Barnstead growing sixty acres, I. Johnson of Walpole, sixty-eight acres, R. W. Dunbar of Pembroke, thirty-five acres, and W. B. Houlton raising about 25,000 bushels. There were also present Guy Smith of North Conway, G. B. Cobb of Walpole, H. G. Burns, William Phair of Durham, Charles Price of Dover, John Stockwell of Gilmanton, Charles Pearl, Frank Witham and Charles Merrill of Loudon, Paul Jones and J. R. Graham of Boscawen, George Peverly of Canterbury, Robert Dearborn of Laconia, Glenn Bascom of Alstead, C. W. King of West Lebanon, Hall Peterson of Cornish and several others. Growers present represented considerably more than one hundred thousand bushels and

many more potatoes than this are, of course, involved in the deal. One of the growers was so intensely interested, that he secured a ride into Concord to attend the meeting, with the expectation that he would have to walk back home at its close, a matter of fifteen miles, and except for the discovery of this fact by the county agent he would have been compelled to do so.

### The Plan

The following is the plan as accepted and approved by the buyer and seller:

"This memorandum of understanding between the New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation and the First National Stores is accepted and approved as a fair basis for the orderly marketing of potatoes in less than car lots; the same to be delivered at regular periods as needed to the retail stores of the purchaser. The First National Stores agree to a policy of purchasing potatoes for their New Hampshire retail stores from local growers. The First National Stores undertake to supply its stores with local potatoes by special arrangement with individual growers, or groups of growers under the following conditions to which the growers assent:

1. The purchaser agrees to accept and the grower to supply potatoes to meet the needs of individual stores as long as supply is available.
2. Grade—U. S. No. 1 grade to be the basis of sale.
3. Price—The price net to the grower delivered to the retail store of the purchaser to be top Boston price for U. S. No. 1 Green Mountains as quoted in the Daily Potato Report as issued from Presque Isle, Maine, by U. S. Department of Agriculture Monday of week of delivery. By top quotation is meant that for general run of potatoes on the market, as for illustration (on Monday quotation of \$.95 to \$1.00, few \$1.10) the \$1.00 quotation would be considered as the sale price for that week. This arrangement as to price to apply in the following counties: Cheshire, Sullivan, Hillsboro, Merrimack, Belknap, Rockingham, Strafford, and southern Carroll.
4. The New Hampshire Farm Bureau agrees to undertake to have one or more of the following agencies: county agent, representative of the State bureau of Markets, or State Marketing Extension Specialist, visit the individual grower to instruct as to proper method of grading. Should any complaints develop as to grade that cannot be adjusted satisfactorily between the parties at interest, appeal may be made to the State Bureau of Markets whose decision as to grade shall be final.
5. If the purchaser desires a better grade than U. S. No. 1 the price to be adjusted in accordance with the grade.
6. In case of growers desiring to market in car lots, the above price to apply except that shipper is to pay freight, and a reasonable charge for unloading (to be determined).
7. Potatoes to be advertised as New Hampshire grown potatoes.

So the small beginning which was made two years ago with the Cloverdale Stores has, as in so many instances, led to something many times larger. Not only has the local market been saved for so many more of our growers, but of equal importance, the price has been stabilized and the value of real cooperation proven once more.

The size of the asparagus crop next year will depend largely upon how well the tops grow this year. Frequent cultivation to control weeds and application of readily available nitrogen fertilizer, whenever necessary, will give a maximum growth of tops.

\* \* \*

Sow winter rye now for the first green feed next spring.



# Aunt Janet's Corner

## All Want to Know How to Make or Save Money

I HOPE you have been keeping up with the little self-improvement series which has been appearing in the Corner from time to time. The first gave ten ways for improving oneself physically, the next applied to mental improvement, the next to moral improvement, and today we have some very practical suggestions for financial advancement. These ideas were promoted by a great commercial firm for the benefit of its sales employees, but what applies to those salesmen is just as good for all of us, so that is why I am taking the Corner to hand them to you. All of us are trying to advance ourselves financially and today's group will be of special interest:

1. Increase your earnings.
2. Decrease unnecessary expense.
3. Save money.
4. Money makes money.
5. Invest—don't gamble.
6. Make a family budget.
7. Hard work.
8. Study the business.
9. Pay cash for everything.
10. Increase your credit balance.

There is one more group of suggestions in this series for self-improvement and very often this group is most

### Smart Seaming Effects



DRESS PATTERN NO. 3357, with its unusual seaming detail of the skirt, is very smart this season. The one-sided lapel effect, and the attention to sleeve decoration also marks this season's choice. Made up in sheer figured woolen, with plain for contrasting, or in crepe satin or canton-faille crepe, this dress would take first place in Milady's wardrobe for daytime wear. This pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, and 42-inch bust. Size 16 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yard of 35-inch contrasting. PRICE 15 CENTS.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps. Add 12c for one of the new Fall catalogs and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

important in everyday life. It has to do with social improvement.

—AUNT JANET.

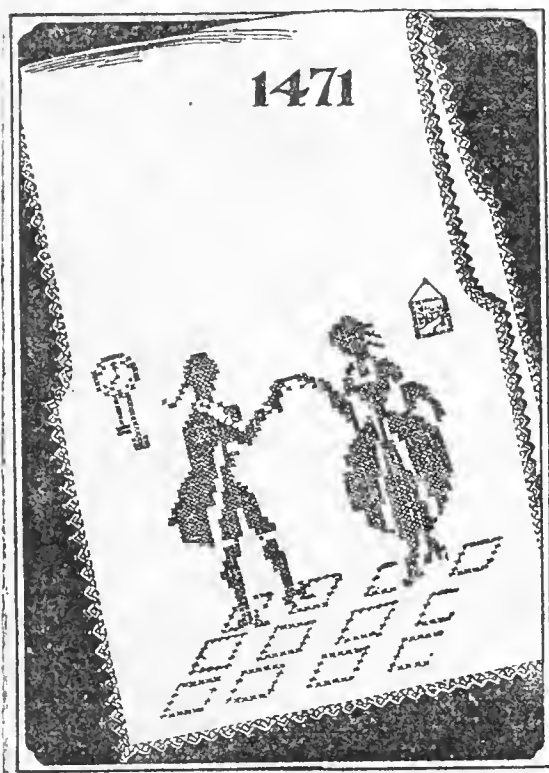
### Footprints of Fate

(A Hallowe'en Stunt)

PIN on the wall (or on a piece of cardboard) lengthwise, eight strips of crepe paper, red, orange, yellow, green, blue, pink, purple, and white. They should be the same width, and represent the roads which the guests will travel.

Red signifies adventure; orange, happiness; yellow, riches; green, an uneventful life; blue, learning; pink, requited love; purple, fame; white, a single life.

Give each guest a "footprint", cut from heavy white paper, and let each person, in turn, while blindfolded, pin



SILHOUETTE SCARF NO. C1471 comes stamped on pure white linen for cross-stitch embroidery. The colonial suitor is the popular design used; the scarf is 18x45 inches when finished; price 75c. Floss 25c. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

the footprint upon a road, and thus learn the future. The strips should occasionally be changed about, so that the blindfolded person will have no idea as to their arrangement.—E. D. Y.

### Tested Recipes

#### Baked Lima Beans

Cook one-half pound lima beans in salted water. Put in glass or granite baking dish, pour in one can tomato soup, or two cupfuls strained tomato juice, season with pepper and a dash of cayenne. Cover top with thin strips of bacon and bake one hour in moderate oven.—L. M. T.

#### Sauerkraut Roll

Sprinkle salt and pepper over one pound of round steak cut thin. Cover with thin slices of bacon and over top put two cupfuls of sauerkraut. Roll up and fasten with skewers or tie with twine. Put in covered baking pan with two cupfuls of water and bake one hour in moderate oven. Remove meat to hot platter, thicken liquor in pan with two tablespoonfuls of flour dissolved in cold water, season with salt and pepper, pour over meat, and serve.—L. M. T.

### Do You Know That—

If the floor of the home is cold, perhaps the radiators are too high. Low radiators are most effective in distributing heat near the floor.

Warmth is not the only requirement for comfort in winter. The air in the home should be circulating and should contain plenty of moisture.

YOU ASK FOR

"one"

BUT YOU REALLY GET

"two"

FOR EVERY FELS-NAPTHA  
BAR HOLDS TWO HELPERS

Every time a bar of Fels-Naptha goes into your shopping bag, two washing helpers go home with you.

That's why Fels-Naptha is such a bargain! Bar for bar, it holds more help—two busy workers instead of one. Not "just soap," but unusually good golden soap combined with plenty of naptha. Together, the soap and naptha tackle your wash. Together, they loosen the most stubborn dirt and wash it away. Together, they do the hard rubbing for you.

In tub or machine; in hot, lukewarm or cool water; for soaking or boiling; Fels-Naptha gives this extra help—bringing you sweet, clean home-washed clothes. And it works so quickly, that

it gets your hands out of water sooner. Which helps keep them nice.

The next time you go shopping, say Fels-Naptha to your grocer. It's the same as saying—"give me a bargain!"

Send for this Chipper!—We'll be glad to send every user of laundry soap a sample bar of Fels-Naptha and a Fels-Naptha Chipper. Many women who chip Fels-Naptha into their washing machines, tubs or basins find this chipper handier than a knife. Use the chipper and Fels-Naptha to make fresh, golden soap chips (that contain plenty of naptha!) just as you need them. Send only 4 cents in stamps to help cover postage, and we'll mail you the chipper and sample bar without further cost. Write today. Fels & Company, Phila., Pa. Dept. 1-10-24.

FELS-NAPTHA

THE GOLDEN BAR WITH THE CLEAN NAPTHA ODOR



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A PICTURE STORY BOOK of 48 pages, a COOK BOOK with 150 tested recipes, and most important, a regular pound-and-a-quarter SACK OF CERESOTA UNBLEACHED FLOUR — all three for 25 cents! The Picture Book has 12 full color pages with twin outline pages on special paper opposite, ready for the kiddies to paint with a set of Japanese water colors, included. The Cook Book is beautifully illustrated and practically arranged. There is enough flour in the sack to bake two cakes or two loaves of bread. We want you to try Ceresota Unbleached Flour. It needs no bleaching like ordinary flours, because nothing but the finest Northern Wheat goes into the milling. It's as fine for cakes and pastry as for bread, yet priced for general baking. You will be delighted with the results. Your grocer has Ceresota Flour or can get it for you!

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talks on health and diet over the Columbia Broadcasting System Thursday mornings, 10 o'clock Eastern Standard Time, 9 o'clock Central Standard Time.

The Northwestern Consolidated Milling Co. Minneapolis, Minn.

Here is my 25 cents for the Ceresota Trio.

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Street or R. F. D. ....

Town.....State.....

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STAYS YOUNG!**

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West, men in charge of valuable animals *won't risk a day* without the health protection it gives their stock. It's good for *all* animals! Stock up—Dried Beet Pulp won't go "bad"! Dried Beet Pulp *Stays Young!*

**THE LARROWE MILLING CO.**  
Dept. A-11 Detroit, Michigan

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Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

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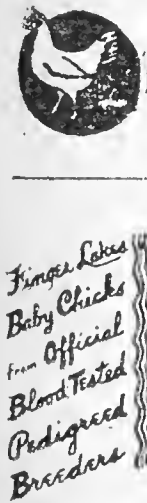
### HALLCROSS BROILER CHICKS

will bring the highest market prices, with a rapid and uniform growth hitherto unknown. Write for details and prices. Regular breed chicks also.

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ELECTRIC HATCHED HEALTHY; VIGOROUS. CAN SHIP C.O.D. Per 50 100 500 1000  
Large Barron Eng. S. C. Wh. Leghorns (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each) \$5.00 \$10.00 \$47 \$90  
White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks. Extra choice for broilers. 6.00 12.00 57 110  
Extra Fine 12 Weeks Old English S. C. White Leghorn Pullets 85c each, \$80 per 100  
Sent parcel post prepaid 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order. Free catalog.  
**SHERIDAN POULTRY FARMS. BOX A, SHERIDAN, PA.**



## BROILER Chicks Guaranteed to Live

Taylor's Barred Rocks—improved for 20 years—are King of Market Fowl. Really larger, grow faster. Visit our plant and see the difference. Cash in on broiler demand with these wonder growers. \$14. per 100, \$68. for 500. \$130 per 1000 delivered.  
Taylor's Hatchery & Poultry Farm  
Box A. Newark, New York

### WHITE LEGHORN HENS

and males now half price. Thousands of laying pullets. 3-day Chicks and eggs from trap-nested, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred for 31 years. Winners at 20 egg contests. Records to 336 eggs. Catalog and bargain bulletin free. Write for special prices.  
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"PURE BRED" CHICKS FOR BROILERS  
Hatches weekly. Write for low prices on Thousand lots. Satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. F. Ewing, R.2, McClure, Pa.

**PULLETS** White Leghorns, Barred Rocks ready to lay. 5000 Chicks. White Leghorns, Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks. Write your wants quick.  
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**WELL MARKED** Thorobred Narragansett TURKEYS. Satisfaction guaranteed. **EARL BROWN, Chaumont, N.Y.**

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6-7 WEEKS OLD, \$2.50 EACH  
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Berkshire & Chester, Chester & Yorkshire crossed. Ship any number C.O.D. Vaccination 25c if required.  
**W. GABRIEL, LEXINGTON, MASS. R. F. D.**

**Good Pigs and Shoats.** Weaned pigs \$3.75 ea. C.O.D. Cast-rated, vaccinated, crated. Shoats over 35 lbs. \$5.75 ea. All breeds. **STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Delaware.**

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**Rabbits** —\$1 each up according to age, size, weight in New Zealand White or Chinchilla. Prompt shipment. Live delivery. Sent collect. Write for folder. Schoenborn's Hatchery. 335 Main St., Hackensack, N.J.

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**COON, SKUNK, RABBIT, AND FOXHOUNDS.** Quality and prices right. John Billecke, North Attleboro, Mass.

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**TOGGENBURGS, Nubians, Saanans, Bucks, does, kids.** Pairs, trios, herds. Goldshoroughs Goatsery, Mohnton, Pa.

**BABY CHICKS \$8.00 PER 100 UP.** Thousands hatching daily. Fourteen breeds. Sent collect. Postpaid. Live delivery. Prompt shipment. Started chicks priced according to age. Send for folder. **SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 335 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J.**

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Will ship C.O.D. on approval or send check or Money Order. Crates free.  
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7-8 WEEKS OLD, \$3.25 EACH  
Shipped C.O.D. on approval, express paid on 2 pigs or more. Price on 10 pigs or more \$3.00 each prepaid. No crating charge. Take advantage of this exceptionally low price and get some of these good pigs. Vaccination 25c extra if required.  
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Berkshire & Chester, Chester & Yorkshire  
6-7 wks. old \$2.75; 8-9 wks. \$3; 12 wks. extras \$4.50.  
C.O.D. Quality Stock. Fast growers.

**FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE!**  
Chester and Yorkshire; and Chester and Berkshire  
9 TO 10 WEEKS OLD \$3.00 EACH  
None better sold.  
**MICHAEL LUX, BOX 149, WOBURN, MASS.**

# Reviewing the Markets

## October Milk Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk (Metropolitan area)	2.90	2.70
2 Fluid Cream		
2A Fluid Cream	1.66	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	1.91	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	1.45	1.20
4 Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for October, 1930, was \$3.37 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$3.17 for 3%. The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

## September Prices Announced

The Dairymen's League announces the following pool prices for September for 3.5% milk.

Gross	1.81
Expenses	.06
Net pool	1.75
Certificates of Indebtedness	.10
Net Cash Price to Farmers	1.65

	Net Cash	Net Pool
1930	2.54	2.64
1929	2.63	2.78
1928	2.68	2.78
1927	2.55	2.65

The Sheffield Producers announce the cash price to producers for 3% milk in the 201-210 mile zone, as 1.82 per hundred, (2.02 for 3.5%).

	3%	3.5%
1930	2.56	2.76
1929	2.74	2.94
1928	2.74	2.94
1927	2.73	2.93

## Butter Market Holds Steady

CREAMERY SALTED	Oct. 17, 1931	Oct. 10, 1931	Oct. 18, 1930
Higher than extra	36 1/2	36 1/2	40 1/2-41
Extra (92 so.)	35 1/2-35 3/4	35 1/2	40
84-91 score	26 1/2-34 1/2	26	34 1/2-39 1/2
Lower Grades	25 1/2-26	25	29 1/2-30 1/2

The butter market held steady during the week ending October 17 and closed just a shade higher on 92 score butter. There has been considerable resistance to higher price levels, it being feared, as we reported last week, that foreign butter would be attracted here. However, at the present rates there appears to be little likelihood of this happening at the present time. Fundamentally, the market holds the same strong position which gives full confidence to the market. It is estimated that throughout the country as a whole our cold storage holdings are over fifty thousand pounds short of what they were a year ago. In the ten cities making daily reports, on October 16, there were 33,956,000 pounds of butter, whereas last year on the same day these cities held 69,105,000 pounds. The out of storage movement is still running ahead of last year. From October 9 to October 16 storage stocks were reduced 3,765,000 pounds, whereas last year reductions amounted to 2,385,000 pounds.

## Cheese Prices Down

STATE FLATS	Oct. 17, 1931	Oct. 10, 1931	Oct. 18, 1930
Fresh Fancy	14 1/2-15 1/2	15	20-21 1/2
Fresh Average	14	14 1/2	
Held Fancy		16 1/2-17	24-26
Held Average			

The cheese market revised prices downward during the week ending October 17. Recent reports advise a freer make of cheese in New York State and that country costs are on a lower level. This has tended to weaken the market in New York City and accordingly, prices on fresh cheese have been lowered. The out of storage movement has been a little better of late. From October 9 to October 16 storage stocks were reduced 273,000 pounds. During the same period last year the reduction amounted to 65,000 pounds. On October 16 the ten cities making daily reports had in cold storage 14,005,000 pounds whereas last year they reported 19,153,000 pounds on the same week day.

## Too Many Eggs Hurt New York Market

NEARBY WHITE	Oct. 17, 1931	Oct. 10, 1931	Oct. 18, 1930
Hennery	1931	1931	1930
Selected Extras	43-48	43-48	52-55
Average Extras	36-42	35-42	45-50
Extra Firsts	30-35	30-34	30-38
Firsts	26-29	26-29	27-29
Undergrades	24-25	24-25	25-26
Pullets	26-28	26-28	26-27
Pewees	24-25	23-24	22-25
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery	40-43	40-45	38-50
Gathered	25-36	26-37	24-37

During the week ending October 17 New York experienced another heavy flood of eggs. Interior points are shipping eggs in large quantities and many shipments of fresh eggs have been diverted from other markets. Advices state that egg production is light at interior points but it appears that interior consumption has

also reduced, leaving just as many fresh eggs as ever for the large consuming sections. Therefore, any relief from lighter receipts appears to be out of the question. At the same time New York City consumers have discontinued free buying with the present high retail values that exist. There has been a noticeable falling off in retail distribution compared with the preceeding week. The trade is taking heroic steps to offset this and stimulate consumption. The smaller sizes are selling reasonably well with prices higher, in some cases, than they were a year ago, referring especially to pullets and peewees. Closely selected extra stock, however, has been slowing up. It is the experience of many producers that local markets are better than New York City.

The storage situation remains unchanged. On October 16 the ten cities making daily reports had in cold storage 4,103,000 cases of eggs whereas last year they held 4,524,000 cases. From October 9 to October 16 storage holdings were reduced 251,000 cases, exactly the same amount that was drawn out during the same period last year.

## Weather Helps Live Poultry Market

	Oct. 17, 1931	Oct. 10, 1931	Oct. 18, 1930
FOWLS			
Colored	23-25	17-22	13-26
Leghorn	14-18	12-17	12-18
CHICKENS			
Colored	17-24	15-25	15-25
Leghorn	18-20	18-20	17-19
BROILERS			
Colored	18-27	25-28	25-30
Leghorn			24-26
OLD ROOSTERS	-16	-13	-16
CAPONS			
TURKEYS	25-30	20-25	25-30
DUCKS, Nearby	12-24	12-24	18-25
GEES	-15	-15	-18

The week ending October 17 brought excellent weather to New York City which in turn brought excellent trading conditions to the live fowl market. Colored fowls were not over plentiful and good prices ruled steady all the week until late Friday, when demand fell off, which of course was to be expected. Leghorn fowls which sold slowly early in the week, later enjoyed better trading.

Because of the heavy supply of chickens in the freight market, business was not quite as brisk as the fowl market. Leghorn chickens were very slow early in the week but later turned in the sellers favor. Pullets have been bringing good money, Rocks ranging from 25c to 28c; Reds 21c to 26c; Leghorns 16c to 18c.

## Potato Market Continues Low

The potato market continues a very slow and discouraging affair. Long Islands in 150 pound sacks \$1.35 to \$1.50, seconds 60c to 75c in the same size package. In bulk Long Islands have been bringing \$1.60 to \$1.80 per 100 with Maines \$1.50 to \$1.60. At Riverhead reports state prices have been as low as 25c per bushel, a disastrous price to eastend growers.

## Outlet Always LIVE POULTRY

Ship Your Live Broilers and other Poultry to New York's Oldest Live Poultry House. Established 1883. **We Are Bonded Commission Merchants** Returns made daily. Highest prices paid. Our outlet unlimited. Write for quotations, tags, crates, shipping instructions. Holiday calendar free on request. K27.

## KRAKAUR POULTRY CO.

WEST WASHINGTON MARKET, NEW YORK CITY

## J. B. SISSON'S SONS AUCTIONEERS 372 MAIN ST., Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

Proprietors of Sisson's Auction Mart. Regular Auction of Cattle, Horses, Poultry, etc. Every Monday. Consignments of cattle by the carload solicited. Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County in 202 mile zone—75 miles from New York City. The best cattle market in the State. Further particulars of J. B. Sisson's Sons.

## CATTLE

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## St. Lawrence Valley Holstein Club

Invites your selection of Registered and Grade Cows Fresh or Springing. Accredited and restricted area tested. Blood tested if you wish. Prices moderate. Excellent shipping facilities. See our Holsteins first. **F.C. McLENNAN, Sales Manager, Lancaster, Ont., Canada**

## SHEEP

## REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS

\$20 each. Shipped on approval. Will exchange for wool at 20 cents per lb. **J. S. MORSE, LEVANNA, N. Y.**

**Horned Dorsets** Registered Rams, ewes and lambs, grade ewes will lamb soon. **MIDDLE M. RANCH, EAST AURORA, NEW YORK**

**20 BIG RAMS.** Several breeds. PRICED RIGHT HUSKY at the bottom. Write your wants. **TOWNSEND BROS., INTERLAKEN, NEW YORK**

**REGISTERED Yearling RAMS** Big heavy boned SHROPSHIRE fellows. Well covered and the best type. Sheared 12 to 15 lbs. Priced very reasonable. **Fred Van Vleet & Sons, Leek, N. Y.**



# Farm News from New York

## Hunting Season Opens Next Week -- Bits of News -- County Notes

THIS cool, snappy weather reminds us that the hunting season will be here next Monday, October 26th. The wording of the law this year is a little bit misleading, and to be sure that everyone understands it, we are going to print the announcement by Conservation Commissioner, Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

"The present law reads that the hunting season shall open on the sixth week day in October, prior to the first day of November, which means that this year the date will be October 26th. The rea-

milk, containing 49.6 pounds of fat.

Both Mr. Stark and Mr. Mahus had some cows in their herds that were milked three times a day.

The individual record during the past month, went to H. R. Waite & Co., of Cayuga County whose high cow produced 1,503 pounds of milk, containing 94.6 pounds of fat. A cow owned by James Stark was a close second, producing 2,910 pounds of milk, containing 91.6 pounds of fat.

### Chenango County Milk Maid

MISS VIOLA HENRY of North Norwich, a real farm girl and a student in the College of Agriculture at Ithaca, is the milk maid who represented New York State at the National Dairy Show last week.

During the preliminary contest held in Norwich, Viola milked twelve and one-half pounds in two minutes, which is a record which any man might well be proud of. We hope Viola brings back the trophy.

### Orange County Banker-Farmer Tour

THE second Orange County Banker-Farmer tour was held October 8th and was attended by more than 125 bankers, farmers, and business men from nearly all sections of the county.

The tour was arranged by the Orange County Agricultural Key Banker, Charles L. Boyd, Vice-President of the First Merchants National Bank and Trust Company of Middletown, in cooperation with the 4-H Club and the Farm Bureau. An effort was made to cover some of the outstanding farm enterprises in the county.

The tour started at the farm of George Demarest near Wisner, large dairy farm which has been in the Demarest family for seven generations. Mr. Demarest's son, Isadore, one of the outstanding 4-H Club members in the county, is now in partnership with his father. The major enterprises on this farm are dairying and alfalfa.

The second stop was made at the Van-

Duzer Hatchery at Sugar Loaf, where Mr. VanDuzer has an incubator capacity of 47,000. In conjunction with the hatchery is a flock of 600 pullets under trap nests.

Upon arrival at the Farley Farms, Goshen, time was taken out for lunch. This farm has two major incomes in its dairy and fruit business. Following lunch Dr. V. B. Hart of the Farm Management Department at the State College, gave a talk on "Why Some Farms Pay Better than Others." He pointed out four important factors in profitable farm business: (1) Size, (2) Crop production, (3) Balance of business, and (4) Production per animal. The more profitable farms had to have better than average in one or all of these points. Dr. Hart was followed by a short talk by Albert Hoefer, Assistant State 4-H Club Leader.

At the farm of Herman Krap, Campbell Hall, the 4-H Club work was featured. A short poultry culling demonstration was put on by Violet Schmidt of Bullville, who is running a very successful project. Four boys also had their 4-H calves on exhibition. Each boy gave a short talk telling about his calf and how he had handled it.

The last stop was at the White Cloud Farm, Rock Tavern, where the tour saw a Cutler grader in operation. Fruit was being packed in wooden boxes to sell in competition with Pacific Coast fruit. This farm has been noted for its very successful fruit packs. The other farm enterprises are poultry and pottery.—C.L.B.

### Vocational and 4-H Club Features at Palmyra Fair

THE second annual vocational judging contest was held at Palmyra, N. Y., September 25, 1931. The teams participating in the events are from the following Vocational Departments: Macedon, Wolcott, Webster, North Rose, Williamson, Newark, Sodus, and Phelps. The judging teams from Newark included Leon Taylor, Gearld Frey, and Carleton Pulver on poultry; Gearld Frey, Hector Walter, and Raymond DeWandel on potatoes. In the event Raymond DeWandel tied for a second place in the contest

with a score of 255 points. In the fruit contest the judging team consisted of Howard Cambier, Hector Walter, and Robert Short. The local school was also represented on the dairy contest by Raymond Wyffels, Robert Short, and Walter Clark.

There also were some fine prizes given to the winners. A silver cup was awarded to the team having the highest score in each event. A prize of three dollars was given to the highest and two dollars to the second individual in each of the four events. Professor H. W. Wing of Cornell had charge of the final placings on which the scores of the dairy cattle were based.

The winning team in each event was: for dairy cattle—Macedon; for poultry—Newark; for fruit—Sodus; for potatoes—Webster. The individuals in scoring dairy cattle were: A. Pichter of Macedon; on poultry there was a tie for first between Peck of Phelps and Kasper of Wolcott.

The 4-H Club has also made a great showing at the Palmyra Fair. The Newark 4-H Club received 25 cash prizes on vegetables; 21 prizes on Farm shop work; including rope halters, wood working, harness repair, and soldering. In the calf club, Walter Clark of Newark received 1st place on a 2 year old Ayrshire heifer, and Lester Boyd of Palmyra, 1st place on a Brown Swiss heifer. W. B. Cookingham of Phelps, acted as judge of the 4-H Club exhibit.—Hector Walter, Vice President, Future Farmers of America.

### More Tall Corn

LAST week on the editorial page we told of the tall corn grown by two of our subscribers. Here are some more letters which arrived just a little too late for publication.

"The corn nailed up beside our barn door this fall was 13 feet, two inches tall."—E. E. & E. R. Farror, Henniker, N. H.

"I do not grow very tall corn but it is loaded with ears. The name of the corn is Triumph Flint. As a rule the ears have 12, 14, or 16 rows to the ear. I have raised as high as 87 bushels of shelled corn to the acre. Mr. Myron B. Wells was going by my place the other day and he stopped and looked at my corn. He weighed 25 ears and they weighed 26 pounds."—W. K. Woodley, Mooers, N. Y.

### Bits of News

WESTERN New York cabbage is now rolling rapidly, with a considerable heavier movement reported to date than for the same time last year. The average price for bulk Danish seems to range around \$10.00 f.o.b., usual terms, with the grower receiving around \$7.00. The Domestic crop is about cleaned up.

Eighteen New York State counties sent 4-H Club members to the National Dairy Show to exhibit their products, enter the judging contests, and demonstrate their ability as 4-H workers.

Cotton bags are an innovation this year in the shipment of potatoes by some of the larger concerns. Those recommending their use say that, in addition to aiding the farmer of the South, they cost little more than the common jute bags and provide a much more attractive means of advertising the growers' products.

The State is about to acquire 3,000 acres of land in Franklin County, including the whole of Lake Meacham, famed for its trout and scenic beauty. The acquisition of this particular tract is regarded by the Conservation officials as one of the most important in the Adirondack region in years. The spot will be developed to accommodate 10,000 campers, as a State road runs nearby the property. The Lake is two miles long, and from one-half to three-quarters of a mile wide, and adjoins other State-owned property to the South and East. The land directly to the East has been designated as a game refuge by the Conservation Department.

Fall planting by the Conservation Department has resulted in over 5,000 acres being set in the last few weeks.

### WGY Features

Weather Forecasts (Daily except Sun. at 12:15); N. Y. City Produce Market Reports (Daily except Sat. and Sun. at 12:17 and 4:40); Boston Produce Market Reports (Mon. and Thurs. at 12:20); N. Y. City Milk Market Report (Mon. at 12:25); Vermont Farm Service (Tues. at 12:20); New Hampshire Farm Service (Wed. at 12:20); Massachusetts Farm Service (Fri. at 12:20); County Agent Robbins (Mon. at 12:30)—Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Fri. at 12:25; Mrs. Ruth Robbins (Wed. at 12:55); Miss Carolyn Robbins (Mon. at 12:50); County Agent Johnson (Fri. at 12:45).

A. A. Form News Briefs (Tues. at 12:55). Editor Ed Looks At Life (Thurs. at 12:55).

MONDAY—Oct. 26  
12:40—"The Poultry Outlook for Fall and Winter", L. M. Hurd, Extension Poultryman, N. Y. State College of Agriculture.

TUESDAY—Oct. 27  
12:35—"Great-grandfather Pays His Taxes", Jared Van Wageningen, Jr.  
12:45—"The Hens that Laid the Eggs", Clarence Johnson, Manager, Schenectady County Farm Bureau.

WEDNESDAY—Oct. 28  
12:45—"A Bright Outlook for the Dairy Cow", H. J. Barnes, Incandescent Lamp Dept., General Electric Company.

THURSDAY—Oct. 29  
12:35—"How Bees Make Honey", A. C. Gould, State Apiary Inspector, N. Y. State Dept. of Agriculture and Markets.  
12:45—"Geology of the Capitol District", J. D. King, Manager, Rensselaer County Farm Bureau.

FRIDAY—Oct. 30  
12:35—"Some Social Phases in Rural Education", Wayne G. Benedict, Supt. First School District, Madison County.  
12:55—"What the Well-dressed Waffle Wears", Ann Summers, Rural Service Depts., Niagara Hudson System.

8:30—WGY Farm Forum.  
"Causes of the Present Business Depression," Dr. G. F. Warren, Internationally known Economist.  
"Electric Farm Equipment," H. E. Dexter, Central Hudson Gas & Electric Company.

SATURDAY—Oct. 31  
12:17—"Achievement Day", Bennington County 4-H Clubs.  
12:30—"The Hired Girl in the Stables," Clifford Smith, Supervisor, Schoharie County Dairy Improvement Association.

son for this peculiar wording of the law is to make the opening date conform with the pheasant season, which is the last six week days in October." We hope everyone has the shot gun well oiled, and can take a day or two off to enjoy himself the first week of the season.

### National Dairy Show

LAST week saw the Silver Anniversary of the National Dairy Exposition draw to a successful close. Every dairyman who attended pronounced it a success and one of the most satisfactory gatherings of the year.

A total of 1,082 head of cattle was entered in the regular classes, the judging of which occupied all day on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. The cattle entered by 4-H Club members numbered well over 200, so that the two large barns at the exposition were filled to capacity.

### Dairy Herd Improvement Records

THE report of the Dairy Herd Improvement Association for August, shows a total of nearly 38,000 cows entered in this work, with 3,334 of these cows on the Honor Roll for the month of August. High herds for butterfats included:

C. A. Barber and Son, of Saratoga, whose four registered Holsteins averaged 1,955 pounds of milk, containing 64.6 pounds of fat; Sharon Mahus of the Schoharie Association, in the medium-sized herd class, had seventeen registered Holsteins, averaging 1,463 pounds of milk, containing 51.4 pounds of fat; James Stark of Dutchess County, in the larger herd class, had twenty-nine registered Holsteins, who averaged 1,435 pounds of

TIoga COUNTY—The gas well being driven below Oswego was pronounced a duster, and has been abandoned and the machinery removed to other localities. Also all work has been stopped for some time on the Miller well in Weltonville.

Dairy Improvement Association gives fine test results. Gordon Holley, tutor, reveals that the cows that are already fresh this fall are doing favorably. The herd of cows owned at the Tioga County Farm, made a very fine showing, and an average profit above feed costs from Sept. 1, 1930, to Sept. 1, 1931. The average value of milk produced by each of the seventeen cows on test was \$252.00, and the value of the product, above the cost of feed, required to produce it, was \$132.00. Grain was fed at the rate of one pound to each pound of milk produced.

Sportsmen placed some 15,000 trout in the Oswego Creek. These were developed at the rearing station in Newark Valley. The fish are nearly all of legal length, seven inches.—C. A. B.

YATES COUNTY—Vineyardists are in their grape harvest. The price is around \$20.90 per ton; Apples, MacIntosh, \$1.00; Delicious, \$1.00; Greenings, 50c; Baldwins, 50c; Rome, 50c. The red kidney bean crop is the best in years, price \$2.75 per hundred. Wheat, 50c; hay \$10.00; loose buckwheat, 80c per bunch; milk 2c per quart; eggs, 40c; pullets' eggs 26c.

The closing of the Ontario County Trust and County Bank with deposits of \$3,000,000 has caught a lot of farmers in this section. People are afraid, and are withdrawing their money out of other banks, which will cause trouble, if it continues. L. C. W.

### Western New York Notes

AN idea, originating with Herman H. Parish, agricultural teacher in Franklinville, Cattaraugus County, High School, and carried out by members of the Young

Farmers Club, has established a grade A egg market in that village. The manager of a local store handles the eggs, and to date they have brought a premium of ten cents a dozen over ungraded and unclassified eggs.

Prof. Robert C. Ogle, of the Poultry Department, Cornell, commends the idea and recommends it to other localities which are, without the benefit of a local grade A supply. The Young Farmers Club of Franklinville, has also set an example for other communities of young farmers, in the ownership of a purebred bull, now a year and a half old.

Prof. A. J. Cope, State Extension Forester, in an address to 4-H Forestry Club members, on their annual Achievement Day in Letchworth Park said that one-fifth of the trees planted in New York State this year were planted by boys and girls, and that the encouragement given by the *Buffalo Evening News* in the presentation of medals and in sponsoring Annual Achievement Day has done more than any other single agency to promote this important work in Western New York. Next Spring the plantations of the winners in 1931 first year work will be judged for the sweepstakes winner, who will be sent by the *News* on a tour of the Adirondack state plantations.

Farm Bureaus of Western New York are launching vigorous membership campaigns. During October the Wyoming County Farm Bureau manager is having evening meetings in nineteen communities, to discuss problems of production and marketing and to map out a program of work for the next twelve months.

In Allegany County a spirited membership contest is on between the Northern and Southern halves of the county.

Budget requests of the Allegheny State Park Commission have been severely reduced by the finance committee of the State Council of Parks. Instead of the \$211,000 asked for they allowed \$74,200.



# Stories of Our Farmer Pioneers

By E. R. EASTMAN

LAST week I told you a story or two of Genesee and Cattaraugus Counties. Let us this week swing over to that small county in the southern tier of New York State called Chemung.

This County was formed from Tioga County in 1836, nearly a hundred years ago, but long before it was separated from Tioga the first pioneer settlements were made. It was in this County, you will remember, near Newton Point, now Elmira, where General Sullivan in 1779 fought his last and greatest battle with the Indians. After an obstinate engagement of two hours, the Indians, under Brant, gave way and fled, and Sullivan continued his march onward into what is now Schuyler and Seneca Counties.

As I mentioned in our last issue, General Sullivan's army was largely made up of soldiers from Pennsylvania and New England. These men were amazed at the fine agricultural possibilities of this new land of western New York, and as soon as they returned to their homes, they told their neighbors about this fairy farming land and from that time on, pioneer settlements all through western New York were rapidly made. In Chemung County the first settlements were mostly by the soldiers who had accompanied Sullivan in his expedition.

These first settlements were located in Chemung at Elmira, Southport, and Big Flats, and a little later more settlements were made at Catlin and Veteran by immigrants from Connecticut, at Erin by the Dutch and Scotch from New Jersey and Delaware, and at Chemung by immigrants from Lancaster County, Pa. Among the early settlers in the County were men whose descendants are still to be found there. Some of these were John Conkle, James Cameron, William Seeley, Nathaniel Seeley, John Muller, Caleb Baker, Thomas Hendy, and John J. AcMody. Cornelius Low kept the first inn in Newton, now Elmira, in 1791; Cyrus Hallingback, the first store. The first grist mill was built by William Dunn and Brinton Parme. The first sawmill, wool-carding, and cloth-dressing mill was kept by General Matthew Carpenter.

Elmira township was first surveyed in 1780, and the first lands were sold for eighteen pence per acre. In 1790 a council with the Indians was held under a tree near what is now the center of the city of Elmira. Twelve hundred Indians were present.

To show you the privations and the courage of those pioneer fathers of ours, let me tell you the story of the first birth in what is now the town of Elmira, and one of the first in Chemung County. This story is taken from an old local history.

One Saturday afternoon about four o'clock in the summer of 1788, while Colonel John Hendy was working on his log house, a man and woman both on horseback emerged from the Indian pathway and crossed the Newton Creek to his land. The man rode before with a basket on each side of his horse and a child in each basket, while the

woman brought up the rear having on her nag the goods and chattels of the family, for they were man and wife. The husband rode up to Colonel Hendy and inquired with much anxiety if there was a doctor to be found in the vicinity.

"What is the matter?" said the old Revolutionary soldier, to which the man replied, "My wife has got hurt by the stumbling of her horse and wants a doctor as soon as possible."

"That is very unfortunate," said Hendy, "for there is no doctor in all this wilderness."

He had no shelter to offer these travelers save the ground, the pine trees, and the canopy of heaven. They rode a few rods and stopped, for they were obliged to stop—under the best shelter they could find. On Sunday morning following, Colonel Hendy met the man in the woods near the spot where they had met before and inquired how his wife was.

"She is as well as can be expected," said the man. The Colonel did not think again of the traveler until Monday, when he sent his son to look after them. The boy returned stating that the man and his family were getting ready to start.

"But how is the woman?" said the Colonel.

"Oh, the woman," said the boy. "She's all right. She's got a new baby and I guess she wants another basket to put it in."

This baby was Clark Winans, Jr., the first baby to be born in this new land, who later became a prominent citizen in the settlement.

## Grand Island

THE White Man, so we are told, first saw Niagara Falls in 1678, when LaSalle, a French adventurer, conducted an expedition up the Lakes, for the double purpose of traffic with the Indians and extending French influence. We find no record to indicate whether on his trip up the Niagara River he stopped on Grand Island; be that as it may, there is an interesting bit of history connected with this sizeable piece of land which I think you will enjoy.

After the War of 1812, it was some time before a decision was made as to whether the territory now known as Grand Island belonged to us or to Canada. The treaty said that the boundaries should be located along the principal branch of the Niagara River. That left a fine chance for argument as to which branch was the principal one.

In the meantime some squatters located on the island, principally along the shore of the river. For a time they were unmolested and began to cut down trees and saw them into lumber. Then they were bold enough to set up an independent government with a full quota of office-holders.

The dispute as to ownership of Grand Island was, of course, settled in favor of the United States, and in April, 1819, the Legislature passed an act authorizing the removal of these squatters. This was followed by a pro-



clamation commanding them to stop the cutting of timber and ordering them to leave the island. A few of the timid ones went, but seeing that nothing happened to those who had remained, they sneaked back and took up their old manner of living.

In the fall of 1819, Governor Clinton directed Colonel James Cronk, sheriff of Niagara County, to call out a military force sufficient to remove the squatters with their personal effects. The military force which was deemed adequate for the job consisted of the sheriff, 2 lieutenants, 2 sergeants, 4 corporals, and 24 privates.

Adequate facilities were given the people to remove their effects, but 70 houses were burned and 150 people were landed either on the New York State or the Canadian shore. The removal of the people and destruction of the buildings took 5 days and cost the State \$568.99. How would this compare with a bill the State would get now for a proceeding of this size taking 5 days to carry out?

Another interesting story connected with Grand Island is that in 1820 Mordecai Noah, of New York, conceived an idea of forming a colony of Jewish people on Grand Island, as an Ararat or resting-place for that scattered and broken people. His attempt to gather the Jews, like those before it, ended in day dreams. Major Noah soon gave up the attempt, leaving no trace of his city on the island other than a monument of brick and wood containing the inscription, "Ararat, City of Refuge for the Jews, Founded by Mordecai Noah, in the Month of Tizri, 5586, in the Fiftieth Year of American Independence."

## Connecticut Forest Donated to State

A LARGE tract of land containing 2,000 acres has been turned over to the State for a state park, as a gift from the late Harris Whittemore of Naugatuck. fitting ceremonies marked the acceptance of this gift by the State last Saturday with 700 people present.

Gov. Cross, in accepting the gift on behalf of the State, called attention to the magnanimous spirit that prompted Mr. Whittemore to acquire the land piece by piece for the State. He also expressed regret that Mr. Whittemore could not have been spared to see the

realization of his dream. The Governor expressed the hope that other business and industrial leaders of the State might emulate Mr. Whittemore's example.

Mr. L. G. Tolles, Master of the State Grange, was the next speaker and stressed the idea that we need more shore parks. He stated the people have a right to traverse the shores during high and low water marks, and that abutting property owners were usurping the people's rights so that recreation spots along the shore were getting scarce. Dr. Tolles also expressed regret that Mr. Whittemore had not lived to see his fellowmen enjoy his gift.

Theodore S. Wooley, President of the State Forest and Park Association, spoke on forest advancement in Baden, Germany, in which he gave an interesting description of forestry and forests in that territory.

## October 1, Crop Outlook for New York

(Continued from Page 2)

prospects. The only part of the cabbage crop still susceptible to improvement is part of the late Danish crop which is harvested in late October and early November in western New York.

Apples, especially outside the commercial belts have deteriorated, due to the effects of fungous and insect injury earlier in the season.

Grapes promise an excellent crop of good quality.

The corn and hay crops are both heavy, assuring an abundance of rough feed for live stock. The production of oats and barley is light.

Daily milk production per cow October 1 increased above that on September 1, whereas there is usually a seasonal decrease.

The increase was also a full pound per cow over October 1 last year, which was about the same as the average of the preceding 5 years. This is equivalent to a 7-percent increase.

On the production side the season has been very successful. The disturbing factor is the very low prices that most products are bringing at the farm. Because the costs of transportation, marketing and food distribution have not yet declined materially, these low farm prices are not fully reflected in proportional declines in prices which the consumer pays.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Estimate Weight of Hay

By Ray Inman

### To Estimate WEIGHT OF HAY—



MEBBY THEM TRAMPS CAN TELL ME WHAT THIS STACK WEIGHS

DRIVE OUT ALL THE LIVESTOCK FIRST!

1. MEASURE DISTANCE OVER STACK
2. MULTIPLY BY WIDTH
3. MULTIPLY BY LENGTH



DID SHE COME OVER ALECK?

ONE WAY OF MEASURING DISTANCE OVER A STACK

4. TAKE ONE-FOURTH OF THIS SUM FOR LOW OR NARROW STACK; ONE THIRD FOR TALL, ROUNDED STACK
  5. IF STACK IS NEWLY BUILT, DIVIDE BY 580; IF TWO MONTHS OLD OR MORE, DIVIDE BY 512
- THE ANSWER IS THE NUMBER OF TONS



THAT'S THIRTEEN TIMES AROUND "IRV"

NOTE: IN A CASE OF THIS KIND DIVIDE NUMBER OF TIMES AROUND STACK BY WEIGHT OF BULL; ADD DISTANCE TO NEAREST TREE, — ERASE AND START ALL OVER.

### IF HAY IS IN MOW —

DIVIDE BY 580 IF JUST PUT IN; BY 512 IF REASONABLY WELL SETTLED; AND BY 475 IF MOW IS DEEP AND HAY WELL TRAMPED.

but IF HAY IS IN COW

C'MON BESSIE — WE'LL FIGGER THIS OUT IN TIN CANS.



TO MARKET





## The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare  
and Protection of A. A. Readers



### Some School Questions

If a person is trustee in one district, we will say District No. 1, has his children transferred, and will pay his school tax and is now sending them to school in District No. 2, can he still hold the office of trustee in District No. 1?

A TRUSTEE is not required to send his children to the school of the district in which he lives. If he meets the qualifications as a voter in the district he may hold the office of trustee, if elected to that position, even if all his children attend school in some other district.

In our district we are interested in hiring a bus to transport children to high school. We understand that the State will pay one-half of the cost of transportation. Is this true?

The law provides that the State will pay one-half the cost of transportation of high school pupils only. This does not mean that the State will pay for one-half the cost of the bus all in one year. One-fifth of the cost of the bus, if one is purchased, may be charged as an item of expense each year for a period of five years. The State will then pay one-half this amount, and also

one-half of any other reasonable expense of transportation.

Will you please tell me how close the relationship can be to the trustee in hiring a teacher in a district school. Could I hire my wife's sister without a special meeting?

Under the law, the only way you can employ your wife's sister, if you are trustee, would be by a vote at the annual meeting authorizing you to do so. If the vote should not be taken at the annual meeting it would be necessary to hold a special meeting for the purpose.

We have an excellent teacher in our district but so far she has been able to collect only about three months' pay. Has the trustee the right to withhold her salary?

The law requires that the teacher in any school shall be paid at least once in 30 days. Therefore, the trustee has no right to delay payment to the teacher. If funds are not available he has full authority under the law, in anticipation of taxes or in anticipation of public money to be received, to bor-

row money for such purpose. There is no excuse for the teacher not to be paid promptly. If she is like most other people she needs the funds and is entitled to receive them. If your school is to be a good one and attract teachers, it is necessary that it should be conducted on a business basis.

Has a teacher the right to punish a child in New York State?

Article 246 of our State Penal Law gives a teacher the right to punish a child provided the punishment is reasonable in manner and moderate in

degree. We quote directly from the law for your convenience: "Article 246—Use of force not unlawful in certain cases. To use or attempt, or offer to use, force or violence upon or toward the person of another is not unlawful in the following cases: When committed by a parent or the authorized agent of any parent, or by any guardian, master, or teacher, in the exercise of a lawful authority to restrain or correct his child, ward, apprentice or scholar, and the force or violence used is reasonable in manner and moderate in degree."

## CLASSIFIED ADS

Classified Ads are inserted at the rate of 7 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1.00. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than 14 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order. Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references.

### WANTED TO BUY

WANTED: Six used metal cow stalls and three box stalls in good condition, Jamesway preferred. Address Box R, LeRayville, Penna.

\$5 to \$5000 EACH Paid For Old Coins—Keep all old money. Many very valuable. Get posted. Send 10 cents for Illustrated Coin Value Book, 4x6. Guaranteed Prices. COIN EXCHANGE, Box 24, Le Roy, N. Y.

CIVIL WAR LETTERS with pictures on envelopes. Plain envelopes with stamps on, before 1870. WM. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

### PATENTS

PATENTS—TIME COUNTS IN APPLYING for patents. Send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Attorney, 733 Security Savings & Commercial Bank Building, (directly opposite U. S. Patent Office), Washington, D. C.

### BUILDING MATERIALS

SILOS: 12x24 Spruce Stave Silo \$187.00, complete with roof. Other sizes at corresponding prices. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WHITE PINE BEVEL siding: 1/2x4—\$20.00 per M. 1/2x6—\$25.00 per M. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

FIRST QUALITY ROOFING paper. Prepaid, 1 ply. \$1.15; 2 ply, \$1.30; 3 ply, \$1.45. Nails and cement, 15c per roll extra. WINIKER BROS., Millis, Mass.

### FARMS FOR SALE

FOR SALE, FARMS, also town residences. A. R. HARWOOD, Appomattox, Va.

\$2500—BUYS 90 acres, stock, tools, \$1000 down. \$800 down gets 220 acre dairy farm. Write for farm list. Mr. Douglas, Herkimer, N. Y. agt.

BIG LAKESIDE DAIRY Farm, 160 Acres fronting 1/2 mile on lovely lake; 2 miles high school town in center line dairy district; 80 acres fertile tillage, spring-watered pasture, woodlot; good 12-room house, large cement-basement barn, other bldgs. Low price \$4500 with \$1000 down. If sold soon barn full hay, fodder, etc., 15 cows, horses, implements, tools thrown in. A. R. Williams, BONDED STROUT AGENT, 200 Main St., Unadilla, N. Y.

97 ACRE, MACADAM ROAD, Dairy and Crop Farm, Finger Lake Region, Yates County, New York. Community center 1 1/2 miles, all advantages. 80 acres machine-worked crop land, 17 acres pasture and woods. 8-room house, spring water, barn 30x50. \$2500. Liberal terms. Investigate this and other farms, FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

\$500 GETS 150 ACRES, Stock, Tools, cows, heifers, sheep, hay, fodder, potatoes, vegetables included; border lake about 1/2 mile, 2 miles town over improved road; 50 apple trees, level fields, woodlot, warm 6-room house, electricity available. 35x70 basement barn. \$2000 complete, \$500 down; pg 22 big illus. catalog, 1000 bargains. Free, Strout Pays Your Fare. Write for details. STROUT AGENCY, 255-R Fourth Ave., N. Y. City.

### \$10,000 PROTECTION AGAINST

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For Only \$10. year No Dues or Assessments

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\$10,000 for loss of life, hands, feet or eyesight. Many unusual protecting clauses. \$25 Weekly benefits, pays doctor and hospital bills. Covers Automobile, Travel, Pedestrian and many common accidents. Covers many common sicknesses, including typhoid, jaundice, cancer, lobar pneumonia, etc., etc. Largest and oldest exclusive Health and Accident Insurance Company. Don't delay, you may be next to meet sickness or accident.

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### DAIRY SUPPLIES

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer. 300 sterilized 6 inch discs \$1.15; 6 1/2 inch \$1.35; gauzefaced, 6 inch \$1.35, 6 1/2 inch \$1.50. Postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Canton, Maine, Dept. D.

### BEEES AND HONEY

HONEY—OUR FINEST White Clover 60 lb. can \$4.50; 120 lbs. \$8.50. J. G. BURTIN, Marietta, N. Y.

### HELP WANTED

EXPERIENCED SINGLE YOUNG man wants job on farm by the month. WM. CRAWN, Ulster, Pa.

GERMAN, MARRIED, 41, 2 boys 7-10 years of age, wishes position on poultry farm handy with carpenter tools, cement work, tractor operating. Past 7 years manager on purebred stock farm. Can start end of November. Address E. TIM, P. O. Kill Buck, Box 57, N. Y.

### AGENTS WANTED

CHARLTON NURSERIES, Rochester, N. Y., established 1865, wants reliable men to take orders for spring delivery for its "First-prize Winning" shrubbery, hedging, bushes, trees. Free 2-year replacement guarantee. New lower prices. Free outfit. Part or full time. Pay weekly.

REAL JOBS OPEN. Auto mechanics earn \$35 to \$50 per week. Learn in a few weeks. Write for Big Free Book and tuition rates. McSWEENEY'S, Dept. 3-32-A, Cleveland, Ohio.

LET ME FINANCE you and show you how to run a profitable grocery and stock feed business among neighbors and farm acquaintances. I furnish the capital. You get stock from me on credit and can sell on credit. I will start any honest man in desirable locality. Many earn around \$40 a week from the start, increasing rapidly with experience. This is a pleasant, steady business, even for elderly men. Write for "no investment" application and details to Mr. Ostrom, c/o MCCONNON & COMPANY, Room M-9510, Winona, Minn.

SALESMEN WANTED to sell our high grade garden and field seeds direct to planters. A good position with big income for man acquainted with farming. Previous selling experience unnecessary. COBB CO., Franklin, Mass.

### EDUCATIONAL

MEN WANTED for good pay positions as Pilots, Airplane Mechanics, Auto Mechanics, Electrical Mechanics, Radio Mechanics, Welders, after taking necessary training in this school. Learn where Lindbergh learned. We qualify you for good positions paying \$150 to \$500 per month. For catalog and complete information, write now to LINCOLN AUTO AND AIRPLANE SCHOOL, 2753, Automotive Bldg., Lincoln, Nebr.

### TOBACCO

SMOKERS—Save real money by ordering direct from factory. Good mild 5c cigars \$2.48 per 100 prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. COSMOPOLITE CIGAR CO., Dept. A, Dallastown, Pa.

GOLD LEAF—GUARANTEED chewing or smoking 5 lbs. \$1.00; ten \$1.50. Pipe free. Pay postmaster. CO-OPERATIVE FARMERS, B3, Sedalia, Kentucky.

LEAF TOBACCO—Guaranteed. Chewing 5 pounds \$1.25; 10, \$2.00. Smoking, 10—\$1.50. Pay Postman UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO. Guaranteed. Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10, \$2.00. UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Ky.

GUARANTEED Chewing or Smoking five lbs. \$1.00; ten \$1.50; Fifty Cigars \$1.75; Pay when received KENTUCKY FARMERS, West Paducah, Ky.

### MISCELLANEOUS

SHEELED AND SELECTED Peanuts ten pounds, \$1.00. W. W. WILLIAMS, Quitman, Ga.

PEANUTS—Buy direct from growers. Roast them yourself, 10 pounds \$1.00; 25 pounds \$1.75; 100 pounds \$5.00; 500 pounds \$20. FARMERS SUPPLY CO., Franklin, Va.

Consign your hay and straw to GEORGE E. VAN VORST, INC., Bonded Commission Merchant, 601 W. 33rd St., New York City. Write for market letter.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY. Paint "Signs that Speak" Information free. SAGE, Woodbury, Conn.

FOR SALE—\$220 Crosley Electric Console, A-1 condition. \$45. LOUIS GLOTT, South Edmeston, N. Y.

### WEEKLY BENEFITS OR DEATH INDEMNITIES

Paid to American Agriculturist Subscribers Who Had Insurance  
Service Offered Through North American  
Accident Insurance Company

Paid subscribers to Sept. 1, 1931.....\$242,906.77  
Paid subscribers during September..... 3,206.33

\$246,113.10

Chester Millen, Liberty, N. Y.	\$25.00	Mrs. Lillian Powley, R.I. Medina, N. Y.	35.71
Struck by Auto—fractured collarbone		Auto collision—sprained shoulder	
Jesse Schermerhorn, R.2, Utica, N. Y.	15.00	Kenneth Ballard, R.3, Romulus, N. Y.	10.00
Farm Mach. (hay rake broken)—injured eye		Auto collision—lacerated knee	
G. D. Bagley, Woodstock, Vt.	10.00	Mrs. Kenneth Ballard, R.3, Romulus, N. Y.	10.00
Thrown from wagon—sprained shoulder, wrist		Auto collision—cut eye	
Alverion Newman, Napaneoh, N. Y.	14.28	Jennie Lee, Star Route, Ravenna, N. Y.	18.57
Thrown from truck—contused chest		Auto collision—bruised knees	
Mrs. Mary Robinson, R1, Groton, N. Y.	100.00	Charles Avery, Pennellville, N. Y.	21.43
Auto accident—contusions face and head		Auto collision—concussion of brain	
H. G. Howland, Hamden, N. Y.	70.00	Mrs. Charles Avery, Pennellville, N. Y.	11.43
Auto collision—fractured knee		Auto collision—fractured rib	
W. H. Dean, So. Gilboa, N. Y.	40.00	Bessie Ricker, R.1, Groton, Vt.	20.00
Truck struck tree—fractured ribs		Auto collision—general lacerations	
Miss H. D. Mulligan, R.1, Brockport, N.Y.	20.00	Charles Tieble, R.2, Ballston Spa, N. Y.	40.00
Auto accident—strain of back		Auto collision—lacerated arm	
Mrs. R. E. Donaldson, R.1, Emlenton, Pa.	20.00	Annabelle Fallor, Strykersville, N. Y.	30.00
Thrown from truck—fractured finger		Auto accident—contused head	
Beatrice Rose, Dexter, N. Y.	80.00	Herbert Bishop, R.1, Munnsville, N. Y.	7.86
Auto accident—fractured shoulder		Travel accident—scalp wound	
Mabel Brooks, R.6, Auburn, N. Y.	30.00	G. E. Scott, Millerton, N. Y.	8.51
Auto accident—injuries		Auto collision—lacerated knee	
Mrs. Mary E. Blystone, R.2, Edinboro, Pa.	44.28	D. L. Bowles, R.1, Franconia, N. H.	30.00
Auto accident—fractured arm		Wagon accident—injured knee	
Mrs. Ina Hurlbutt, Locke, N. Y.	130.00	A. H. Kolbocher, R.2, Newton, N. J.	24.28
Auto collision—fractured arm		Auto accident—fractured ribs	
Dr. J. J. Faller, Strykersville, N. Y.	20.00	Maria Dansereau, Orleans, Vt.	10.00
Auto accident—lacerated face		Wagon overturned—cuts on head and back	
Wm. E. Whitmore, R.1, Claremont, N. H.	10.00	Milo Van Gelder, Caledonia, N. Y.	130.00
Thrown from wagon—contused leg		Travel accident—fractured leg	
G. I. Bergen, Mattituck, N. Y.	30.00	Joseph Jackson, Williamstown, Mass.	15.00
Struck by auto—fractured leg		Auto accident—contused shoulder	
John Foil, Williamstown, N. Y.	30.00	C. G. Kiefer, R.5, Dansville, N. Y.	10.00
Mowing machine—injured back		Auto collision—two fractured ribs	
Willard I. Rogers, R.1, Collins, N. Y.	60.00	Wm. Feecko, R.1, Marietta, N. Y.	45.00
Auto overturned—injured hip		Wrecked mowing machine—lacerations	
Mrs. Harriet Newton, West Suffield, Conn.	20.00	Ellis J. Van Camp, Adams, N. Y.	40.00
Auto collision—sprained foot and ankle		Auto overturned—fractured ribs	
Everett Dimmick, R.F.D., Hobart, N. Y.	10.00	Gertrude M. Neale, R.1, Walton, N. Y.	14.28
Thrown from load of hay—strained leg muscles		Auto collision—sprained knee, ankle	
Mrs. J. D. Taylor, R.3, Marcellus, N. Y.	28.57	Ida McKenney, Canton, N. Y.	30.00
Auto overturned—injured leg		Travel accident—injuries	
Frank E. Senna, R.1, Williston, Vt.	130.00	J. M. Kind, Boonville, N. Y.	14.28
Runaway accident—fractured leg		Travel accident—severed artery in wrist	
Mrs. George Weed, Millport, N. Y.	30.00	Margaret B. Hasbrouck, Middletown, N. Y.	30.00
Struck by auto—injured leg		Auto collision—general bruises	
Luther F. Taylor Est., So. Ashfield, Mass.	1000.00	Mrs. Viena Dennis, Fairlee, Vt.	30.00
Auto accident—mortality		Struck by auto—fractured both legs	
Ira Beers, R.1, Union Grove, N. Y.	40.71	Louis Tillinghast, Gillet, Pa.	13.57
Wagon overturned—injured leg		Auto accident—fractured foot	
Edward Ashline, Altona, N. Y.	30.00	Allen Johnson, Sinclairville, N. Y.	20.00
Thrown from auto—fractured wrist		Travel accident—lacerations of back	
Emma Bartholomew, North Collins, N. Y.	20.00	Frank Nead, Roseoe, N. Y.	50.00
Auto accident—torn muscles of neck		Auto overturned—fractured ribs	
Gerald Shoemaker, R.1, Himrod, N. Y.	20.00	Glenn Tobin, Sardinia, N. Y.	20.00
Auto accident—fractured ribs		Auto accident—injured elbow	
H. J. Nippins, R.1, Vineetown, N. J.	60.00	H. E. Hedges, Ellisburg, N. Y.	28.57
Auto collision, general contusions		Auto accident—lacerated eye	
Wm. Furlong, Corfu, N. Y.	10.00	F. S. Adams, Smithville Flats, N. Y.	10.00
Struck by auto—cuts and bruises		Auto collision—cut knee	
Mrs. Arthur DeLong, Lacona, N. Y.	10.00	Mrs. G. R. Adams, Smithville Flats, N. Y.	10.00
Auto accident—injuries		Auto collision—sprained neck, bruised shoulder	
Arthur DeLong, Lacona, N. Y.	10.00	Damon E. Goslant, R.1, Barnet, Vt.	50.00
Auto accident—injuries		Truck accident—hernia	
Nettie Kidder, Irasburg, Vt.	30.00	Roy Pratt, R. 2, Morrisville, N. Y.	60.00
Auto overturned—fractured ribs, sprained ankle		Planter tipped over—strains and bruises	
		W. H. Kidder, Irasburg, Vt.	40.00
		Auto overturned—injuries	
		C. H. Van Inwagen, R. 3, Ithaca, N. Y.	20.00
		Thrown from load of hay—broken collarbone	

To date 2,892 American Agriculturist subscribers have received indemnity from our insurance service.





(Continued from Page 3)  
times pullets that are laying as high as 30—40 per cent on range when moved into the house go right on up to 50—60 percent within a few weeks, indicates that it is not absolutely necessary to move them in before they start laying. I believe that the success of such a move depends, to some extent at least, on the breeding that is behind the pullets. It can be done with less risk with some flocks than with others. It still remains true that it is safest to put the pullets in before they actually start laying. With the later hatched pullets this is usually possible, and it is certainly advisable. I have seen flocks that were confined more than a month before they were ready to lay. No ill effects were observed. It seems reasonable to expect, however, that they might have had a little better conditioning, and would have stored a few more reserves against the handicaps of winter if they had stayed out in the sunshine until they were just ready to begin hunting for nesting places.—L. E. Weaver.

#### Storing Cabbage

Is it possible to store cabbage on the ground, and how should this be done?  
IN the cabbage growing sections of New York, it is a common practice to lay down cabbage for shipment later in the season. A sheltered spot is selected, preferably on sod ground, where the snow will lay deep during the winter. The cabbages are cut in the usual way, and laid, butts down, on the ground. If the storage is not to be for very long, it is possible to pile them two or three layers deep, but if they are laid only one layer deep, they will keep until February or March. After the cabbages are placed, they should be covered with leaves or straw to a depth of three or four inches. Wherever storage is not available, this method is completely satisfactory.

#### Apply Lime This Fall

Is it satisfactory to lime at this time of year?  
ACCORDING to A. F. Gustafson of Cornell University, fall liming is more satisfactory than early spring. Limestone applied to plowed land in the fall, will become mixed with the soil before the crop is seeded, so that the full benefit may be obtained. Roads are in good condition for hauling lime now, and fields are dry and easy to get on, but next spring they are liable to be wet, and with the rush of other work, liming may be neglected. A bulletin on liming can be obtained by writing to the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca; ask for bulletin E78.

#### Making Concrete in Cold Weather

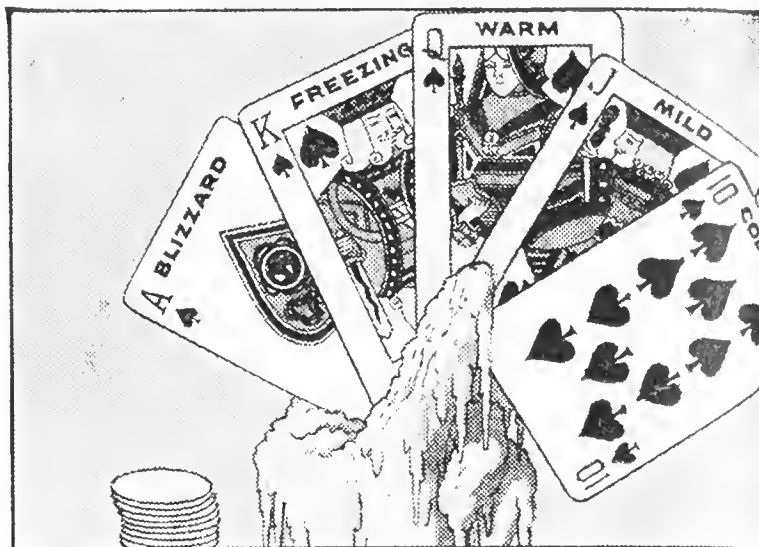
Can satisfactory concrete be made after freezing weather in the fall?  
CITY contractors use concrete the year round, but of course, they have special equipment that enables them to keep it from freezing. Sometimes the gravel is heated, sometimes the water is heated, and, of course, after the concrete is placed, it is protected from the cold. Small stoves or salamanders are often used for this purpose.  
The Portland Cement Association in New York City will be glad to give you information about building concrete in cold weather. If you would like such a booklet, let us know and we will see that you get one.

#### Dry Skim for Calves

What is the usual method recommended for feeding dry skim milk to a calf?  
THE usual proportion is one pound of powder to nine pounds of water. It helps to have the water around blood temperature, that is, from 98 to 100 degrees Fahrenheit. This proportion if mixed together will give milk with about the same chemical analysis as fresh skim milk. Do not mix up more than enough for one feeding.

DON'T GAMBLE WITH WEATHER . . . USE EVEREADY PRESTONE

# Winter stacks the cards when you gamble with a makeshift anti-freeze



IT TAKES cold cash to fix a frozen engine . . . and that's what it may cost you if you risk an anti-freeze that boils away with every sharp rise in temperature that every winter brings.

The sure and inexpensive way to safeguard your cars, trucks and stationary engines through every change of weather is with Eveready Prestone. This is no makeshift mixture, originally intended for some other purpose; it is the first product scientifically developed to keep water-cooled motors from freezing — now improved and made better than ever.


## 9 POINTS OF SUPERIORITY

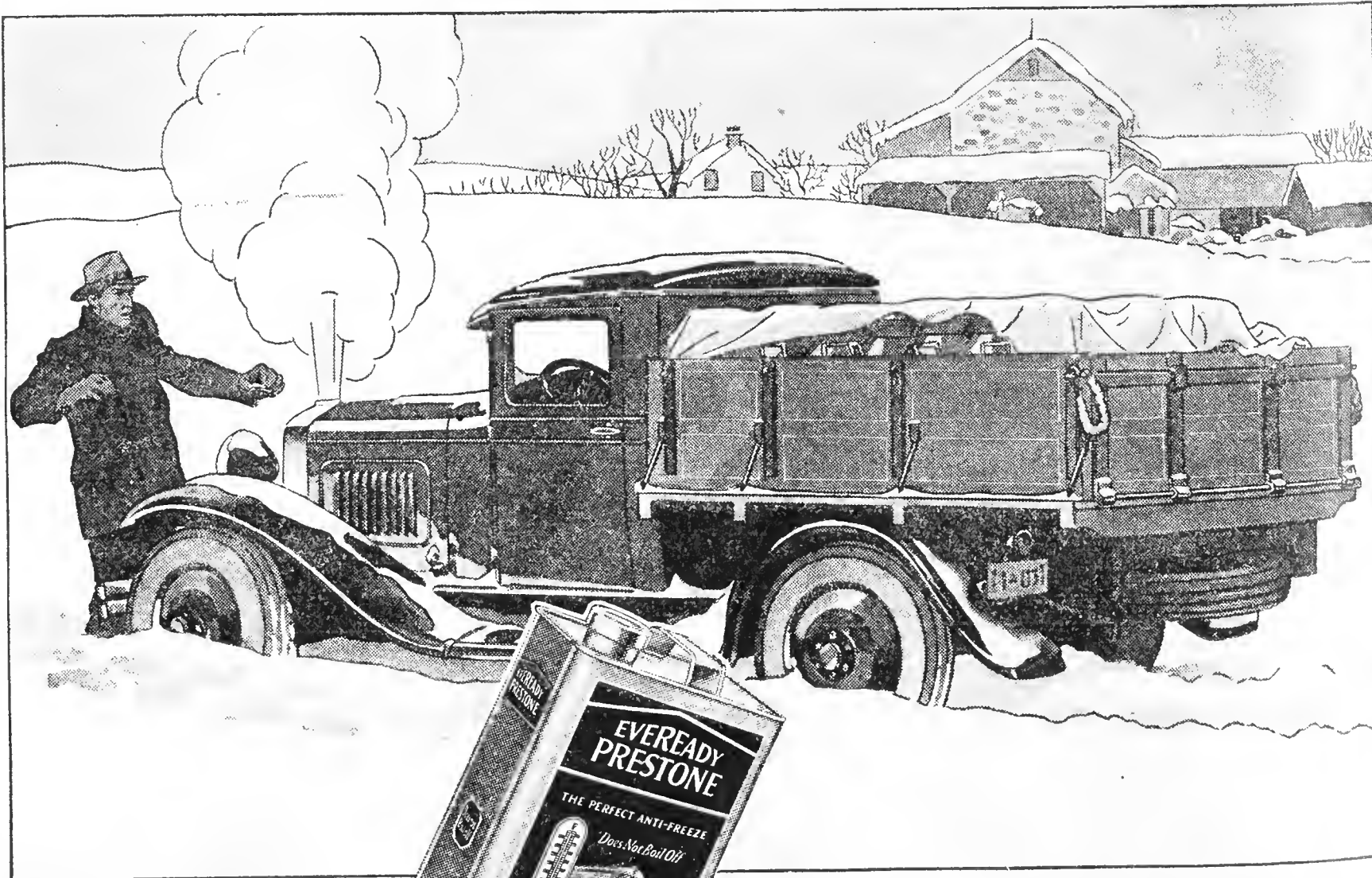
1. Gives complete protection.
2. Does not boil off.
3. Positively will not damage cooling-system.
4. Will not heat-up a motor.
5. Circulates freely at the lowest operating temperatures.
6. Will not affect paint, varnish, or lacquer finishes.
7. Non-inflammable and odorless.
8. Prevents formation of rust in cooling-system.
9. Economical—one filling lasts all winter.

Eveready Prestone will not overheat engines and it will not boil off. It flows freely in the coldest weather. It has less tendency to leak than water. It retards rust. Last year over a million and a half car owners used it for complete, all-winter protection. It is accepted by leading car manufacturers and automotive engineers.

The first cost of Eveready Prestone is the last. There is no annoyance of having to test your mixture every few days. No expense of having to replenish it. No large repair bill for a frozen engine. Don't go by *cost-per-gallon*; figure out the *cost-per-season*.

Beat cold weather to the punch. Have Eveready Prestone put in the cooling-systems of your cars, trucks and other farm equipment. One filling — and that's all! You've taken the gamble out of winter work. Don't put it off—get the protection of Eveready Prestone today.

National Carbon Company, Inc., New York, N. Y.  
Unit of Union Carbide  and Carbon Corporation

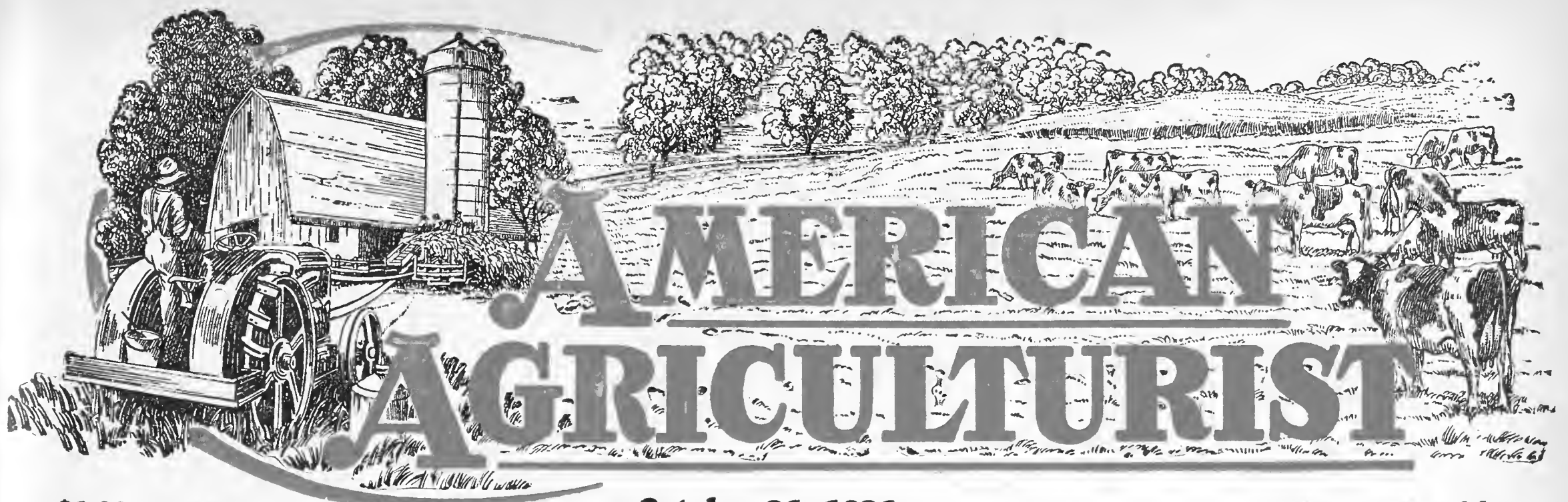


NOTE: When you drain your cooling-system of Eveready Prestone in the spring, put in Eveready RUSTONE, for all-summer protection against rust, clogging and overheating. Then your car will always be free of rust.

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October 31, 1931

Published Weekly

## Vote "Yes" on Amendment "3"

### *A Non-Partisan Proposal That Will Benefit Agriculture*

ON your ballots at the election booths next Tuesday, November 3, you will find six proposed amendments to the State Constitution which are submitted by the legislature for the approval of the voters. One of them, Amendment No. 3, is of great importance to all citizens of New York State, and especially to farmers. It is the amendment providing for the purchase by New York State through the Conservation Department of a million acres of abandoned farm land within the next eleven years and the planting of forest trees upon it.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, believing this amendment thoroughly sound in principle and entirely practicable urges you to vote "yes" for Amendment No. 3.

The amendment is non-partisan. It has been passed by the votes of both political parties in the last two legislatures. Governor Roosevelt has given it his personal approval and has asked in public addresses for a favorable vote upon it. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Conservation Commissioner, is strongly in favor of it. Republican leaders are urging its passage. Senator Charles J. Hewitt, Chairman of the finance committee of the State Senate, is also Chairman of the New York State Reforestation Commission which proposed the amendment and is urging its passage. Speaker Joseph A. McGinnies and Senator George R. Fearon, Republican leader in the Senate, are members of the same commission.

The amendment has been indorsed by leading organizations devoted to protecting the natural resources of the State. The organizations which have indorsed it include:

State College of Forestry at Syracuse University, Department of Forestry of State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, New York State Grange, New York State Farm Bureau Federation, Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks, Camp-fire Club of America, New York State Forestry Association, New York Section of the Society of American Foresters, Adirondack Mountain Club, New York State Conservation Association, New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, New York State Division of the Izaak Walton League,

Empire State Forest Products Association, Conservation Committee of the State Economic Council.

The State, through the Conservation Department, has already started the reforestation of idle lands bought for that purpose. More than thirty thousand acres have been planted in the last two years. This work is reclaiming waste land and giving it value, besides taking it out of competition with good farming land.

The purpose of the amendment is to make sure that this work will be continued. It is necessary that a definite program shall be set up so that the work can be carried on efficiently. This the amendment does. It

provides for continuing appropriations on a regular schedule. It will also make the work state-wide by permitting the planting of production forests on lands to be acquired in the sixteen forest preserve counties as well as in other counties of the State.

There is a great deal of idle land in the State which, in the opinion of soil experts, can not be used profitably for any other purpose except the growing of forest trees.

The amendment will put a million acres of this land into profitable use. There are now about four million acres of this abandoned land. This land is not needed for farm land. In spite of the rapid abandonment of marginal land, which has been proceeding at the rate of a quarter million acres a year, the better lands are being used so much more effectively that the total milk and other food production is increasing.

The Reforestation Commission lists the following as among the benefits to be derived from the reforestation program:

**WATERSHED PROTECTION.** Reforestation of the hill lands will hold back flood waters and provide more ample supplies of pure water for general use. As our population increases communities are reaching farther out in the country and an ample supply of pure water is absolutely essential. Even under present conditions of population, the drought of 1930 brought many communities to the danger point, and in some cases the use of water had to be restricted.

**LUMBER PRODUCTION.** The State forests resulting from the reforestation of these lands will ultimately be a source of supply of lumber, pulp wood and other products which, in view of our diminishing production of timber from natural forests, will be of inestimable value to the industries of the State. The growing within the State of a considerable portion of the wood products we need will result in the saving of millions of dollars expended each year for freight on timber now imported from outside the State.

**HUNTING AND FISHING.** In the last two years about fifty thousand acres of abandoned farm lands have been

(Continued on Page 7)

### Which Policy Is Better?

IN spite of the emphatic protests of nearly every farm paper, of all the farm organizations, and of millions of individual farmers, the Federal Government through its Department of the Interior continues to spend millions of dollars on reclamation schemes to bring land now worthless into cultivation. Costly dams are built and great irrigation projects are jammed through to put thousands more of square miles of land into competition with farmers already burdened with overproduction.

Contrast these strange reclamation policies of the Federal Government with the conservation policies of New York State. The U. S. Government is adding to the farmers' troubles by increasing land acreage through reclamation. New York State is helping to solve its agricultural problems by reforestation. Hundreds of thousands of acres of marginal land are thereby being taken out of cultivation.

Which policy, State or Federal, is right? You can answer that question and support your own business of farming by voting "yes" on Election Day to Amendment No. 3—the so-called Hewitt Reforestation Amendment. This is fully explained on this page. It is by far the most important issue on the ballot this year and especially so from the standpoint of agriculture. The Amendment is non-partisan. It was passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor and now awaits the approval of the people. Bonding for this purpose is fully justified because the future will benefit by the project, and the sale of the forest products will pay all the costs.



## Best Remedy for Cough Is Easily Mixed at Home

You'll never know how quickly a stubborn cough due to a cold can be conquered, until you try this famous recipe. It is used in millions of homes, because it gives more prompt, positive relief than anything else. It's no trouble at all to mix and costs but a trifle.

Into a pint bottle, pour 2½ ounces of Pinex; then add plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey to make a full pint. This saves two-thirds of the money usually spent for cough medicine, and gives you a purer, better remedy. It never spoils, and tastes good—children like it.

You can actually feel its penetrating, soothing action on the inflamed throat membranes. It is also absorbed into the blood, where it acts directly on the bronchial tubes. At the same time, it promptly loosens the germ-laden phlegm. This three-fold action explains why it brings such quick relief even in those severe coughs which follow cold epidemics.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of Norway Pine, containing the active agent of creosote, in a refined, palatable form, and known as one of the greatest medicinal agents for severe coughs and bronchial irritations.

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Now ready for you, varieties Premier, Chesapeake, Aberdeen, Howard No. 17, Blakemore, Aroma, Everbearing Mastodon and all other commercial varieties. Apple Trees one and two year old. Golden Jubilee Peach trees, all kinds of Nursery Stock in great assortment, our fall price list now ready. It is free.

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# Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

## Here Are Some Thoughts on Self-Improvement in the Social World

TODAY'S installment for self improvement ends the series of "Fifty Ways I Can Improve Myself," which has been appearing in the Corner for the last few weeks. These suggestions were originally made in the Sales Manual of the National Cash Register Company, for the benefit of their employees in the sales department, but they are equally good for everybody in all walks of life. No matter how successful one may be physically, mentally, morally, and financially, if he fails socially, he is not happy. Therefore, today's installment is of great importance to all who would succeed in society, when that term is used in its broad sense:

1. Avoid bad associates.
2. Select helpful friends.
3. Think alone.
4. Learn to be happy alone.
5. Family is the best company.
6. Work out, alone, my problems.
7. Avoid so-called "society"
8. Entertain economically. (but do some entertaining. Editorial Note.)
9. Stand well with neighbors.
10. Do some welfare work.

—Aunt Janet.

## I've Got to Have a Mask!

THE Hallowe'en mask was broken! The string had given way and torn out so as to make it almost impossible to fasten it in again, and Hallowe'en without a mask was unthinkable. But I found a big brown paper bag, and

## For Daytime Wear



3349

DRESS PATTERN NO. 3349 lends itself especially to the tweed mixtures which are popular for suit-like dresses. The justly popular red tweed mixtures would be very delightful in this model, especially if relieved by a trim of plain red woolen in blending shade. The slit sleeves, flaring at the bottom are being worn in Paris just now, while the low fullness of the skirt is both practical and attractive. This pattern is cut in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards of 39-inch material with ½ yard of 35-inch contrasting. Price, 15 cents.

with scissors shaped the bottom to form a chin. Eyes were cut, and charcoal was used to mark grotesque features, and there was a mask to be slipped over the head.

One of the most startling costumes I ever saw was worn by a little boy at a Hallowe'en party. His mother had dyed an old union suit black, and supplemented it with black stockings to be drawn over arms as well as legs, and a black mask was, of course, provided. With white chalk a skeleton outline was very plainly marked, especially the ribs. The result was inexpensive and "awful".—A. B. S.

## Cranberry With a Change

WHETHER it is just a bridge luncheon or a big Thanksgiving dinner, you can always be sure that Celia will have things a bit different; some new little wrinkle that she has picked up. Of course, there was cranberry sauce with the turkey, but with the cranberry had been molded finely cut celery and coarsely cut nuts. The result was delicious.—E. D. Y.

## Tested Recipes

FOR a hot dish on a cold day try the following; it is especially recommended when children must eat quickly and return to school, or adult members of the family have but little time for the midday meal.

## Corn and Tomato Chowder

Fry two good-sized slices of salt pork and in the fat fry two onions that have been sliced rather thin. Keep fat at low temperature and do not brown onions. Add two medium-sized potatoes quartered lengthwise and sliced thin, one teaspoonful of salt and one-eighth teaspoonful of pepper. Cover with boiling water and simmer until potatoes are tender. Add one cupful canned corn and three cupfuls hot milk. Melt one tablespoonful of butter, stir in one tablespoonful of flour, and with this thicken the chowder. Bring two cupfuls of canned tomatoes to boiling point, add a tiny pinch of soda and stir this into the hot chowder. Put a teaspoonful of butter in soup tureen, pour in the chowder, and serve with crackers.—L. M. T.

## Crisp Up the Menu

SALADS and still more salads belong on the winter menu. Because salad materials are not so plentiful as in summer, it takes more ingenuity to keep this item on the list. Where lettuce is hard to get, use cabbage. Chop finely, moisten with boiled dressing, shape into a nest and put 2 or 3 dates



## FALL FASHION WORLD

Our new Fall Fashion Catalog is ready and the woman who sews will want a copy at once. It shows the best styles of the coming season besides being very economical in material requirements. Have two frocks for the price of one by using the new patterns which are displayed in our new Fall Fashion Catalog. Send 12c in stamps to the Fashion Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

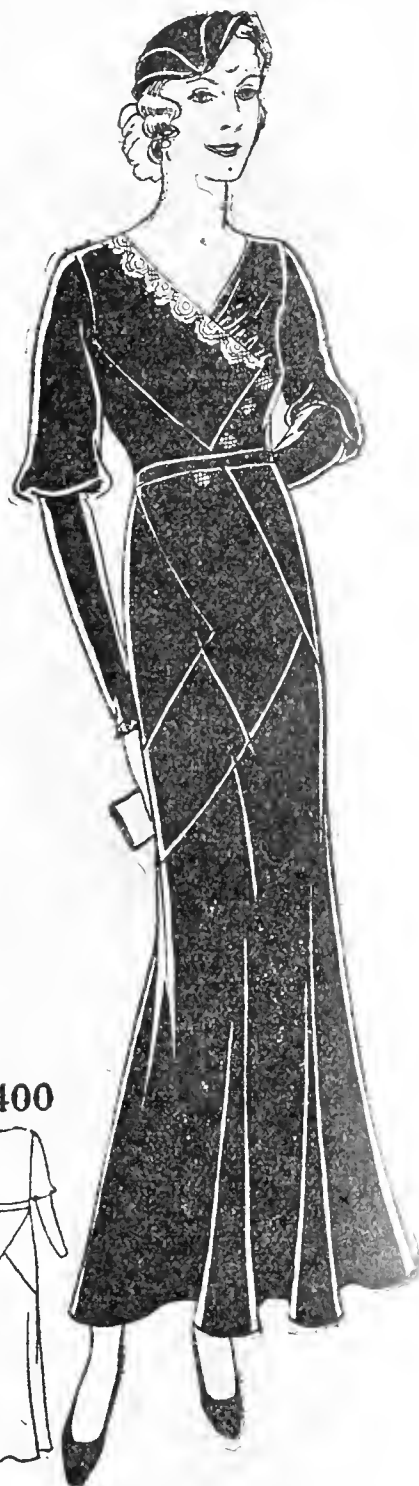
stuffed with cream cheese in the nest. Nut meats may be used with the dates.

Apples and onions make a tasty salad and the materials are already at hand in most farm cellars. Dice tart red apples, leaving the peel on, shred the onion (one onion to 3 apples), add 1 tablespoon of finely shaved green pepper. Mix with French dressing and serve on lettuce leaf.

Gelatin salads are very satisfactory for winter use because they set quickly and hold their shape. Carrots and peas make a good combination, both as to flavor and appearance, and, when seasoned with mint, get a novel flavor. Soften two tablespoonfuls of gelatin in one half cup cold water and dissolve it in one half cupful of heated liquid drained from a can of peas. Season with 1 teaspoon salt, and one half teaspoonful of paprika. Heat one and one half tablespoonfuls of chopped mint with one fourth cupful of lemon juice. Add this mixture to the gelatine and combine both with one cupful of canned peas and one cupful of cooked, diced carrots. Pour into cold, wet moulds. When firm, serve on lettuce with mayonnaise.

The ready mixed gelatines may be used, although they lend a sweetish flavor to salads. Vinegar or lemon juice should be substituted for part of the liquid to lend tartness.

## Charming Eugenie Model



3400

DRESS PATTERN NO. 3400 is a charming new version of a Eugenie model. It speaks the last word in design because of its diagonal lines in bodice and skirt, and because of its puffed sleeves. This is one of the best styles, because it is feminine and becoming, yet it is not at all extreme. The pattern cuts in sizes, 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust. Size 16 requires 3¾ yards of 39-inch material with ½ yard of lace. Price, 15 cents

**TO ORDER:** Write name, address, pattern sizes, and numbers clearly and correctly and inclose with proper remittance in stamps. Add 12c for one of the Fall and Winter catalogues and address to the Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.



# The A. A. Question Box

## How Much Lime?—When the Hens Have Colds—Soil for Growing Plants

How much lime is usually needed in a usual New York State rotation?

It is commonly believed that at least 500 pounds of limestone per acre is leached out every year so that it will be necessary to add a ton every four years to take care of this loss alone. A common recommendation is to apply a ton of limestone per acre each rotation, but apparently this is not always sufficient.

The best way is to have the land tested to see how much lime is required to bring it to a neutral condition and then have it tested once in several years to see whether or not sufficient lime is being added.

\* \* \*

### When the Hens Have Colds

What can we do to prevent our hens catching cold? We seem to have some trouble every year.

THIS question was recently answered in an excellent manner by Locke James, Instructor of Poultry Husbandry at the New York State School of Agriculture at Farmingdale, who says:

"As in the case of colds in man, there is no specific treatment or preventive for colds and kindred ills in poultry. Dry quarters, fresh air, sunlight, and protection from drafts and sudden low temperatures will help, but in our climate during fall and early winter, it often seems impossible to maintain these favorable conditions.

"When trouble first appears, however, its spread may be limited by promptly removing ailing birds. Another safeguard is to use a suitable disinfectant in the drinking water, which often is a common means of spreading disease. Sick birds frequently do not eat, and so do not contaminate the food supply, nor is the dry mash a very favorable place for the multiplication of infection. In most cases sick birds do drink—

often they will spend all day standing in or on the water pan, and proper disinfection of the water reduces the chance of spreading infection.

"One of the following antiseptics may be used: One of the sodium hypochlorite solutions, in dilution recommended by the makers; potassium permanganate, enough to color water deep pink; bichloride of mercury, one part to 6,000 of water. Non-metallic water dishes should be used.

"Disinfecting the water is in no sense a 'cure'; it is simply a protection. Medication strong enough to penetrate tissues and destroy the 'bugs' would also harm the bird. But antiseptics used in the recommended dilutions will help in preventing the spread of disease in a flock."

\* \* \*

### Size of Potatoes

What size potato is in the greatest demand at the consuming centers?

A SURVEY of market preferences by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in leading eastern cities shows that the retail trade considers potatoes ranging from 2¼ to 3 inches in diameter as the most desirable. The restaurant trade takes a somewhat larger size, but nobody wants the large potatoes that weigh much more than 14 ounces.

\* \* \*

### Prepare Soil Now

Is it necessary to take special pains with soil for the starting of vegetables?

THE successful vegetable grower spends a great deal of time and exercises much care in preparing the soil for the seeding and transplanting of his plants next spring. Soil for use in flats, hot houses, or cold frames must be prepared a season in advance and some growers advocate two seasons. Manure compost may be made

by piling alternate layers of manure and garden soil and adding water to prevent burning. Sod may take the place of manure if the latter is not available and it is suggested that bone meal be added just before the mixture is put into the frames. A last, but perhaps the most important precaution, is the cleanliness of the soil. If a soil is contaminated with disease it certainly should not be used for compost. Sterilization is sometimes practiced.

\* \* \*

### Pruning Bush Fruits

Is it too late to prune blackberry and other bush fruits this fall?

IT is usually recommended that the old canes which bore fruit this summer should be removed and burned from each harvest in order to prevent the spread of infection and disease. If it was not done, then we see no reason why it would not be a good idea to remove them now. We would not prune back new growth. Wait until spring to do this because there may be some winter killing of canes and those that are killed will, of course, have to be cut out.

\* \* \*

### Cow Fails to Breed

I have a six-year old Jersey. She had twin calves in January and has never bred since. Now the milk is getting strong. Can you tell me the reason why?

I DO not see that the twin calves would necessarily have any connection with the failure of this animal to breed. The milk quite commonly gets a little bitter along toward the end of a lactation period. Sometimes this cannot be remedied and the only treatment is to dry the animal up; at other times a laxative will cure the trouble, at least temporarily. (Continued on Page 8)

## Potted Plants for Winter Pleasure

### Several A.A. Friends Give Their Experiences in Developing Indoor Gardens

By MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

RECENTLY I set out to get a report of some first-hand experience on the growing of pot plants for winter decoration. Since my home is out in the agricultural section of Long Island, real farm country, by the way, where forty or fifty acres of potatoes are regarded as average, my visits to farm women to find out what they do with flowers did not take me far afield.

To make it good measure and because one of my village acquaintances has such marked success with her plants, I paid her a visit to see how she does it. The other women visited all live on real farms, and what they do could be done on almost any other farm. Those whom I interviewed were Miss Edith Fanning, Mrs. Joseph Brush, Mrs. Henry Hallock of Sound Avenue, Mrs. Ida Fanning and Mrs. Halsey Reeve of Middle Road and Mrs. Mary Fanning of Riverhead. It sounds like a preponderance of Fannings, but none are closely related, if at all.

The first question asked was usually "what kind of soil is used?" Answers varied somewhat, but in the main all agreed that rich garden soil is the basis. This is varied according to the material at hand for fertilizer. One uses a straight formula for all plants and says that she never was successful with house plants until she learned this secret. She uses one-third sand, one-third leaf mold, and

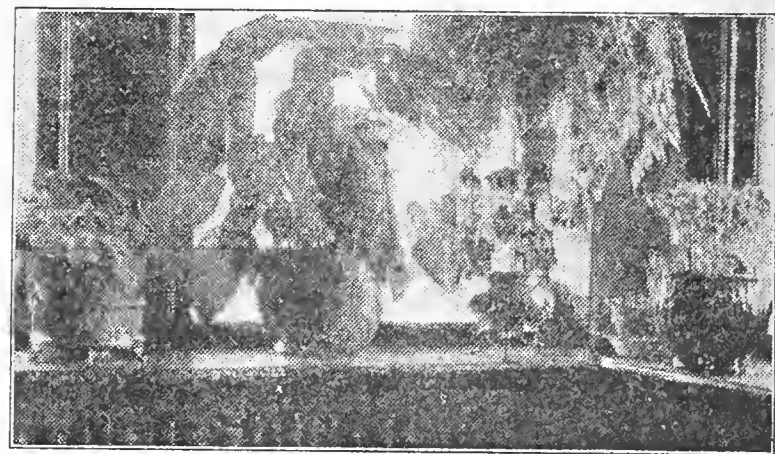
one-third garden soil. All the others specified leaf mold for ferns, but did not emphasize it for other plants. But the soil must be loose, whether this is achieved by mixing sand with the garden soil or by using well rotted leaf mold. One prefers rotted oak leaves for this purpose.

Pebbles or broken shells are placed at the bottom of the pot to provide adequate drainage. If chicken manure is used, it can be mixed with soil and two or three tablespoonfuls put in over enough plain soil to fill the gaps around the pebbles. Then finish filling the pot with rich garden soil to within one inch of the top. The roots should not come into direct contact with the manure. As with the leaf mold, the manure, if cow or horse, needs to be rotted and mixed thoroughly with the soil. Sheep manure is recommended by Mrs. Mary Fanning, if it is pulverized and let stand in water, then the water used for watering the plant. Her proportion is "three handfuls per pail of water," and apply it not oftener than once in two weeks. She gets quickest results in this way. Others use well rotted cow manure instead of sheep manure in this way.

Still another uses commercial bone-meal, working in about one tablespoonful around the edge of the pot when potting the plant. If this



This group of interesting plants is, beginning at the left, a star begonia, a pandanus (screw-pine) and a croton. These are grown in this climate only as pot plants.



This southeast corner of the "flower-room" shows a daintily beautiful fern in a hanging basket, a houseleek at the right, a small pot containing a polypodium fern, a begonia, a fancy-leaved caladium, and a leopard plant.

is not practical for any reason, then she puts a teaspoonful of the bone-meal on top of the soil, forks it in, depends upon the water to wash it down to the roots. This same lady, name omitted by request, mixes one tablespoonful of chimney soot into a pot if it sours. She burns wood.

The greenhouse nearby uses a standard mixture for all its experimental inside work in winter. This is made by piling a layer of stable manure, then covering with soil, (sods preferred), then another layer of manure, then another of soil and so on. This is allowed to decompose for two years at least, being turned and mixed two or three times, then is sterilized in bins through which steam pipes are run. Although the sterilizing would be a problem in the home, the rest of the process is quite possible, even on a small scale. As a matter of fact, unless one is troubled by disease in plants, the sterilizing might be omitted altogether. The light is, of

(Continued on Page 6)



## Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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### Freight Rate Increase Denied

THE Interstate Commerce Commission has refused to grant the plea of the railroads for a flat 15 per cent increase in freight rates. In refusing the increase, mention was made of the fact that the railroads appear to be in no worse condition than other kinds of business, that, therefore, they should depend on the improvement of business to increase their revenue and that granting the increase asked for might well work to the detriment rather than the benefit of the railroads, through competition from trucks, which might lessen the amount of freight carried.

A suggestion was also given that increases in freight rates be made on a few products calculated to increase the revenue of the railroads from \$100,000,000 to \$125,000,000 annually, provided however, that the railroads agree to a pooling arrangement whereby the extra income would go first to the benefit of the weaker railroads.

Some folks believe that the appeal for a freight rate increase was made not with any thought that it would be given but rather to save the faces of those running the railroads and open a way to them to decrease wages.

We believe our readers will unanimously approve the action of the Interstate Commerce Commission. With farm prices below the pre-war level, an increase in freight rates would add an almost impossible burden. It would depress still further the prices received for farm products and would add to the cost of many farm supplies.

### Everyday Patriotism

WITH Election Day not far off, we are reminded that this old democracy of ours is kept going, not by the flag waving, hip-hip-hooray patriots, nor by the bombast of politicians, but by the quiet, sincere citizen who is the bedrock of the Republic. His feeling that voting is a simple duty to be performed, and that it should be done as intelligently as possible, is the most healthful sign that we shall endure as a government. There is no doubt but that the life of the democracy depends upon the intelligent cooperation of the average citizen and his participation in its business.

The individual who uses his own head and gets all the information available on the issues at hand, and then votes according to his own convictions about them, helping to elect the man or woman best fitted for the job is the person who counts most in the scheme of democratic government.

During the days when women were stumping

the country for votes for women, the speaker at a meeting noticed, near the front seat, a very determined woman who did not seem to fall in with the ideas very well. Finally, this lack of accord became pronounced enough that the speaker turned to the woman and said, "Aren't you in favor of votes for women?" The woman replied, "If there is one thing on earth men can do by themselves without help from the woman, I say, let them do it."

That may have been the attitude of some women at the time the campaign was on, but that was settled some ten years ago or more, and the voting privilege opens an opportunity for woman's influence to register for the public, just as it has always set the moral standards for the home. Most women are modest and have a feeling that their personal opinion does not affect issues one way or the other, but they should not underestimate themselves, for their demands will not be ignored in political or public life. So, we say, ladies, turn out and vote.—G. W. H.

### A Fine Way to Give Thanks

MANY of you contributed food last winter which went to make up several carloads shipped out of New York State to sections in the South and Southwest, where farmers, because of flood and drought, were almost destitute. Perhaps you will be interested in a first-hand report of conditions there now.

The other day we had a visit with a representative of a southern paper who had just been traveling in that section. Although farmers there are not over-burdened with cash, the crops were exceptionally good this summer and they have plenty to eat. In fact, an entire carload of food was collected recently and sent to a section in the Middlewest where farmers were not so fortunate this past season.

Our Southern friend stated that this is their way of expressing their gratitude, and, we might add, a mighty practical way.

### Thomas A. Edison

THE hand and mind of the great Edison have been stilled by death, but his works live after him as a constant memorial to his inventive genius, which did so much to make life more pleasant for all of us. We of this present age take so much for granted, that only the older ones remember how things were before Edison's inventions lighted the world.

Tremendous efforts, persistent and careful to the extreme limit, characterized his more than sixty-five years of experimental work. We called him a genius, but he probably thought of himself only as the most methodical and painstaking of workers. No less than fifteen hundred patents are credited to him, and thirty-four countries, which include even the remotest regions of the earth, know and use his products.

Men and women found employment in industries which resulted from his discoveries. People in their homes have electricity, sound, and light as a result of his magic wand. These things live on after the human body, which housed the brain of genius, is gone. The Master Inventor may be gone, but his works remain with us to remind us of his greatness.

### Fortify for Health

WITH the sunless days of winter coming soon, the season is here for giving things the once-over to see if we are ready to plunge into their depths. In olden times, an adequate supply of wood in the back yard and plenty of red flannel were considered prime requisites for winter comfort. But since we have discovered that the deluge of colds and flu, which descends upon us during the winter, is due largely to health conditions earlier in the season, it would seem altogether forehanded to cure the trouble before it begins.

While we are storing foods away in the cellars, we need to be sure that there are yellow roots, such as carrots, parsnips and turnips, lots of cabbage, that wonderful provision of Nature

for our vitamin needs, and a generous supply of green vegetables, which, of course, will be canned for late winter use, but which, in many sections where we circulate, can be gathered directly from the gardens until almost Christmas. In addition to these vegetables named, the usual supply of potatoes, apples and other foods which can be stored will help to make the balanced diet which modern dietitians teach us will help keep our bodies in healthy condition.

It is not enough to see that our own cellars are filled, but we should examine into school conditions to see if the children get at least one hot dish at noon. This is a problem for the parent as well as for the school. Proper ventilation and moisture day and night are now considered just as essential as sufficient warmth, because, lacking these, it has been discovered that the lining of the nose and throat becomes dry and a harboring place for all sorts of germs.

It is so easy to fall into the habit of letting conditions stand as they are rather than to challenge them from time to time. Now seems the logical season to see if we have done all we can to fortify ourselves for health against possible diseases during this coming winter when our bodies will be strained to their utmost because of the cold and the lack of sun.—G. W. H.

### By a Master Farmer

LAST week we told you that each week for some time we would print a letter from one of New York State's Master Farmers. The one this week comes from James O. Fyffe, of Walton, Delaware County, N. Y.

"Taxes and insurance are too high. Our highways take half our taxes and our local governments cost altogether too much. In my judgment there are too many demands on both state and national government.

"Farm machinery and equipment and all kinds of repairs for the farm are too high. Why should doctors, lawyers, teachers, and all professional men and women expect to make as much money as they did when prices were high? I believe if all would do their part toward readjustment things would soon be back to normal. Everything is out of balance. If ever there was a time for cooperation in the whole business world, it is now. People should live within their incomes until things improve."

### Replacements for Your Herd

WORD comes to us that cars of dairy cattle from other states are being shipped into some New York State counties.

When a man buys replacements for his herd, he may not be especially concerned as to where the animals come from. Perhaps, though, he should be more concerned than would appear at first thought.

We have had a suspicion for some time that many of the cows shipped into this State were cows weeded out of herds through Dairy Improvement Association records. That is the kind you would sell if you had records, but certainly not the kind you would buy if you knew it.

In the second place, we already have more cows than we need in New York State. Why import any more? Good cows for necessary replacements can be found within the State.

### Aunt Janet's Chestnut

IN the October 10th issue, a Chestnut was published, which was not altogether complimentary to us women, and, according to the author's own admission, it got there "unbeknownst" to the Household Editor, and it was predicted that a comeback would be forthcoming. The following is intended as an exchange of courtesy.

Little Edith was at the questioning stage of her development.

"If I grow up and be married, shall I have a husband like Dad?", she asked her mother.

"Yes, dear."

"And, if I do not get married, shall I be an old maid like Aunt Mary?"

"Yes, dear."

After a long pause, spent in thinking it over, Edith remarked,

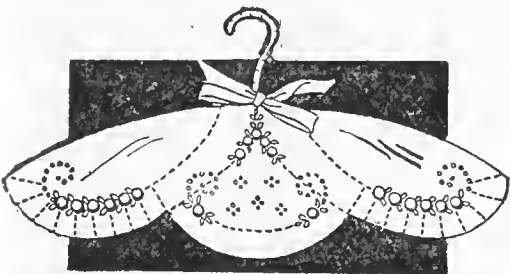
"Well, I am in a fix."



# Gifts Both Artistic and Practical

WOMEN everywhere are looking for gifts suitable for young and old. This page is intended to supply that demand, and contains suitable selections for the infant or small child, for the school girl or young woman, and for the practical housekeeper.

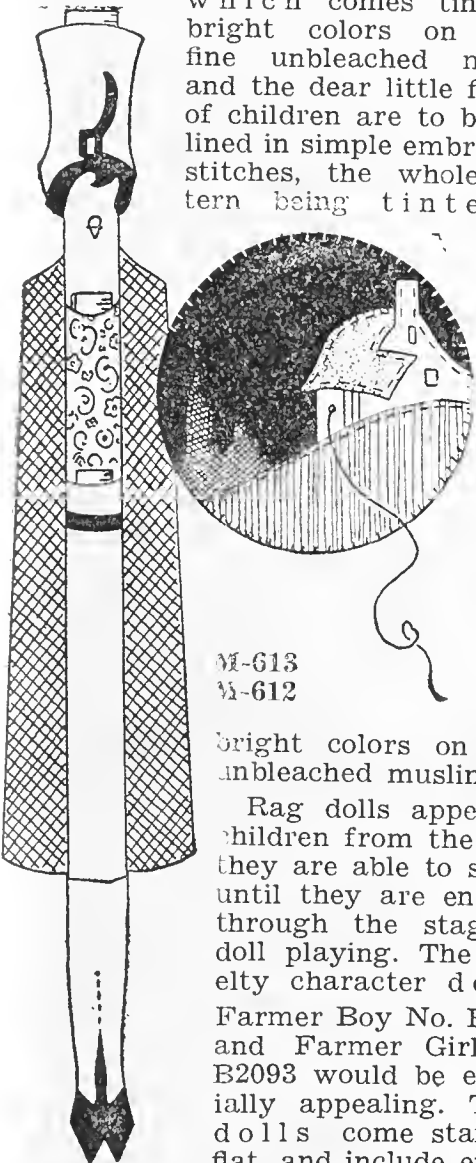
The rainbow baby blanket No. B1903, with its delightful duck family and posies, comes in two color combina-



B-5680

tions, either pink body with rainbow borders of green, orchid, and tan, or blue body with rainbow borders of pink, orchid, and tan.

For the child's bed, there is bed spread and bolster set No. B5630, which comes tinted in bright colors on extra fine unbleached muslin, and the dear little figures of children are to be outlined in simple embroidery stitches, the whole pattern being tinted in



M-613  
M-612

bright colors on fine, unbleached muslin.

Rag dolls appeal to children from the time they are able to sit up until they are entirely through the stage of doll playing. The novelty character dolls, Farmer Boy No. B2092 and Farmer Girl No. B2093 would be especially appealing. These dolls come stamped flat, and include everything except stuffing to complete, all clothes stamped with cutting lines, tinted material for doll, felt for shoes, yarn for wigs, embroidery floss, buttons and binding. These dolls are about 24" high when completed.

For the school or business girl who has a room of her own, the rose pajama puff M357 is a very feminine and attractive pillow-bag for her bed or couch. It comes with the stitching lines all stamped on Merriglo satin in pale gold, green, rose, orchid, or red. A ribbon for drawing it up, instructions and material for center stamens are also included, so that all that is needed is sewing thread and a half hour or so of time. Its number is M357, and when

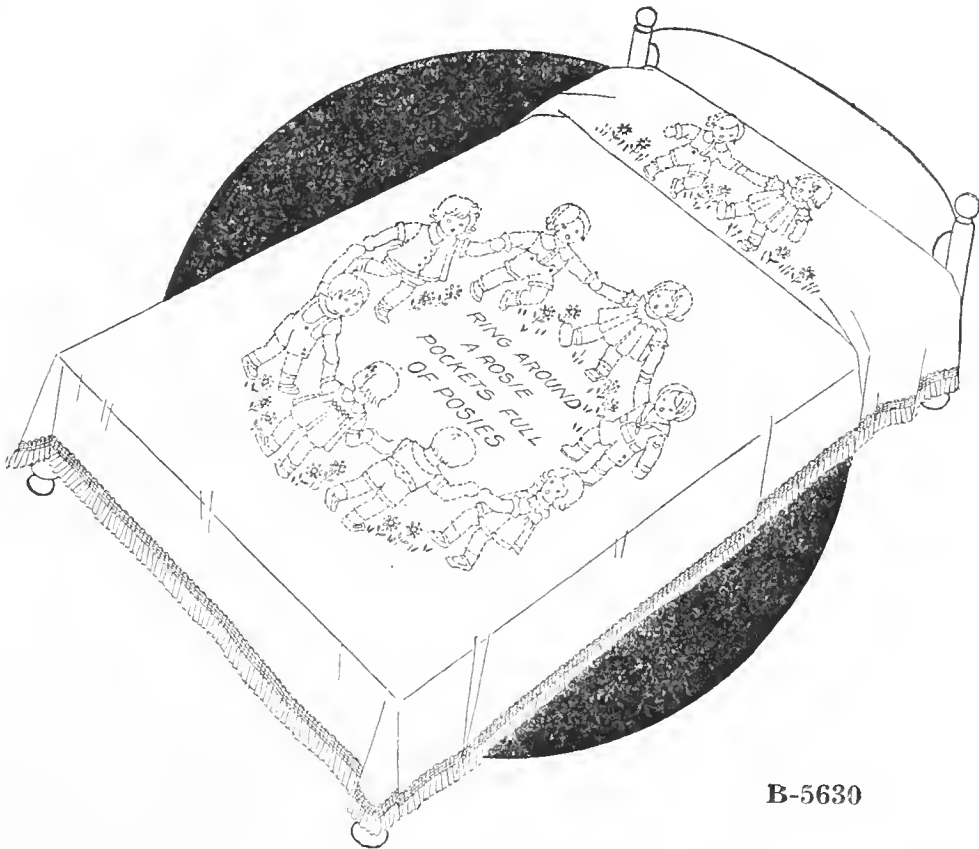


M-357

completed looks like a soft silken rose, but serves the purpose of providing a place to tuck a nightie or pajama during the day.

Of equal interest to girls and women who love attractive things, is the rainbow shaded rayon hanger, B5680 for coats or dresses. This comes with all the makings included, and may be had either in maize, pink, and green rainbow combination, or pink, green, and orchid. If you want to add a little sachet powder, it will have all the "stronger" appeal—to your girl friend.

A pillow decorated in cross-stitch design is of equal interest to the college girl or practical homemaker. Pillow No. B1667 comes with colored rayon



B-5630

strips already sewed together, with unbleached foundation, the back being of solid color rayon. Worsted floss for working comes separately.

A nice little gift, which is just as successful for the bazaar as for personal use, is the oilcloth yard stick holder, "Measuring Molly," M612. Instructions and all material for making her are included. "Measuring Molly" is long enough to hold a yard stick, while a foot rule may be slipped into her waist band, and a folding tape measure into her blouse.

Twine Pocket No. M613 is very simple to make. A child could place the gay oilcloth pieces on the marked bag, and secure them either with glue or long running stitches. It has a cozy red roof on an ivory house, against an orange sky, with greens for grass and trees. The latch string of the cunning little house is nothing more nor less than the length of twine that is always ready to pull when needed.

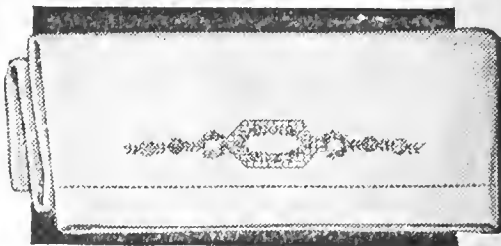
Apron No. B1830 comes ready-made of unbleached muslin, finished with orange binding. The design is filled in with a tinted solid color, while the embroidery pattern is stamped for simple work. Strips and pockets are included. Floss comes separately for this number.

Dish Towels No. B1816 and B1820 are of fine quality cotton fabric, size 16" x 29", with colored stripes and stamped design easy to work. B1816 has orchid stripes, while B1820 has red.

In addition to the articles illustrated on this page, there are excellent quilt

ideas, which would appeal especially to the older women. Nothing will please the quilt maker more than Mrs. McKim's new book, "One Hundred and One Patch Work Patterns." The book contains not only cutting patterns for over one hundred quilts, but is filled with every kind of quilt making information. Cutting designs, material suggestions, yardage estimates, and definite instructions in every phase of quilt making go into this very attractive book which is 8" x 12½" in size and has 128 pages.

For the woman who wants a variety of embroidery designs and gift ideas, the catalogue, "Designs Worth Doing" is entirely worthwhile. For the woman

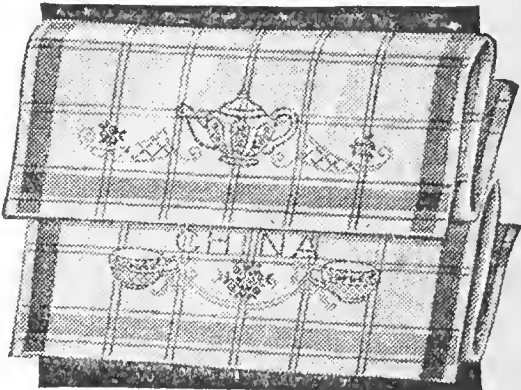


B-1731

wide, colors, yellow, orange, ivory, red, jade green, black or chintz print (samples upon request); order at least one yard as we prepay postage, 55 cents per yard.

## Do You Know That—

The best playthings for children of all ages are those which provide mater-

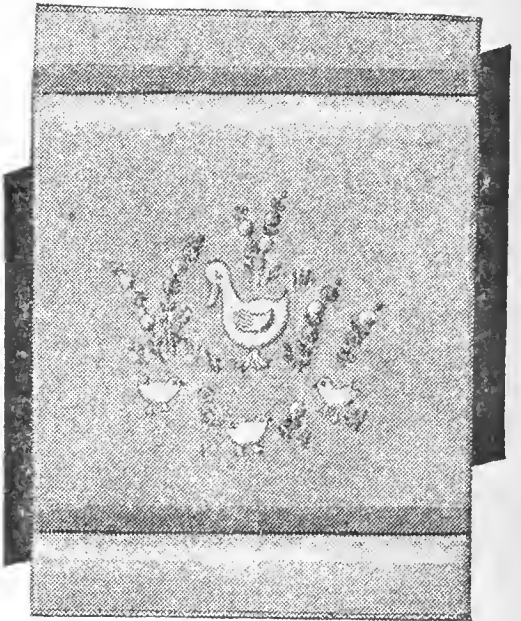


B-1816 & B-1820

ials for interesting occupations, such as buildings, sweeping or snow shoveling.

\* \* \*

To make inexpensive, convenient hat racks roll stiff paper in the shape of



B-1903

a high lampshade, fasten it, and paint the surface.

\* \* \*

A toy flat iron may be useful to press seams when sewing.

Price List of Gift Articles	
Rainbow Baby Blanket No. B1903	\$1.00
Bedsread and Bolster Set No. B5630	1.50
Farmer Boy Rag Doll No. B2092	1.00
Farmer Girl Rag Doll No. B2093	1.00
Rose Pajama Puff No. M357	.60
Dress Hanger No. B5680	.50
Pillow No. B1667, colors tangerine, henna and black	.75
Square pillow form to fit No. B1667	.50
Floss for Nos. B1667, B1830, B1816 and B1820 (each)	.30
Oilcloth Novelty, "Measuring Molly", No. M612	.40
Oilcloth Novelty Twine pocket No. M613	.20
Apron No. B1830	.65
Dishtowels Nos. B1816 and B1820	.25
"One Hundred and One Patch-work Patterns", beautifully bound book	1.50
"Designs Worth Doing"—Catalogue-including fine gift ideas	.10
Fancy oilcloth by the yard, 48"	



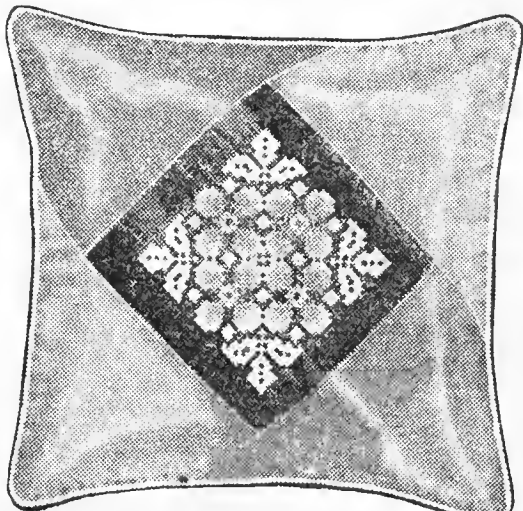
B-2092



B-2093

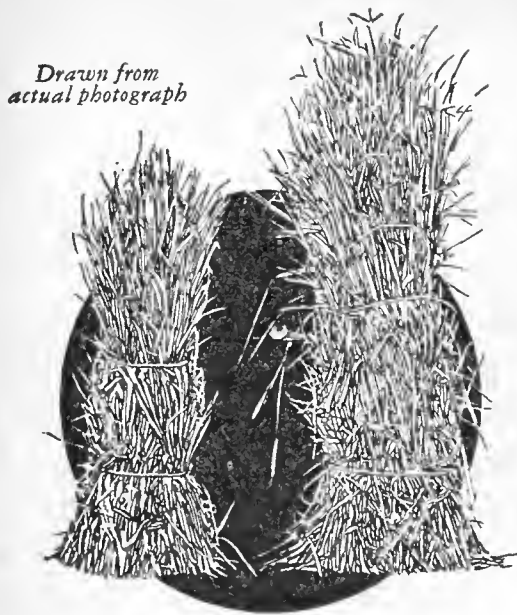


B-1830



B-1667





Drawn from actual photograph

# Make Alfalfa out of Your Timothy

## By Fertilizing with Cyanamid and Cutting Early

By applying Aero Cyanamid to your timothy sod this fall you will be able next summer to harvest twice as much hay and this hay will have a protein content higher than that of alfalfa.

The second growth of the early-cut timothy will furnish excellent high-protein pasture during July and August.

The accompanying picture shows (left) timothy fertilized with manure only; yield 2875 pounds per acre. (Right) manure plus 250 pounds of Cyanamid; yield 5140. Thoroughly air-dried weights.

Tests indicate that timothy liberally fertilized with Aero Cyanamid and cut early will produce as much milk as alfalfa.

### Timothy is a Sure Crop!

FERTILIZE WITH AERO CYANAMID THIS FALL WHILE THE WEATHER IS GOOD

For further information, write

AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY

Pioneer Producers of Air Nitrogen Products in America

535 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N. Y.



**AERO CYANAMID**

22% NITROGEN  
plus  
75% HYDRATED LIME

Corn, sugar cane, cereal crops, pasture and hayland grasses are especially responsive to Cyanamid. Its value in orchard culture has been established by field tests and practical usage. Thousands of tons of Cyanamid are used annually for fertilizing cotton on Mississippi Delta and other soils where nitrogen only is required. Cyanamid is especially valuable for use on intensively cropped "truck" soils which require liberal amounts of nitrogen and lime for profitable production.

## Cyanamid is NITROGEN plus LIME

# Hall's Chicks

Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

A Sensation for Broiler Raisers! We've been doing a lot of experimenting on CROSS BRED CHICKS. We wanted a new chick, solely to make more broiler money than any chick ever before offered. We have it now!

### HALLCROSS BROILER CHICKS

will bring the highest market prices, with a rapid and uniform growth hitherto unknown. Write for details and prices. Regular breed chicks also.

HALL BROS. Poplar Hill Farm Box 59 Wallingford, Conn.

## GUARANTEED TO LIVE BABY CHICKS

BIG HATCHES NOVEMBER 3-5-10-12-17-19-24-26. EXTRA FULL COUNT.  
ELECTRIC HATCHED HEALTHY; VIGOROUS. CAN SHIP C.O.D. Per 50 100 500 1000  
Large Barron Eng. S. C. Wh. Leghorns (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each) \$5.00 \$10.00 \$47.50 \$90.00  
White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks. Extra choice for broilers..... 6.00 12.00 57 110  
Extra Fine 12 Weeks Old English S. C. White Leghorn Pullets 85c each. \$80 per 100  
Sent parcel post prepaid 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order. Free catalog.  
SHERIDAN POULTRY FARMS, BOX A, SHERIDAN, PA.



## BROILER

Chicks Guaranteed to Live

Taylor's Barred Rocks—improved for 20 years—are King of Market Fowl. Really larger, grow faster. Visit our plant and see the difference. Cash in on broiler demand with these wonder growers. \$14. per 100. \$68. for 500. \$130 per 1000 delivered.

Taylor's Hatchery & Poultry Farm Box A. Newark, New York

Finger Lakes Baby Chicks from Official Blood Tested Pedigreed Breeders

## QUALITY BROILER CHICKS

Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Bred for fast uniform growth. New low prices. Prompt Shipments.  
SEIDELTON FARMS. WASHINGTONVILLE, PA.

## Post Your Farm AGAINST TRESPASSERS

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SERVICE BUREAU OF  
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,  
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When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to Mention American Agriculturist

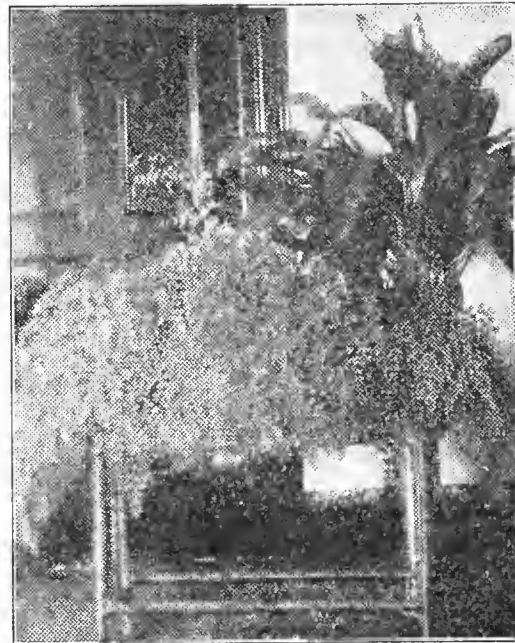
## Potted Plants for Winter Pleasure

(Continued from Page 3)

course, important, unless the plant be of a disposition not to care a great deal. The aspidistra and the sansevieria (snake-plant), are two varieties which get along without direct sunlight, although they do not object if they do have it. A south or west window was suggested as being highly satisfactory, although some of the plants we saw get only an eastern exposure. The bay-window justifies its right to existence if it happens to front in a direction which admits the sunlight needed by a group of plants.

Although the first of September is followed absolutely by this same unnamed lady as the time for bringing plants indoors for the winter, some of the others transfer theirs at later dates. In the case of pot plants which summer on the porch, they were left out until threatened frost hurried them in.

Geraniums, col-  
eus, sultana, any  
of those plants  
which slip easily,  
can have slips  
broken off and put  
into small pots in-  
stead of moving  
the whole plant in.  
By the time spring  
comes they will be  
so large that again  
they can be broken  
up into slips and  
set outdoors. Miss  
Edith Fanning,  
when she sets one  
of these large  
plants outdoors,  
breaks off several  
slips and sticks  
them alongside the  
old plant; these are  
then ready to pot in August so as to  
start blooming nicely in the fall when  
moved into the house. By combining  
both methods of starting slips, one  
could provide for a rotation of bloom  
or sizeable plants. There is an advantage  
in having plants of various colored  
foliage, as it adds much to the attractiveness  
of a window not to have mon-  
otony, either in color or shape.



The fernery shows a maidenhair fern held in several separate pots, yet giving a continuous effect. The fine aspidistra at the back usually stays in a location with no sunlight.

### Ferns Need Plenty of Water

Ferns require certain conditions as to soil, temperature, and light. Conditions as nearly like they have in nature seem best for them, although they do manage to survive the dry heat provided in some living-rooms. The maiden hair fern cannot get too much to drink, it seems. Mrs. Ida Fanning usually keeps water standing in the saucers under the pots. Another housekeeper always stands her pots of maidenhair ferns in a tub of water when she goes away for a time, and in that way is sure that they will not develop the brown tips which result from lack of water.

From 60 to 70 degrees Fahrenheit is a good average temperature for all these plants. If a room is warmed by stove, the plants probably will have to be pulled back from the window at night to prevent being nipped by the frost. The same precautions about having a vessel of water on the stove while it is hot applies for plants as well as for human beings. One woman who cares enough for plants to keep them in spite of the handicap of having all her sunny windows over hot water radiators, is obliged to water the plants three times a day!

Plants vary greatly in amount of water needed, and it is well to inquire on that point when getting a plant whose habits you do not know. Those of the cactus family would be harmed by too much water, as it rots their roots. Sansevieria is one of these plants. Other plants resent having water on their heads, rather preferring it poured onto the soil or, better still, having it soaked up from the bottom by being placed in a larger container of water. Then too, leaves get dusty and clogged when plants stay in an ordinary living-room. For this condition a gentle spray bath which plays over the foliage is appreciated. The kitchen

sink or the bathtub can be filled with the pots and an ordinary flexible shower attachment used if one has no other and better arrangement.

If insects get on the plants, the plain water spray is not sufficient. Coleus gets mealybug badly; for this pest Mrs. Mary Fanning uses Black Leaf 40, only she uses it twice as strong as recommended. She sprays three times, three days apart, in that way getting any new ones that escaped the previous treatment. A small hand sprayer is needed for this purpose. If white flies are the pest, then it is better to take the plant or plants to a greenhouse which is equipped to fumigate with gas, as that is a job which few are equipped to handle unless in the plant-growing business. Green aphid is controlled by Black Leaf 40, applied as suggested for coleus.

Re-potting will depend upon the nature of the plant somewhat. A plant establishes its root system and then builds up its stems and leaves. Therefore, when a plant is desired for its decorative qualities only, as ferns, the re-potting is left as long as possible. Once in three years is about right while for the aspidistra, four or even five years may elapse between changes. This necessarily means careful fertilization and as soon as leaves be-

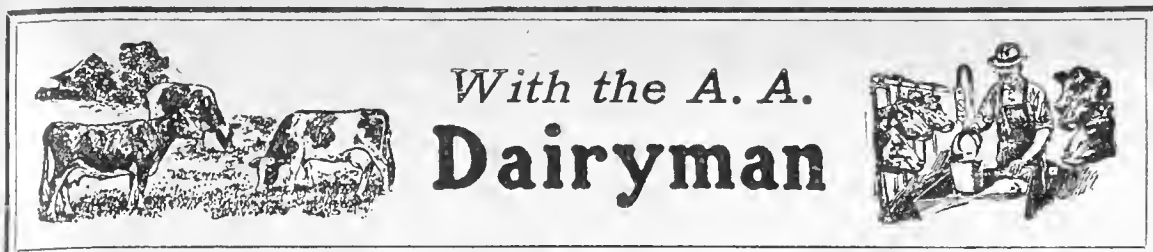
gin to show yellow, with no other apparent cause, the plant should be divided or given a larger pot, with plenty of fresh soil. Again it is necessary to know plant habits before attempting to separate plants. For instance, we are told that the holly fern cannot be divided, whereas I saw a maidenhair that had been separated into no less than four parts.

For those who have little space for pot plants, and yet who like something green and growing, the desert garden probably would appeal. These have become popular in the cities the last year or two, and the reason therefore is perfectly plain. The pottery pan or bowl of attractive shape and color is large enough to accommodate a variety of plants, usually members of the cactus family and having different shapes and sizes—this prevents monotony and at the same time permits of a little exercise of the imagination, for this really is landscaping on a small scale. The Japanese have done this type of landscaping for so many years that dish-gardening, as it is styled, is a real art in that country. The miniature furniture for garden and the little bridge for the stream may now be purchased from even the five-and-ten.

But the furniture can as well as not be omitted from the kind of garden which I have in mind. As long as the fundamental principles of variety in shape and color, as well as in height, of attractive arrangement in the container, and the very necessary attention to plant requirements, are observed, one need not stick too closely to the plan as worked by the Japanese experts. From our own gardens come the gray-green houseleek and a bit of English ivy. If we happen to have the old familiar Indian bloodplant, with its fleshy leaves and sprangling appearance, a small branch broken from that will provide a very attractive little tree for our amateur garden.

If you have geraniums which have to be protected but no room indoors for them, one of the ladies interviewed said she had kept them in an unheated cellar, either by storing them in dry sand or by just leaving them without any covering. The next spring she cut back to the roots when setting them outdoors. A special mixture for growing slips is an equal proportion of sand and leaf mold.





## Checking on Accuracy of Butterfat Tests

Could you tell us how we can stop the underreading of butterfat tests of our milk? They are used as a basis for payment, and we feel certain that tests are too low.—SUBSCRIBER, New York.

**A**FTER considerable investigation on this problem we have about concluded that the majority of butterfat tests are pretty accurate. However, once in a while we do learn of a case where the tests have been underread.

The New York State law provides that any firm that buys milk and pays for it on the basis of butterfat tests, and who for that purpose takes samples at intervals, puts them all together and tests the composite sample must, at the request of the producer, keep two such samples and, before they are tested, give the producer his choice of one of the samples. He can send this sample to the Department of Dairy Industry, State College of Agriculture at Ithaca within ten days, and they will test it for him so that he can compare their test with that made by the receiving station.

Also firms buying milk and paying for it on a butterfat basis are required by law to reveal the sample after part of it has been taken for test and keep it for at least ten days. The receiving

station is also required to keep a list of patrons with a record of the tests, such records to be made with indelible pencil or ink and signed by the person who made the test, together with the number of his state license. These records are to be kept by the plant for a year, and the producer has a perfect right to ask to see them.

There is also no reason why you should not take a sample of your own milk and send it to the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca for test, although, of course, the result would be for your own information only as it would not have the legal status that a sample would as taken at the time the milk is delivered.

The State Department of Agriculture and Markets at Albany, N. Y., is always glad to cooperate with milk producers in chasing down any evidence of misreading of tests.

The time to sell the unprofitable cow is when she is found to be unprofitable; and she should be sold to the butcher.

\* \* \*

Giving your dairy barn a good system of ventilation means healthier stock and purer milk in the winter.

## Vote "Yes" on Amendment "3"

(Continued from Page 1)

acquired by the State to start the enlarged program of reforestation. These lands have been thrown open for hunting and fishing. The purchase and reforestation by the State of abandoned farm lands will provide areas in various parts of the State that will be open to the public for hunting and fishing, a use of the land which can be continued indefinitely without interfering in any way with the growing of trees.

**OTHER RECREATIONAL USES.** The Conservation Department has also adopted the policy of making these reforestation areas available to the public for other recreational uses, such as hiking, camping and picnicking. Since these tracts will be distributed over a large part of the State, they will provide recreational areas readily accessible from different sections. Moreover, the reforestation of abandoned farm lands will add greatly to the appearance of our State and enhance its attractiveness to its own citizens and visitors alike.

### Reforestation An Investment

The reforestation program is an investment. Forty years' experience by the State in investments in forest lands for forest preserve purposes, which have increased in value ten-fold, furnishes a sound basis for this statement. This is not an attractive private investment because of the fact it will take this timber some fifty years or more to mature. However, the State will ultimately receive from the production of these State forests many more millions of dollars than will be expended under this proposed amendment.

### State Parks

The proposed reforestation program conflicts in no way with the State park program which has been received with such enthusiasm by the people of the State. The creation of State forests through reforestation will supplement the State parks as the national forests supplement the national parks.

Moreover, the Hewitt amendment would give the Adirondack and Catskill Parks constitutional recognition which they have not had heretofore.

### State Forest Preserve

Nor is there any conflict between the proposed reforestation program and the State forest preserve in the Adirondacks and Catskills. The State forest preserve retains the same absolute protection

that has been given heretofore by the Constitution, so that there is no possibility of encroachment upon the State forest preserve in the carrying out of the new program. This situation is made doubly secure by the recent enlargement of the Adirondack Park whereby the Legislature of 1931 added a million and a half acres to the Park on the recommendation of the Reforestation Commission.

The amendment provides a schedule of appropriations, beginning with one million dollars next year (\$600,000 was appropriated in 1931) and increasing \$200,000 a year until the maximum of two million dollars a year is reached in 1937. This amount would be continued for six years, making a total of nineteen million dollars spread over eleven years. The appropriations are made mandatory on the legislature so that the program can be made continuous. Tree nurseries cannot be put into operation in a day. They must plant seed next year for trees to be transplanted five years hence.

### Questions and Answers

The following are questions commonly asked about the proposed amendment:

#### What is the Forest Preserve?

The Forest Preserve is the land owned by the state (with certain minor exceptions) in the counties of Clinton, Delaware, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Lewis, Oneida, Saratoga, St. Lawrence, Warren, Washington, Greene, Ulster and Sullivan.

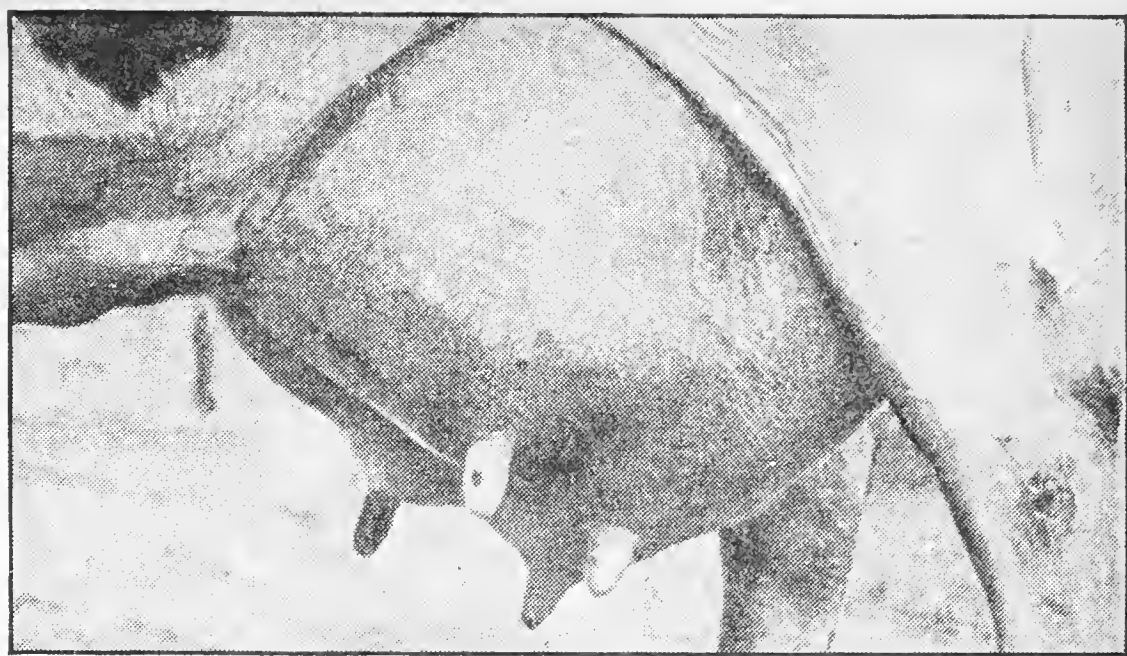
#### What is the Adirondack Park?

Within the Adirondack Forest Preserve counties an area known as the Adirondack Park has been designated by law. The boundary is shown on the State maps by a blue line, so that it is frequently referred to as the "Blue Line" and the park area itself as the "Blue Line Area." This park contains 4,604,000 acres of both State and private land. Ninety-nine per cent of the land owned by the State constituting the Adirondack Forest Preserve lies within the Adirondack Park. A similar relationship exists between the Catskill Forest Preserve Counties and the Catskill Park. The present Adirondack Park includes all of the Adirondack region primarily valuable for park purposes.

What effect will the reforestation amendment have on the Forest Preserve?

The amendment specifically provides the same absolute protection against the

(Continued on Page 12)



## HOW TO PROFIT from this cheap feed

**FEED**, the raw material of milk, is selling for a song, almost. Your cows are factories where milk is made. The more of this raw material you can help each cow consume and properly assimilate, the less will be your overhead and the greater your profits. How can you increase her capacity?

On the research farm of Dr. Hess & Clark, 26 cows that received Dr. Hess Stock Tonic in addition to their daily ration consumed an average of \$11.39 worth more feed in a year (feed figured at present low prices) than 23 cows which received no Tonic. These Tonic cows averaged 8,744.2 pounds milk in a year at a cost of 89 cents a hundred. The other cows averaged only 6,177.4 pounds milk in a year at a cost of \$1.09 a hundred. In other words, the extra feed which the Tonic cows ate was turned into 2,566.8 extra pounds of

milk! And, although the Tonic cows ate considerably more than the others, the cost of the milk they produced was 20 cents a hundred less than from those other cows.

So there's your answer! Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic kept these cows in shape every day! It supplied the minerals and conditioning properties their bodies needed and kept their appetites on edge, just as oil keeps a piece of machinery running smoothly. That is why these 26 cows consumed more feed. And that is why they produced more milk—produced it for 20 cents less on the hundred—and made a greater profit!

Today, cows must eat a lot of feed and make a lot of milk if they are to keep up your milk income. Help them do it with Dr. Hess Stock Tonic. See your local Dr. Hess dealer for a supply, or write to Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

## DR. HESS IMPROVED STOCK TONIC

a conditioner and mineral supplement

### CATTLE

**FOR SALE**—Registered Brown Swiss cattle of choice breeding at reasonable prices. CLOUD M. ROBINSON, Conneaut Lake, Pennsylvania

### St. Lawrence Valley Holstein Club

Invites your selection of Registered and Grade Cows Fresh or Springing. Accredited and restricted area tested. Blood tested if you wish. Prices moderate. Excellent shipping facilities. See our Holsteins first. F.C. McLENNAN, Sales Manager, Lancaster, Ont., Canada

**REGISTERED Heifer Calves** from accredited, blood tested dams. Priced low for quick sale. G. LEWIS COLLINS, Aurora, N.Y.

### SHEEP

**Horned Dorsets** Registered Rams, ewes and lambs. grade ewes will lamb soon. MIDDLE M. RANCH, EAST AURORA, NEW YORK

**20 BIG RAMS.** Several breeds. PRICED RIGHT HUSKY at the bottom. Write your wants. TOWNSEND BROS., INTERLAKEN, NEW YORK

**REGISTERED Yearling RAMS.** Big heavy boned SHROPSHIRE fellows. Well-covered and the best type. Sheared 12 to 15 lbs. Priced very reasonable. Fred Van Vleet & Sons, Lodi, N. Y.

**REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS** \$20 each. Shipped on approval. Will exchange for wool at 20 cents per lb. I. S. MORSE, LEVANA, N. Y.

**16 VERY FINE CHEVIOT EWE LAMBS.** Pure bred. \$150 takes the bunch. D. J. BRESEE, Oneonta, N. Y.

### DOGS AND PET STOCK

**Rabbits** —\$1 each up according to age, size, weight in New Zealand White or Chinchilla. Prompt shipment. Live delivery. Sent collect. Write for folder. Schoenborn's Hatchery, 335 Main St., Hackensack, N.J.

**Guinea Pigs** \$1. each up according to age, size, weight in solid or mixed colors. Prompt shipment. Live del. Sent collect. Write for folder. Schoenborn's Hatchery, 335 Main St., Hackensack, N.J.

**COON, SKUNK, RABBIT, AND FOXHOUNDS.** Quality and prices right. John Bilecke, North Attleboro, Mass.

### WANTED—GUINEA PIGS

Lambert Schmidt, 1101 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

### J. B. SISSON'S SONS AUCTIONEERS

372 MAIN ST., Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

Proprietors of Sissons Auction Mart. Regular Auction of Cattle, Horses, Poultry, etc. Every Monday.

Consignments of cattle by the carload solicited. Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County in 202 mile zone—75 miles from New York City. The best cattle market in the State. Further particulars of J. B. Sisson's Sons.

### SWINE

### RELIABLE PIGS FOR SALE

We are prepared to supply you with choice stock of good quality and guarantee to satisfy old and new customers. Chester and Berkshire crossed, also Chester and Yorkshire crossed.

6-8 WEEKS OLD, \$2.75. 8-10 WEEKS OLD, \$3.00. CHESTER WHITES, \$4.00.

Will ship C.O.D. on approval or send check or Money Order. Crates free.

A. M. LUX  
206 Washington St. Woburn, Mass.  
Tel. Wob. 1415

### PIGS PIGS PIGS

**ANNUAL FALL SALE. WE PAY THE EXPRESS.** Good growthy Berkshire and O.C. Husky Chester and Yorkshire. Rugged Duroc and Berkshire crossed.

7-8 WEEKS OLD, \$3.25 EACH

Shipped C.O.D. on approval, express paid on 2 pigs or more. Price on 10 pigs or more \$3.00 each prepaid. No crating charge. Take advantage of this exceptionally low price and get some of these good pigs. Vaccination 25c extra if required.

BEDFORD STOCK FARM, Bedford, Mass. P.O. Box 362

### PIGS FOR SALE DAILEY STOCK FARM

LEXINGTON, MASS.

Berkshire & Chester, Chester and Yorkshire 6-7 wks. old \$2.75; 8-9 wks. \$3; 12 wks. extras \$4.50. C.O.D. Quality Stock. Fast growers.

### Good Pigs for Sale!

6-7 WEEKS OLD, \$2.50 EACH  
8-9 WEEKS OLD, \$2.75 EACH

Berkshire & Chester, Chester & Yorkshire crossed. Ship any number C.O.D. Vaccination 25c if required. W. GABRIEL, LEXINGTON, MASS. R. F. D.

**Good Pigs and Shoats.** Weaned pigs \$3.75 ea. C.O.D. Cast-trated, vaccinated, crated. Shoats over 35 lbs. \$5.75 ea. All breeds. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Delaware.



# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

## November Milk Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk (Metropolitan area)	2.53	
2 Fluid Cream		
2A Fluid Cream	1.81	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	2.06	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	1.55	
4 Butter and American Cheese, Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for November, 1930, was \$3.37 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$3.17 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

## Butter Suffers Sharp Break

CREAMERY SALTED	Oct. 24, 1931	Oct. 17, 1931	Oct. 25, 1930
Higher than extra	33 1/2-	36 1/2-	40 1/2-41
Extra (92 so.)	32 1/2-	35 1/4-35 1/2	40
84-91 score	26 1/2-31 1/2	26 1/2-34 1/2	30 1/2-38 1/2
Lower Grades	25 1/2-26	25 1/2-26	29 1/2-30

The butter market suffered a severe break during the week ending October 24.

PRICES CUT BUY NOW!

AS LOW AS

21¢

LITE O GLAS

for 9 sq. FEET

New Process - Double Strength

New Fresh Stock - No Seams

Better than Glass

Warm - Strong - Weatherproof

Passes ULTRA VIOLET Rays

One-Tenth the Cost of Glass

Best for Poultry Houses, Scratch Sheds, Barns, Windows, Doors, etc. Leading Agriculture Universities and Experts highly endorse and recommend the immense profit advantages of utilizing the Sun's Ultra-Violet Rays. LITE-O-GLAS is highly translucent, strong, warm, waterproof, weatherproof, hailproof, flexible, tough as parchment; the best on the market, and it is MUCH WARMER THAN GLASS. Will not sag, flop or tear—can be washed just like glass. ORDER NOW AT THESE LOW PRICES

Sold in 36 inch width only; 50 yards or more, 21¢ per yd.—40 yds. \$8.80—30 yds. \$6.90—20 yds. \$4.65—15 yds. \$3.50—10 yds. \$2.48. We pay postage. Send check or money order.

ABSOLUTE MONEY BACK GUARANTEE

If you are not satisfied in every way. Founded in 1896—A 35 year record of honest and square dealing.

FLEMING BROS., STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO

It was the outgrowth of the extremely conservative and pessimistic attitude of the trade. The basic statistical condition of the market is unchanged. On October 23 the ten cities making daily reports had in cold storage 31,187,000 pounds whereas on the same week day last year they held 66,132,000 pounds. From October 16 to October 23 the ten cities reduced their cold storage holdings by 2,769,000 pounds whereas during the same period last year holdings were reduced 2,973,000 pounds.

It is without a doubt a fact that the last factor mentioned above had most to do with the break in butter prices. When the market started to advance retail prices were advanced accordingly. Chain store prices had advanced to 41c. On Oct. 24 they were back to 37c. It was feared that this would interfere with retail distribution. The out of storage figures show that this fear was well founded. Butter consumption has been reduced as prices advanced, and it was in order to stimulate buying and revive active consumer distribution that a lower level was sought. Although our receipts of butter show no increase the slowing up of the movement into distributing channels has resulted in some accumulation. It was the accumulation that started the fireworks.

Another factor that has been watched by the trade is the threat of Canadian butter. This fear is more sentimental than anything else because not enough Canadian butter has been received to make itself felt. In fact, the whole Canadian butter situation is said to be greatly overestimated, but there is no question but what the threat of importations were local price to go high enough, has been of no small influence.

At the lower price levels, holders of fancy butter have not been inclined to let their goods go and it appears to the writer that we will see a gradual recovery in price.

## Cheese

STATE FLATS	Oct. 24, 1931	Oct. 17, 1931	Oct. 25, 1930
Fresh Fancy	14 1/2-15 1/2	14 1/2-15 1/2	20-21 1/2
Fresh Average	-14	-14	
Held Fancy	16 1/2-17		24-26
Held Average			

The fresh cheese market has been very quiet and during the week of October 24 showed no change. However, there is an undertone that forecasts lower prices unless some unforeseen factor enters the field. Here and there we hear of concessions being offered on current arrivals of Wisconsin and State cheese. There has also been some shading of prices of summer made goods. As a result the market has an irregular tone.

The irregularity mentioned above may be attributed to the cold storage figures. From October 16 to 23 cold storage holdings in the ten cities increased 214,000 pounds, whereas during the same period last year they decreased 567,000 pounds. On October 23, the ten cities reported holdings totaling 14,219,000 pounds, whereas last year they reported 18,586,000 pounds.

## Egg Market Breaks Three Cents

NEARBY WHITE	Oct. 24, 1931	Oct. 17, 1931	Oct. 25, 1930
Hennery			
Selected Extras	41-45	43-48	52-55
Average Extras	34-40	36-42	45-50
Extra Firsts	30-33	30-35	30-40
Firsts	26-29	26-29	27-29
Undergrades	24-25	24-25	25-26
Pullets	26-28	26-28	27-31
Pewees	24-25	24-25	22-26
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery	35-41	40-43	45-54
Gathered	24-33	25-36	25-44

The egg market suffered a sharp break during the week ending October 24, several factors being responsible. After the opening of the market on the 19th receipts steadily increased with the result that on the 21st, heavier receipts, mild weather and a slackening demand caused prices to fall. Offerings of nearby stock have not been heavy. However, there has been a burdensome surplus of Pacific Coast whites the price of which was reduced in order to stimulate distribution. It was in order to meet the competition from the Pacific Coast, nearbys were brought down. Of late retail prices of fresh whites have been pushed so high that consumer buying was checked and heavy surpluses were piling up. This was particularly true of the Pacific Coast eggs, which dropped 6 cents in price in 2 days.

Advices from interior producing sections indicate light production and it is expected that during the month of November we will see a lighter movement of eggs eastward. However, there is still a heavy movement of refrigerator eggs from interior points. The Price Current reports increased production in Tennessee and southwestern producing areas.

From October 16 to October 23 cold storage holdings in the ten cities making daily reports were reduced 264,000 cases whereas during the same period last year they were reduced 296,000 cases. On October 3 the ten cities reported storage stocks totaling 3,839,000 cases, where-

as on the same week day last year they reported 4,228,000 cases.

## Live Fowls Sold Well

FOWLS	Oct. 24, 1931	Oct. 17, 1931	Oct. 25, 1930
Colored	21-24	23-25	12-24
Leghorn	16-22	14-18	10-17
CHICKENS			
Colored	17-21	17-24	15-23
Leghorn	17-19	18-20	16-18
BROILERS			
Colored	20-27	18-27	22-30
Leghorn	-20		21-23
OLD ROOSTERS			
	16-17	-16	-16
CAPONS			
TURKEYS			
	25-30	25-30	30-35
DUCKS, Nearby			
	12-23	12-24	18-25
GEES			
	-13	-15	-18

During the active market days of the week ending October 24 the live fowl market was a very satisfactory affair. On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday trade was exceptionally good and it was a seller's market. There was no trouble at all to get premiums where stock was nice. On Friday trade was excellent in the morning but fell off later in the day and premiums disappeared. Chickens have not been selling well except in the case of small birds. Broilers have also moving slowly except fancy small stock. Pullets, on the other hand have been wanted at all times, topping the market at 23c to 28c for colored stock and 16c to 18c for Leghorns. Small sales of choice birds have brought as much as a three cent premium.

Thanksgiving will soon be here but as yet no definite information is obtainable on the turkey market. Undoubtedly, it will be about the same as a year ago. Of recent years, many producers have succeeded especially well with the local trade. It is not too soon to start marking contracts. In catering to this trade it must be borne in mind that if a premium over local retail prices is to be enjoyed something more in the way of quality must be offered. This holds true not only with turkeys, but fresh killed roasting chickens as well.

For those shipping to the Metropolitan market it will be advisable to time shipments so that they arrive on the morning of the 23rd. The best market days will be the 23rd and 24th, although some business will be done on the 25th. This last day, the 25th, is strictly a retail day, but usually there is some late buying. The best prices generally prevail the day before.

## Meats and Livestock

CATTLE—Grass steers slow, easier in spots. Bulk medium grassers \$6.00-7.25. Cows scarce. Scattered sales about steady. Low cutter and cutter cows \$1.25-1.75.

VEALERS—Nearbys weak to 50c lower. Good to choice \$8.50-10.00; medium \$5.50-8.00; cull and common \$3.50-5.00.

HOGS—All directs. None offered.

LAMBS—Lambs in moderate supply, very slow. Few early sales weak to 25c or more lower. Good to choice \$6.75-7.00. New York lambs up to \$6.75. Medium \$5.00-6.50.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—Receipts throughout the week were moderate or about normal for the time of the year but supply was greater than demand and there were carry-overs daily. Prices remained fairly steady on small all the week, but medium and choice were irregular and became lower on Friday—market closed weak, lower and irregular and not cleaned up. Fresh receipts, per pound: Choice 10c; fair to good, 7-9; small to medium, 5-7c.

## Potato Market Improves

The potato market did a right about face during the week ending October 24 when the market on Long Island and Jersey potatoes turned active and firm. Long Islands in 150 pound sacks moved up to \$1.50 to \$1.75 with Jerseys at \$1.35 to \$1.40. Long Islands in bulk \$1.80 to \$2 per 180 pounds. Maine potatoes in sacks have been coming forward sparingly although bulk offerings in the yards are plentiful and sharing in the improvement. Maines in 150 pound sacks \$1.35 to \$1.60, in bulk \$1.75 to \$1.90 per 180 pounds.

## Bean Market Improving

It appears that the bean market has hit the bottom and is now beginning to move back to higher levels. There is a fairly good demand for all domestic beans. With country markets advancing New York City situation is firm and prices as a whole are tending to move upward. This improvement is being shared by Marrows, pea beans and white kidneys with red kidneys enjoying a share. Marrows range from \$3 to \$3.85 per 100; pea beans \$3.25 to \$3.75; medium great northern \$3 to \$3.50; red kidneys \$4 to \$4.50; white kidneys \$5.25 to \$5.75; round cranberries \$6 to \$6.75.

## In the Fruit and Vegetable Trade

The apple market moved up slightly during the week ending October 24. The

weather for the most part has been favorable to trading and there was a better movement on good to fancy stock with prices slightly higher on leading varieties, especially Greenings and McIntosh. For good to fancy stock the following quotations prevail: Alexander 75c to 1; N. W. Greenings \$1 to \$1.50; R. I. Greenings \$1 to \$1.75; King 85c to \$1; McIntosh \$1.50 to \$2.75; Twenty Ounce 85c to \$1.13; Wealthy 85c to \$1.25; Wolf River 75c to \$1. Poor packs generally sell down from 40c to 60c per bushel.

The lettuce deal in New York State is rapidly coming to a close. Prices range from 50c to \$1 per crate; Jersey 40c to \$1.25.

## Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	Oct. 24, 1931	Oct. 25, 1930
(At Chicago)		
Wheat, (Sept.)	.56 1/2	.79 1/2
Corn, (Sept.)	.38 1/2	.77 1/2
Oats, (Sept.)	.24 1/2	.36 1/2
CASH GRAINS		
(At New York)		
Wheat, No. 2 Red	.73 1/2	.68
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.55 1/2	.54 1/2
Oats, No. 2	.35 1/2	.34 1/2

FEEDS	Oct. 24, 1931	Oct. 25, 1930
(At Buffalo)		
Gr'd Oats	19.50	19.50
Sp'g Bran	12.50	12.50
H'd Bran	15.00	14.50
Standard Mids	12.50	12.50
Soft W. Mids	16.50	15.50
Flour Mids	16.00	16.00
Red Dog	17.50	17.50
Wh. Hominy	17.50	17.00
Yel. Hominy	17.50	17.50
Corn Meal	19.00	18.50
Gluten Feed	17.50	17.50
Gluten Meal	21.50	20.50
36% C. S. Meal	20.00	18.50
41% C. S. Meal	21.00	19.50
43% C. S. Meal	22.00	20.50
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	27.00	35.50
Beet Pulp	20.00	18.50

The above quotations taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

## Too Much Hay

Heavy receipts of medium and low grade hay had a depressing effect on the market during the week ending October 24 and prices dropped \$1 per ton. In addition to the liberal freight receipts a barge arrived carrying the equivalent of 25 cars. During the earlier part of the week demand was very limited but toward the end the tone was steadier on the better grades. At the moment the market is over-supplied with medium and low grade hay in small bales. Straight timothy brings from \$14 to \$20 depending on grade while grass and clover mixtures bring \$12 to \$18; sample hay \$9 to \$12; oat straw \$11; old rye \$16 to \$17. The straw market has been dull and weak. Philadelphia reports timothy and clover mixed hay at \$14 to \$17; rye straw \$14.50 to \$15.50; oat and wheat straw \$10 to \$11.

## Milk Prices in Other Sections for October

City	Price consumer pays for milk delivered to his door with usual butterfat content, delivered at city, per quart	Price city dealer pays for fluid 3.5% milk per hundred
Hartford, New Haven		
& Bridgeport, Conn.	14c for 3.7-4.0%	\$3.28
Washington, D. C.	14c for 3.8-4.2%	3.26-3.48
Chicago, Ill.	13c for 3.5%	2.67
Baltimore, Md.	12c for 4.0%	2.84
Boston, Mass.	13 1/4c for 3.7%	3.19
Detroit, Mich.	12c	2.00
New York, N. Y.	15c	3.83
Philadelphia, Pa.	11c for 3.9-4.0%	2.76
*—200 mile zone price plus 53c freight and 40c country station handling charge.		

## The A. A. Question Box

(Continued from Page 3)

Cows that do not get any green feed are more likely to give bitter milk than when they are running in a pasture or getting plenty of silage.

The only thing to do with an animal that fails to breed is to call a veterinarian. He would be able to tell you whether there is any chance of a cure. If not, of course, the best thing to do is to dispose of her.

## Chicken Pox Vaccination

What about vaccinating against chicken pox? I have been told that all pullets should be vaccinated. Can't we vaccinate them when we put them in the house and save handling them over twice?

THE answer to that is easy. It is too late in the season now to vaccinate. Weather conditions are apt to be such that vaccination will cause more trouble than it will prevent. You had better wait now and if you see any cases of pox showing up later vaccinate the flock immediately. The chances are good that you won't have to do it at all.—L. E. Weaver.

SOLD

The bull-calf—ear tag 321 went to Mr. Alfred Raabe, West Copake, N. Y. for \$70.

Now we start another Chinese Auction

This time we offer a fine bull calf—ear tag 320—born August 17, 1931. Excellent individual, very straight and square, color mostly black. His full brother brought \$180.00 as yearling at 1930 Earlville Sale. SIRE King Piebe 19th DAM Fishkill Lady Inka Hengerveld, at 2 yrs. 9 mos. 29 days made record of 18.96 lbs. butter in 7 days; 550.17 lbs. butter and 12.521 lbs. milk in 365 (Class C). A real buy at the opening price—do not delay on this fellow.

PRICE Starts at \$100.

and will drop \$10 every week until sold.

SEND IN YOUR BIDS

Fishkill Farms

ARTHUR D. HOOSE, Hopewell Junction, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

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Ship Your Live Broilers and other Poultry to New York's Oldest Live Poultry House. Established 1853. We Are Bonded Commission Merchants

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ANNUAL HOLSTEIN SALE

ALLEGANY-STEUBEN HOLSTEIN CLUB

Consignment Sale at

Hornell Fair Grounds, Hornell, N. Y.

NOVEMBER 11, 1931, at 11 a. m.

60 HEAD OF REGISTERED ANIMALS.

Including Fresh Cows, some nice Heifers and a few well bred young Bulls of serviceable age.

Tuberculin guarantee. For catalog write.

BACKUS PEDIGREE CO., Mexico, N.Y.

VACCINATED PIGS FOR SALE

8 to 10 weeks old, \$3.00 each

Chester-Yorkshire cross or Berkshire Chester cross, raised on our own farm from our pure bred boars and select sows. Our guarantee 10 days trial, if dissatisfied return pigs at our expense. Will ship 2 or more C.O.D. or send check or money order to

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J. J. JOHNSTON, Sales Mgr.

The veterinarian certificate with your name and number of pigs will be with the shipment.



# Farm News from New York

## New York City Milk Price Cut One Cent a Quart --- County Notes

ON November 1 the New York City price of Grade B bottled milk will be reduced one cent according to announcements of Bordens and Sheffields. At the same time the Dairy-men's League Class A price will be dropped from \$2.90 to \$2.53, a decrease of 37c. In other words, of this one cent decrease in the retail price the producer will take 37c; and the distributor 10c a hundred.

At the same time the League Class 2-A price will be increased from \$1.66 to \$1.81, class 2-B from \$1.91 to \$2.06, and Class 3 from \$1.45 to \$1.55.

We understand that the retail price of milk in Connecticut was recently cut a cent a quart, and that the producers took the entire cut. Around Pittsburgh producers took a 42c a hundred cut, while distributors carried 5c. In New York City distributors wanted producers to assume all of the 47c a hundred cut, using as one of their arguments the statement that up-state producers are importing cows from outside the state and paying high prices for them, which has been taken by them as an indication that dairy-men must be making money.

### New York Dairymen's Dinner

ON Saturday, October 31, several hundred dairymen from all sections of central and northern New York will assemble in the Grand Ball Room of the Hotel Syracuse, Syracuse, to attend the sixth annual Central New York Dairy-men's Dinner.

This dinner, which is the outgrowth of a similar dinner held back in 1926 to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the great milk strike of 1916, has become one of the leading annual functions in the dairy circles of central New York. Last year it was attended by over 750 dairy-men and their wives and indications point to a still larger attendance this season.

The guest speaker this year will be Professor G. F. Warren of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University. Professor Warren is recognized as one of the nation's leading agricultural economists and his theories as to the underlying causes of the present industrial depression have been accorded general acceptance.

In addition to Professor Warren those attending will be favored with an address by Fred H. Sexauer, President of the Dairy-men's League Cooperative Association. The interest in the dairy situation is so widespread throughout the New York Milk Shed that President Sexauer's views coming at a time when dairy-men are facing one of the greatest crises in the history of their industry will be accorded more than usual interest. An unusually strong entertainment program will also be featured.

### 4-H Clubs On the Air

ON November 7th the 4-H Clubs of New York State will be on the air from 12:45 to 1:15 over the National Broadcasting Company's network. This is part of a nation-wide 4-H achievement program, and the New York State part of the broadcast will open with a talk by W. J. Wright, State Club leader, followed by Dr. C. E. Ladd, Director of Ex-

### WGY Features

Weather Forecasts (Daily except Sun. at 12:15); N. Y. City Produce Market Reports (Daily except Sat. and Sun. at 12:17 and 4:40); Boston Produce Market Reports (Mon. and Thurs. at 12:20); N. Y. City Milk Market Report (Mon. at 12:25); Vermont Farm Service (Tues. at 12:20); New Hampshire Farm Service (Wed. at 12:20); Massachusetts Farm Service (Fri. at 12:20); County Agent Robbins (Mon. at 12:30)—Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Fri. at 12:25; Mrs. Ruth Robbins (Wed. at 12:55); Miss Carolyn Robbins (Mon. at 12:50); County Agent Johnson (Fri. at 12:45).

MONDAY—Nov. 2  
12:40—"Bull Rings" H. L. Hoyt, Manager, Fulton County Farm Bureau.

TUESDAY—Nov. 3  
12:35—"How Hank Lost His Vote", Ray F. Pollard.

12:45—"Stabling Young Stock", E. G. Brougham, Manager, Greene County Farm Bureau.

WEDNESDAY—Nov. 4  
12:45—"The Long and Short of the Water Supply", R. G. Harvey, A.S.A.E.

THURSDAY—Nov. 5  
12:35—"The Farmer and the Hunter", H. S. Manley, Counsel for the N. Y. State Dept. of Agriculture and Markets.

12:45—"Winter Care of the Dairy Herd", E. M. Manager, Windham County (Vermont) Farm Bureau.

FRIDAY—Nov. 6  
12:50—"Food for the Eye", Ann Summers, Rural Service Depts., Niagara Hudson System.

8:30—WGY Farm Forum  
"Special Credit Needs of Farmers," E. H. Thompson, President, Intermediate Credit Bank of Springfield, Massachusetts.

"The Startling Progress in Rural Electrification," L. O. Gordon, Vice-president, People's Light and Power Company, New York City.

SATURDAY—Nov. 7  
12:17—WGY 4-H Fellowship.

tension at Cornell. Marion Crandon of Onondaga County will tell what 4-H Club work means to her, and Herbert Smith of Monroe County will tell why he believes in 4-H Clubs. The State broadcast will be concluded by a selection from the Monroe County 4-H Club choir.

### New York County Notes

SARATOGA COUNTY—We had our first killing frost on October 10th. Silos about all filled and second crop of clover harvested. Some have started the fall plowing. Gansevoort Grange held its annual fair on October 14, 15 and 16. The country is very pretty now with the colored foliage. A very poor potato crop in most sections.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—The fifty-eight members of 4-H Clubs in Burke had a fair in Burke Grange Hall the 17th of October. The premium list included classes for garden, potatoes, poultry, dairy and homemaking. This fair, it is hoped, will be an annual one.

Bruston had a 4-H fair October 16th, with exhibits of cattle, garden, poultry and forestry projects, the latter being especially featured because Bruston 4-H'ers have 75 per cent of the forestry projects in the County. Prizes were awarded in the evening.

Potatoes remain at 25 cents, market quotations. Those who peddle in small towns a few miles away get more. Apples are being peddled here at \$1.00 a bushel.—Mrs. W. R.

STEBEN COUNTY—The weather has been very nice this fall, and potatoes are nearly dug. The price is now 20 cents. Some have been sold as high as 30 and

35 cents. There was snow on the ground the 17th, and we have had several hard frosts.—D. C. F.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY—To date there has been no killing frosts in this section. Potatoes have been dug for the most part, with a poor to average yield. The price of potatoes ranges from 40c to 55c for number one stock. Apples are selling for 75c to \$1.00 a bushel.

The farmers who feed ensilage turn out their cattle yet for a few hours each day. There is very little pasture grass on the hillsides, and in many places there is no water this fall. We have had very little rain, and if we don't get some soon there will be very little ice to be had in the ponds. People are finding this dry spell a good season for cleaning out the water holes.—R. K.

### Western New York Notes

MUCKLAND farmers of Genesee and Orleans Counties report a good season both as to crops and prices, with the lettuce crop the best in the history of muck tract development. The Elba muckland onions are said by buyers to be the best in the United States this year.

The Genesee-Orleans Vegetable Cooperative Association at its annual banquet, October 22nd, entertained buyers and commission men from all the big market centers of the country.

Lamb feeding is an important winter industry of Western New York. Seventeen 4-H boys of Genesee County who last year ventured to try it out were so successful that they are preparing to fatten three times as many this year. A profit of \$1.00 per lamb is considered very good by adult feeders. The 4-H boys last year cleared an average of \$1.12 above all expenses. Melvin J. Merton, Genesee County Club agent, is in charge of 4-H work.

Insect damage has been serious in Western New York orchards this summer. The skeletonizer has given many trees the appearance of being dead. Neglected orchards suffered most, but sprayed ones did not wholly escape. Codling moth has flourished, too, in spite of spraying. It seems that weather conditions have been favorable for pests to thrive.

Frost held off remarkably this fall. No killing frost in Western New York came about until October 10th, so late that very little damage was done. The potato crop is about average, with digging nearly finished and prices very low.

Buckwheat is being threshed and the yield is good, but the price low.

Apple picking and fall plowing are under way. The weather has been very favorable.

At public sales cows are selling from forty to one hundred dollars.

Eggs selling on commission at forty-two cents; pullet eggs, twenty-eight cents.

### Milkmaid Wins First Honors At National Dairy Show

MISS VIOLA HENRY of North Norwich, Chenango County, New York, won first prize honor in the milkmaids' contest at the National Dairy Show held in St. Louis, in a field of eighteen contestants.

The prize, given to the girl entered in the contest who could milk the most milk in a three minute period, was a loving

### Is Climate Changing?

ALMOST every old timer is of the firm opinion that our climate today is changing—that it is decidedly different than it was, say, fifty to a hundred years ago. They are right. The weather here in the north eastern states is much more variable and violent than it was in the early days when the country was new.

The reason for the change is not hard to find. It has been caused by the loss of the forests. Woods are like large bodies of water. They have an equable, smoothing-out effect on the weather. Not only do great forests conserve moisture and prevent disastrous floods but they also tend to keep the weather steady day by day and freer from violent changes. Big areas of woods help to make it cooler in summer and warmer in winter. They also serve as wind breakers in wind storms.

This steadying effect of forests on the weather is one of the many reasons why farmers are especially interested in the Hewitt Reforestation Amendment No. 3, for your approval or disapproval at the coming election, Tuesday, November 3rd.

This amendment is fully explained in this issue of the American Agriculturist. We do not usually believe in issuing bonds for the future to pay, but here is an exception. The benefits of the forests to our descendants, including the future sale of forest products, will more than pay the costs.

cup given by the National Dairy Show on their Silver Anniversary.

Miss Henry not only carried off first prize for the three minute contest which made her National Champion for that period, but she also won third place in the milk marathon that lasted the entire week. The success achieved by this New York representative comes from a life time of experience at the milk pail, as, when home, she milks from ten to fifteen cows regularly besides doing other work around the farm. Viola is a graduate of North Norwich High School as an honor student and is taking a course in Agriculture at Cornell University.

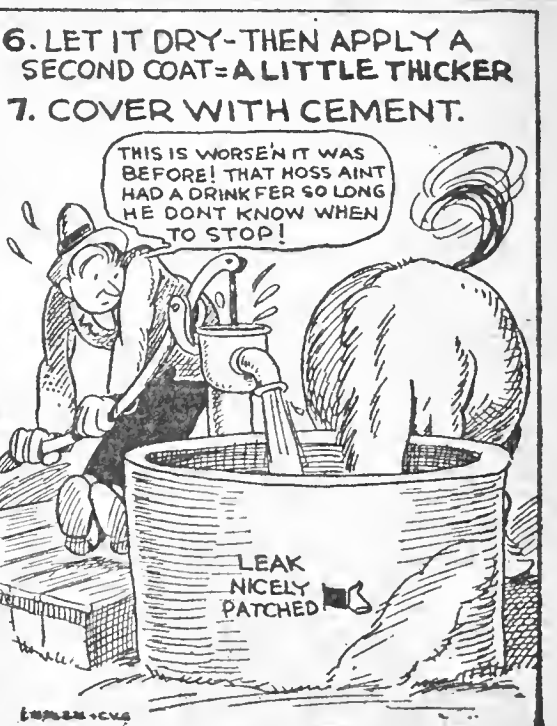
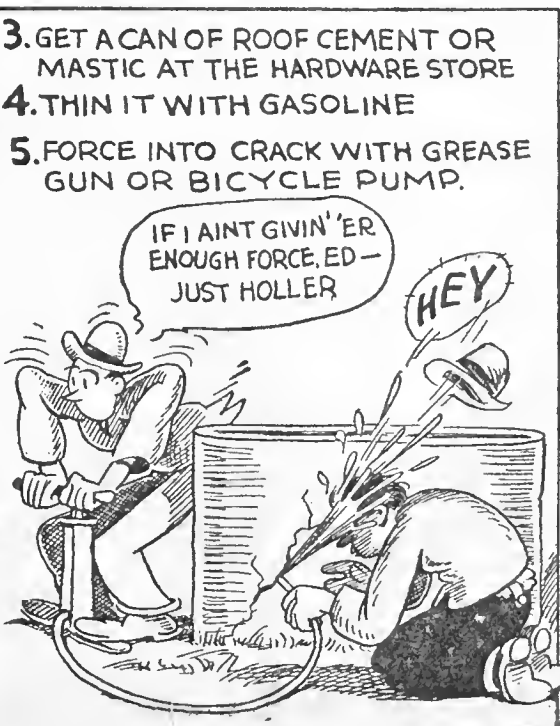
### Secretary Hyde Against Equalization

SECRETARY of Agriculture Hyde in a talk at Columbia University last Wednesday, October 21, assailed the debenture and equalization fee proposals as fatally weak cures for the disease of overproduction. He suggested that our present trouble lies in too large an agricultural plant and that any program of adjustment must come by the retiring of marginal land from agricultural use. More forest and game preserves were offered as a possible solution.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Mend a Leaking Concrete Tank

By Ray Inman





# Stories of Our Farmer Pioneers

## The First Settlers in Dryden, Tompkins County, N. Y.

By E. R. EASTMAN

THIS week our browsing through the library of history brings us to the County of Tompkins, and, more specifically, to the town of Dryden; one of the first settlements in this County. Dryden, incidentally, was named for the famous poet, John Dryden.

All of the section through the lake country came to be settled as a result of Sullivan's march against the Indians. When the Revolutionary soldiers came into the beautiful lake country they found a land such as they never dreamed of in old New England. They went back and told their friends and a great flood of immigration immediately followed, beginning in about 1790 and lasting well into the early 19th century. In 1789, the New York State Legislature passed a law for surveying and setting apart for the use of its soldiers of the Revolution, a large section of land between Seneca and Oneida Lakes, afterwards known as the Military Tract, comprising nearly two million acres and including the town of Dryden which was designated in this survey as Township Number 23.

You may be interested to know how this pioneer land was divided up among the Revolutionary soldiers. The way the Township of Dryden was divided was typical of each township. One lot was reserved for gospel and school purposes and another for promoting literature. Other lots in Dryden were drawn by ballot in the year 1791 by the New York Soldiers of the Revolution. In the Tompkins County Clerk's office in Ithaca, there is now a

list called "the balloting book" containing the names of the soldiers of the Revolution who drew the lots in Dryden. Probably similar lists in other towns and other counties of soldiers who drew parcels of land for Revolutionary War service can be found at your county seat.

History is always interesting because it is filled with so many "ifs," which entirely alter the future. For example, this method of distributing the land and the townships by ballot accounts for the fact that the early settlers of the town did not come in large colonies from any particular part of older settlements, but came singly or in small groups from localities widely separated. However, few of the soldiers of the Revolution came and settled upon the lands that fell to them. In commenting upon this fact, George Goodrich, who wrote a history of the Town of Dryden says:

"The old veterans of those days like some of later times, cared more for their present comfort than they did for an opportunity of finding new homes in the wilderness of the Military Tract. Nor can the old Revolutionary soldiers, after having passed through the hardships involved in the Seven Years War with England, be blamed for shrinking from the privation and suffering incident to pioneer life in a new country. Many of them sold their titles to their land for a mere trifle. For instance, it is said that the original owner of a lot of 640 acres right in the center of the present village of Dryden,



sold his right to this land for a coat, hat, one drink of rum, and one dollar in money. Another soldier sold another Dryden lot for one great coat; we call them overcoats nowadays.

"Land sharks," continues the writer, "existed even in those days and many of the soldiers' claims were bought up for a trifling consideration by speculators in the East who held them for advanced prices at which they were sold to those who later became actual settlers."

Trouble over land titles was never ending in the early days. Surveys of the land were inefficient and uncertain and many a settler hewed himself a hole out of the wilderness only to find later that he must abandon his property and move on because he could prove no clear title to it.

The first settler of Dryden was a man named Amos Sweet. Whether he bought a claim from one of the soldiers

or whether he was a squatter taking the wilderness land for his own, is not known.

In the spring of 1797, Amos Sweet came out of the East somewhere; no one seems to be sure from just what section he did come. He found the location of his lot, title to which perhaps he had purchased, and put up a log house about ten feet square, near the center of what is now Dryden Village. With Mr. Sweet were his wife, two children, his mother, and a brother, and they all lived in this one-room log hut.

An old history describes the cabin. As it was perhaps typical of thousands of other pioneer cabins of those days, this description is interesting. The cabin was built of logs about a foot thick, halved together by the ends and the cracks chinked in with split sticks and mud. The house was eight logs high covered with bark from the elm and basswood. In one corner there was an opening for the smoke to pass through, there being no chimney or chamber floor. Remembering the strenuous winters of Tompkins County, one wonders how those old-timers kept warm with a big hole in the corner of their cabin. There was, of course, a fireplace and it was composed of three hard headstones turned up against the logs for the back; three or four other stones of the same kind formed the hearth, these being laid upon the split logs which formed the floor.

What do you suppose the old-timers did for windows for, of course, there was no sash or glass in that wilderness country. There was only one window consisting of an opening about 18 inches square cut through the logs. When the weather was bad this was covered with brown paper, greased over to admit the light. Of course, the woods were full of all kinds of insect pests, including flies and mosquitoes, and the pioneers must have grown tough skins to withstand the bites of insects, for screens were unheard of. The door of the cabin was composed of slabs split from pine and hewed off as smoothly as was possible with a common axe. The hinges of the door were made of wood and fastened across the door with wooden pins. Here we have a house built without nails, with benches fastened to the sides of the house for chairs, with slab tables, and the only dishes wooden trenches.

When somebody gets to raving about the good old times, ask him how he would like to live with the hardships and privations of a pioneer family living in a log cabin such as I have just described. Remember too, that there were no matches, that when the fire went out on a cold winter morning it might be necessary to go from five to thirty miles to the next settler's home to borrow fire before another fire could be started.

Yet those hearty people of early times seem to have been reasonably happy. Not having our modern conveniences they did not miss them. They worked hard but were directly rewarded with bountiful fruits of the soil for their hard labor. At least they were monarchs of all they surveyed. Their independence was such as has never been known by man before or since.

We return again to Amos Sweet, the first settler of Dryden. I am sorry to relate that his title to his land was not clear and he lost his home to one Nathaniel Sheldon in 1801. Soon after this, perhaps because he was discourag-

(Continued on Opposite Page)

## CLASSIFIED ADS

Classified Ads are inserted at the rate of 7 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1.00. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than 14 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order. Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references.

### WANTED TO BUY

\$5 to \$5000 EACH Paid For Old Coins—Keep all old money. Many very valuable. Get posted. Send 10 cents for Illustrated Coin Value Book. 4x6. Guaranteed Prices. COIN EXCHANGE, Box 24, Le Roy, N. Y.

CIVIL WAR LETTERS with pictures on envelopes. Plain envelopes with stamps on, before 1870. WM. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

### BUILDING MATERIALS

SILOS: 12x24 Spruce Stave Silo \$187.00, complete with roof. Other sizes at corresponding prices. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WHITE PINE BEVEL siding: 1/4x4—\$20.00 per M; 1/2x6—\$25.00 per M. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

FIRST QUALITY ROOFING paper. Prepaid. 1 ply, \$1.15; 2 ply, \$1.30; 3 ply, \$1.45. Nails and cement, 15c per roll extra. WINIKER BROS., Millis, Mass.

### FARMS FOR SALE

FOR SALE. FARMS, also town residences. A. R. HARWOOD, Appomattox, Va.

\$2500—BUYS 90 acres, stock, tools, \$1000 down. \$800 down gets 220 acre dairy farm. Write for farm list. Mr. Douglas, Herkimer, N. Y. agt.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY—175 Acre alfalfa farm, tractorable; good buildings; 1 1/2 miles village; here's an elegant farm, sacrifice \$6500. \$1500 down. Others. HENDRICKSON BROS., REALTY, Cobleskill, N. Y.

\$1000 SECURES 327 ACRES, 25 Cows, Team, Hay and Fodder, vegetables, grain, farming tools and machinery; back 2 1/2 miles from village but a dandy money-making farm with 100 acres productive fields, abundance spring water, 100 acres woodland; variety fruit; substantial 10-room house, good 30-cow cement-barn, other bldgs. good. Complete only \$6000 with \$1000 down. August Johnson, BONDED STROUT AGENT, DuBois St., Livingston Manor, N. Y.

120 ACRE DAIRY AND FRUIT FARM, 600 ft. frontage on macadam state road, Clarkson Township, Monroe County, N. Y. Close to village advantages, convenient drive to Rochester. Good schools. 81 acres choice alfalfa soil, 25 acres creek watered pasture, 12 acre apple orchard, standard varieties, 2 acres cherries. Substantial 8-room house, water, electricity, spacious barn and storage, all recently repaired. \$9,000. Investigate long term easy payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

180 ACRES, PRIVATE LAKE and splendidly equipped money-making country estate; 15 acre private lake, good 9-room house, second 9-room house, cement-barn, other bldgs; on improved road, 150 acres tillage, fruit, wood, good water. Only \$6000 including over \$2000 worth equipment, 3 horses, 18 cattle, machinery, lot corn, oats and potatoes, also hay and feed; part cash. Picture pg 53 Free catalog. Strout Pays Buyers Fare. STROUT AGENCY, 255-B Fourth Ave., N. Y. City.

### REAL ESTATE

FLORIDA FARM FACTS—Easy living and steady monthly profits may be developed on farms in northern Florida. Must be willing to learn and work. Dependable information in special magazine farm supplement recently issued by Florida's leading daily newspaper. Send five cents stamps for your copy. Address THE JOURNAL, Jacksonville, Fla.

### PATENTS

PATENTS—TIME COUNTS IN APPLYING for patents. Send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Attorney, 733 Security Savings & Commercial Bank Building, (directly opposite U. S. Patent Office), Washington, D. C.

### AGENTS WANTED

CHARLTON NURSERIES, Rochester, N. Y., established 1865, wants reliable men to take orders for spring delivery for its "First-prize Winning" shrubbery, hedging, bushes, trees. Free 2-year replacement guarantee. New lower prices. Free outfit. Part or full time. Pay weekly.

SALESMEN WANTED to sell our high grade garden and field seeds direct to planters. A good position with big income for man acquainted with farming. Previous selling experience unnecessary. COBB CO., Franklin, Mass.

### TOBACCO

SMOKERS—Save real money by ordering direct from factory. Good mild 5c cigars \$2.48 per 100 prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. COSMOPOLITE CIGAR CO., Dept. A, Dallastown, Pa.

GOLD LEAF—GUARANTEED chewing or smoking 5 lbs. \$1.00; ten \$1.50. Pipe free. Pay postmaster. CO-OPERATIVE FARMERS, B3, Sedalia, Kentucky.

LEAF TOBACCO—Guaranteed. Chewing 5 pounds \$1.25; 10, \$2.00. Smoking, 10—\$1.50. Pay Postman. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO, Guaranteed. Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10, \$2.00. UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Ky.

GUARANTEED Chewing or Smoking five lbs. \$1.00; ten \$1.50. Fifty Cigars \$1.75; Pay when received. KENTUCKY FARMERS, West Paducah, Ky.

CIGARS—Trial 50 large Perfectos postpaid \$1. SNELL CO., Red Lion, Pa.

GEORGIA, BRIGHT LEAF smoking tobacco five pounds, \$1.35, postpaid. W. W. WILLIAMS, Quitman, Ga.

### BEEES AND HONEY

HONEY—OUR FINEST White Clover 60 lb. can \$4.50; 120 lbs. \$8.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

### DAIRY SUPPLIES

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer. 300 sterilized 6 inch discs \$1.15; 6 1/2 inch \$1.35; gauzefaced, 6 inch \$1.35, 6 1/2 inch \$1.50. Postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Canton, Maine, Dept. D.

### WOMEN'S WANTS

50 BUTTERFLY PIECES 30c prepaid, pattern free. Fancy smaller cottons 10 lbs. \$1.00 postage. Rug supplies. JOSEPH DEMENKOW, Brockton, Mass.

DO YOU BAKE? Use the French chef's secret of success. Miriam's Vanillin Flavor, 36—5 cent packages for \$1.00. Agents Wanted. MIRIAM, 5702 Fourteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

### PRINTING—STATIONERY

75 GOOD BUSINESS ENVELOPES printed 25c. 25 Trap Tags 30c postpaid. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cohocton, N. Y.

### MISCELLANEOUS

SHELLED AND SELECTED Peanuts ten pounds, \$1.00. W. W. WILLIAMS, Quitman, Ga.

PEANUTS—Buy direct from growers. Roast them yourself. 10 pounds \$1.00; 25 pounds \$1.75; 100 pounds \$5.00; 500 pounds \$20. FARMERS SUPPLY CO., Franklin, Va.

Consign your hay and straw to GEORGE E. VAN VORST, INC., Bonded Commission Merchant, 601 W. 33rd St., New York City. Write for market letter.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY. Paint "Signs that Speak." Information free. SAGE, Woodbury, Conn.

"WAG" Puzzle Book with solutions. Twenty for 25c. Stamps accepted. BOX 500, American Agriculturist.

KODAK FILMS. Special Trial Offer. Developing any size roll 5c, prints 3c each. Beautiful 8x10 mounted enlargement 40c. Send us your films. YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE, 409 Bertha St., Albany, N. Y.

DELICIOUS Sugar Cane Syrup: Gallon—\$1.00; 6-gallon \$4.00. Fancy Paper Shell Pecans: 4 lbs.—\$1.00; Choice raw Pecans: 10 lbs.—60c. Fancy Florida Oranges, Grapefruit or Tangerines: Box—\$2.25; 1/2 Box \$1.25. Satisfaction guaranteed. FAIRVIEW FARMS, Quitman, Ga.

### WOOL—HIDES—FURS

TRAPS, TRAP TAGS, Scents, trapping equipment. Quick Service. Write for new catalogue. HOWE FUR CO., Dept. E, Coopers Mills, Maine.





# The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare  
and Protection of A. A. Readers



## The Old, Old, Story

Some time ago, I sent a case of eggs to B. Sussis, of 586 Schenck Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. He acknowledged receipt and said he would send me a check in a few days. I wrote him again, but he wanted me to send another case, and then he would send all the money. I refused to do this.

OUR subscriber did right in refusing to send the second case, but, it appears, would have done still better if he investigated before shipping the first one. We communicated with Mr. Sussis, who promised to settle the claim not later than October 7th. On that date we asked our subscriber if he had received settlement. In reply we received a letter which in part said:—  
"This is only one of Mr. Sussis' many promises to pay this debt. All the time he is getting more and more eggs from people and putting them off with promises like this."

Some time ago I shipped a case of eggs to the Service Produce Company of 178 Brighton Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts. They gave the Boston National Bank as a reference. I am enclosing a copy of a letter received from the Service Produce Company signed by George White. Can you help me collect for this case of eggs?

THE letter enclosed by our subscriber offered the usual bid of three cents a dozen over Boston prices. We wrote the Service Produce Company and the letter was returned unclaimed. We then got in touch with the Post Office Department, who report to us that they have been unable to locate George White. Apparently White operated under the name of the Service Produce Company for only a short time, and by the time the Post Office Department had complaints against him, he had discontinued business and could not be located.

## No Pay Yet

Last May I sold six tons of hay to the Wysox Produce Company, of Wysox, Pa. Up to date, I have never received any pay for it.

On July 11th, I shipped a car of hay totaling 23,081 pounds to the Wysox Produce Company. Since then I have written to them and talked with them on the long distance telephone. They said they would look it up, but as yet I have not received the money.

I sold some rye to the Wysox Produce Company, amounting to \$165.51. They finally paid me with three checks dated ahead. These checks are of no value to me, because there is no money in the bank to pay them.

WE have had an extensive correspondence on these claims. We have even had a friend call on the Wysox Produce Company to discuss the claims with them personally. The company promised that two of the claims would be promptly settled, but letters from our subscribers say that they have not yet received their money.

## Promises Only

Can you help me get two hundred dollars, which the Alexander Associates, Inc., of 295 Madison Avenue, New York City, owe me? I bought some stock of a Mr. Roth, with the understanding that he was to sell the shares for us at a profit of at least ten dollars, and that if we decided to have the order cancelled, we would let him know and he would send us back the money.

WE got in touch with Mr. Roth, who it developed was Mr. Rothendal, who signed his name as General Manager of Alexander Associates. Mr. Rothendal admitted liability some time ago, and said that if a check had not already gone out to our subscriber, he would see that it was taken care of. However, our subscriber wrote that the money had not been received. We took the matter up with the Better Business Bureau, and they also received a letter from Mr. Rothendal acknowledging

the obligation and saying that it would soon be straightened out.

Later learning that our subscriber had not heard from them, we sent a personal representative over to the office of Mr. Rothendal, and found that Alexander Associates had left that address some time ago and neglected to give any instructions as to where the mail was to be forwarded. Our object in printing this account is so that we can get in touch with any subscriber who might have information which would enable us to locate Mr. Rothendal, who, it seems, was the owner, general manager, solicitor, and office boy for Alexander Associates.

## Chicken Thief Jailed

OUR congratulations go to Mrs. George Kral, who lives near Pike, in Wyoming County, New York. One night recently she heard a disturbance in the chicken coop, and proceeding to investigate, nabbed a chicken thief, and held him until he was identified. He escaped, but was arrested by State Troopers next morning. They found ten chickens in his car, and he and two accomplices were arrested, taken before the Justice of the Peace, tried, convicted, and, so we understand, were in Warsaw Jail before 10:00 A. M.

A few prompt convictions like this will do much to discourage chicken thieves.

## No Reply

Some time ago, Henry Shapiro, of 74 Sullivan Street, Rochester, New York, bought seventy bushels of potatoes, (seconds) from me for \$35.00. I had dealt with him before and he had always paid cash, but this time he said he would pay me when he came through again. I have not seen him since. I have written him two letters, which he has never answered.

I sent him a third letter by registered mail, which came back marked, "Not at home during delivery hours." We would have had plenty of opportunity to sell the potatoes later for cash.

M R. SHAPIRO has not seen fit to reply to several letters we have sent to him asking that he give attention to this claim. The amount is probably too small to warrant legal action, so that the only thing left for us to do is to warn Western New York subscribers.

## Advertisers Guaranteed

Enclosed you will find check for \$3.50 which you can send to Mrs. ...., to pay for the chicks she wrote you about. I do not find that she ever asked for any adjustment on them from us. Thank you for your kind letter, and if Mrs. .... is not satisfied, let me know, and I will make it right.

THE above letter, enclosing a check, comes from a baby chick advertiser. We are printing it as an example of the attitude most advertisers take when a legitimate complaint is called to their attention. While baby chick advertisers guarantee only live delivery, many of them will go further in satisfying customers when it appears that they have grounds for dissatisfaction. It pays to deal with advertisers in a publication which guarantees its advertisements.

## Contract Versus Verbal Promises

Can you give me any information on Oxford Institute? They have a representative that has been operating in this neighborhood for the purpose of enrolling students for this Institute. This man gets the intended student to sign name, age, address, etc., on a blank, and then tries to get a first payment down of all he can. I know of two cases where he got a payment of \$15.00. Then he asks how the intended student wants to make future payments. The application says no verbal agreements are recognized. When asked to put the balance in equal payments in writing, he says all right, and then goes to the desk and pretends to fill in in writing what he has agreed about future payments, but he does not fill in as he says he has. He simply holds the application in his hand, steps to the door where his car's engine is running, and then hands out the application without

changes being made in writing. He is out of sight before the student has time to discover that he has not put in writing the future payments.

Then the intended student gets a package from Oxford Institute, C. O. D. for \$34.00 and postage. The Institute claims it is a contract and make a great cry for their C. O. D. balance. All of the parties I have heard of have refused the C. O. D. shipment.

OXFORD Institute is selling a correspondence course. We have every sympathy with any person who desires to add to his education, and many subjects can be studied by correspondence to good advantage. We have mentioned that figures quoted to us show that less than ten percent of all persons who enroll for correspondence courses ever complete them.

Regardless of the merits of the course, several letters have been received by us which indicate that agents

I wish to let you know the Company have sent me a check for \$135.32. I thank you very much, for if it hadn't been for you I would never have got anything.

I am very much pleased to think there is such a thing as the American Agriculturist.

I thank you many times for your wonderful help.

are using what we commonly call "high pressure methods" in getting a contract. We wish to remind our readers that, regardless of what the agent may say, it is the written statement on the contract they sign which holds in court.

## Old Highway Still Public

A portion of the town highway running through my farm was discontinued when the new road was built cutting out the curve at this point. Have I the right to fence off this portion of highway and exclude the general public, as by doing so, I can fill in and use the old road as part of a larger field?

THIS question is quite a common one, especially since so many of the new roads are eliminating all the curves possible. We wrote to the State Highway Department for their opinion on the matter, and in reply we received quite a detailed report which is essentially governed by the following points:

First, while the State has ceased to maintain the section of the highway in question, it is none the less a highway, and is under the sole jurisdiction of the Town Superintendent of highways and the Town Board for use by the public for highway purposes, and remains so until duly abandoned or discontinued according to law by these officials. The proceedings for discontinuing a highway should be guided by an attorney as there are several points that must be carried through exactly according to law. The main requirement for discontinuance is that the portion of highway shall not have been used for six years.

After the highway has been duly discontinued by proper action, and providing the record on your deed shows that the State obtained an easement or right of use for highway purposes only, the road can be filled in and used by you.

If the portion of the road in question was paid for by the State or Town when the highway was first put through, the land can only be used by buying it back from the Town, after the above procedure.

## Stories of Our Farmer Pioneers

(Continued from Opposite Page)

ed, he sickened and died. His remains, together with those of his mother and children, were buried on some high ground to the west of the present Village, directly across the road from some mineral springs which later became famous for their curative powers. It is especially interesting to me to know Amos Sweet, the first settler of Tompkins County, was buried in a beautiful spot which I now have the privilege of owning and where my family spends many happy months during the summer.

## Service Bureau Claims Settled During September 1931

NEW YORK			NEW JERSEY		
Henry Nelson, Hall	\$9.94	(Balance claim paid)	Kyle Stewart, Hall	1.55	(Refund on pigs)
Henry G. Schauer, Bovina Center	7.50	(Refund on order for plants)	Walter McIntyre, Oxford	1.25	(Refund of veterinary fee)
Mrs. James Maney, Waterloo	3.48	(Refund on order for glasses)	J. Gulrich, Allendale	5.00	(Payment on account)
Thomas E. Washer, Pennellville	142.50	(Pay for hay)	John W. Wilson, Cranbury	40.00	(Partial payment on claim)
Mrs. G. McElwain, Randolph	12.37	(Refund on order of stove)	H. M. Ross, Vineland	15.00	(Complaint adjusted)
C. B. Woodward, Gouverneur	2.00	(Refund on auto appliance)	PENNSYLVANIA		
E. L. Bogart, Spencer	15.00	(Refund on order of stove)	Louis T. Truex, Gelatt	15.00	(Refund on order of stove)
Walter D. Hall, Treadwell	11.10	(Partial adjustment of claim on eggs)	E. S. Jury, Bigler	10.00	(Savings in adjusting complaint)
Leon Cameron, Athol	4.00	(Refund on order)	Miss Ordella Fulton, Mahaffey	2.00	(Savings in adjusting complaint)
Everett Jones, Johnsburg	7.14	(Refund on erate charges)	Mrs. E. L. Simmons, Corry	12.00	(Payment of claim)
Mrs. George J. Watkins, Bath	23.22	(Settlement of claim)	CONNECTICUT		
Mrs. Joseph Sears, Ferndale	1.95	(Refund on order)	Geo. O. Potter, Windham	7.50	(Automobile insurance claim adjusted)
N. F. Reddick, Churchville	2.27	(Refund of express charges)	DELAWARE		
W. Myrtle Webster, Town Line	6.50	(Refund on order of chicks)	Mrs. W. A. Guseman, Townsend	15.00	(Additional refund on order of radio)
C. E. Pittsley, Otego	1.50	(Refund on order)	FLORIDA		
Albert Emrich, Fremont Center	2.25	(Refund on order of pigs)	J. M. Mosher, Deland	8.68	(Refunds on two orders)
Abram Delameter, Hamden	5.00	(Refund on order)	TOTAL		

## Claims Adjusted Where No Money Was Involved

NEW YORK		NEW JERSEY	
Hugh Gray, New Hampton	(Partial adjustment of complaint)	Mrs. Chas. Hill, Cattaraugus	(Order filled)
Miss Irene Palmer, Blossvale	(Order filled)	Arthur J. Tooke, Munnsville	(Adjustment of claim)
Chris. M. Christensen, Hall	(Adjustment of claim)	C. T. & J. E. Davie, Walton	(Replacement on order of rabbits)
Carl W. Nordgren, Richfield Springs	(Adjustment of claim)	Mrs. James H. O'Hara, Otego	(Adjustment of complaint)
Mrs. Glenn Avery, Central Square	(Subscription filled)	R. B. Francis, Remsen	(Adjustment of machinery complaint)
Mrs. Fred Lauret, Stephentown Center	(Complaint adjusted)	Harry Panter, Shavertown	(Adjustment of complaint)
Mrs. Glenn W. Martin, Delevan	(Complaint adjusted)	E. J. Goodman, West Chazy	(Replacement on order)
John Wouters, Victor	(Order filled)	Mrs. Ethel Mutlow, Galway	(Replacement on order of chicks)
Hillis Evans, Fort Ann	(Adjustment of complaint)	PENNSYLVANIA	
Chris Alday, Clymer	(Subscription filled)	Leon C. Taylor, Rummerville	(Partial adjustment of complaint)
Charles Glaab, Melville	(Complaint adjusted)	Mrs. Russell B. Shoemaker, Cochranon	(Complaint adjusted)
Mrs. Ernest Mowers, Parish	(Adjustment on sewing machine complaint)	Mrs. J. C. Personius, Warren Center	(Adjustment of chick complaint)
A. B. Dixon, Madrid	(Adjustment on sewing machine complaint)	DELAWARE	
Spencer Land, Richfield Springs	(Adjustment of complaint)	Burton E. Sharp, Milford	(Order filled)
		VERMONT	
		E. A. Paulman, Brattleboro	(Order filled)



## Vote "Yes" on Amendment "3"

(Continued from Page 7)

cutting of trees in the Forest Preserve that it now enjoys under Section 7 of Article VII of the Constitution, and this protection applies to all Forest Preserve lands now owned or hereafter acquired inside or outside the Park.

On the other hand, the amendment provides that additional lands "Best suited for reforestation" may be acquired in the outer parts of the Forest Preserve counties outside the parks for reforestation under the proposed program, and that the provisions of Section 7 of Article VII of the Constitution will not apply to lands so acquired with funds provided by the amendment.

Will the proposed amendment affect the acquisition of land for the Forest Preserve?

No. Funds for additional land for the Forest Preserve are available through a bond issue, and the proposed reforestation amendment will no more affect the extension of the Forest Preserve than will an amendment which might provide for funds to build state hospitals or construct state highways.

Will the reforestation of Forest Preserve lands either inside or outside the Adirondack and Catskill parks be hampered by the restriction of funds appropriated by the proposed amendment to the areas outside the Parks?

No. Funds for reforesting Forest Preserve lands are provided each year by the legislature, and the proposed constitutional amendment will in no way effect these appropriations.

Why should the State invest public funds in acquisition and reforestation of these lands instead of leaving the job to private individuals?

Thirty years' experience with the most successful reforestation program conducted by any State has resulted in the reforestation of less than 25,000 acres per year, in spite of the fact that every possible encouragement through distribution of trees by the State, relief in taxation of reforested lands and advice in tree planting problems has been given by the State. At this rate, it will take about 200 years to accomplish the reforestation of the abandoned farm lands. The State must do the job or it will not be done.

Will the cutting of timber on the proposed State forest to be created by reforestation interfere with other uses of these forests, such as watershed protection, public hunting grounds and general recreation?

No. In the first place, it is probable that some of the new State forests will be maintained intact for protection forests. Moreover, the harvesting of timber crops under forest management will not result in denudation; therefore, the protection of the watersheds given by these forests will not be impaired through lumbering. As a matter of fact, experts in game protection assert that game has a more suitable habitat and a better food supply where certain areas are lumbered periodically.

Why is it necessary to buy reforestation areas in the Forest Preserve counties outside of the parks when there are so many acres of suitable lands outside the Forest Preserve counties?

Probably a quarter of the lands of the State needing reforesting lie in the outer parts of the Forest Preserve counties outside of the parks. Not only can the lands be acquired more economically if the program can be extended over the entire State, but there is the added point that there is no reason for denying the sixteen Forest Preserve Counties the benefits of the reforestation program merely because the name "forest Preserve County" has been applied to them.

What effect will the defeat of the proposed constitutional amendment have on the enlarged reforestation program?

The defeat of the amendment will mean the checking of the reforestation of millions of acres of idle land at the present time, which is the best time to do this work. A large proportion of these lands have been abandoned only recently, and can now be acquired and reforested before the areas are so grown up to worthless brush as to make satisfactory planting practically impossible. The loss to the state through failure to go through with the reforestation program will be incalculable when the need for watershed protection, for beautification of the State as a whole and the numerous other advantages of the program are considered.

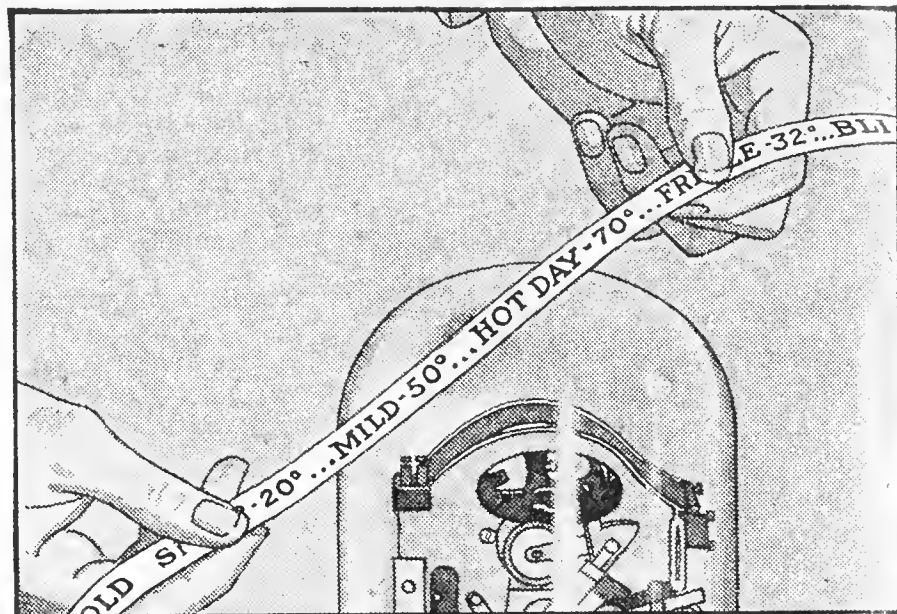
DON'T GAMBLE WITH WEATHER . . . USE EVEREADY PRESTONE

# You can go broke

gambling with an anti-freeze that isn't safe in every change of weather

NOT even the stock market can match winter weather for ups and downs. When you risk your cars and trucks with an anti-freeze that boils away on mild days, you're apt to wake up some blizzardy morning to find engines frozen — and a big repair bill staring you in the face.

There's one sure way to end guesswork and worry. Use Eveready Prestone, the product scientifically developed for the one purpose of protecting water-cooled motors in *all* weather. It flows freely at zero, yet it can't boil off. It has less tendency to leak than water. It retards rust and



keeps cooling-systems unclogged and free-flowing.

Eveready Prestone is accepted by leading car manufacturers and automotive engineers. Famous explorers use it on their polar expeditions. And new scientific discoveries now make it better than it ever was before.

The first cost of Eveready Prestone is the last. You don't have to test it — and replace it — every few days. Don't be deceived by the *per-gallon* cost of other products. Find out what they cost *per season*. Then remember that Eveready Prestone gives you safe and sure protection all winter long. Why gamble with the old, chance-taking methods and risk the possibility of heavy loss? Clean and tighten the cooling-systems of your cars, trucks and farm engines — then put in Eveready Prestone and let Old Man Winter do his worst!

National Carbon Company, Inc., New York, N. Y.

Unit of Union Carbide  and Carbon Corporation

## 9 POINTS OF SUPERIORITY

1. Gives complete protection.
2. Does not boil off.
3. Positively will not damage cooling-system.
4. Will not heat-up a motor.
5. Circulates freely at the lowest operating temperatures.
6. Will not affect paint, varnish, or lacquer finishes.
7. Non-inflammable and odorless.
8. Prevents formation of rust in cooling-system.
9. Economical—one filling lasts all winter.

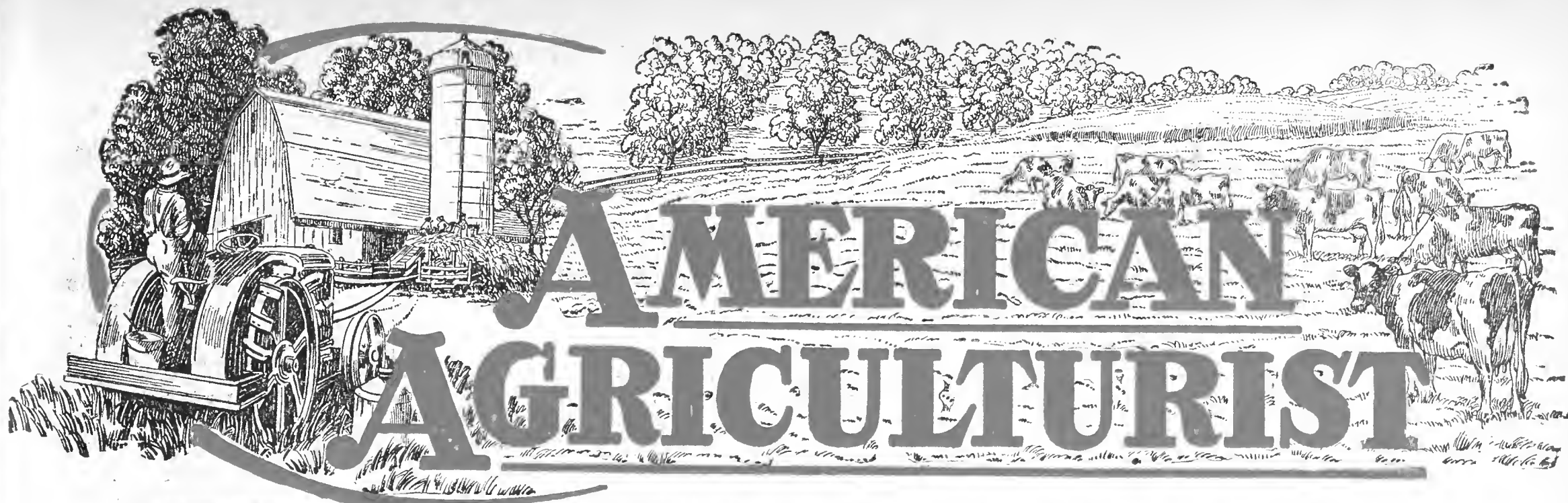


NOTE: When you drain your cooling-system of Eveready Prestone in the spring, put in Eveready RUSTONE, for all-summer protection against rust, clogging and overheating. Then your car will always be free of rust.

EVEREADY

PRESTONE





November 7, 1931

\$1.00 a year Published Weekly

## SONGS •• THAT MOTHER USED TO SING

### Bedouin Love Song

Bayard Taylor traveled in many countries before he returned to his home at Kennett Square, Pennsylvania. While on a ship homeward bound he wrote this spirited song in 1853. From no country did he bring such vivid and spirited memories as he did from the desert country at Khartoum. His descriptions of the country were the basis for interesting lectures throughout the Middle Western States. His photo and his home are pictured here. Read about the author of this dashing song our mothers loved, on page 2.





DON'T GAMBLE WITH WEATHER . . . USE EVEREADY PRESTONE

# Winter Wins

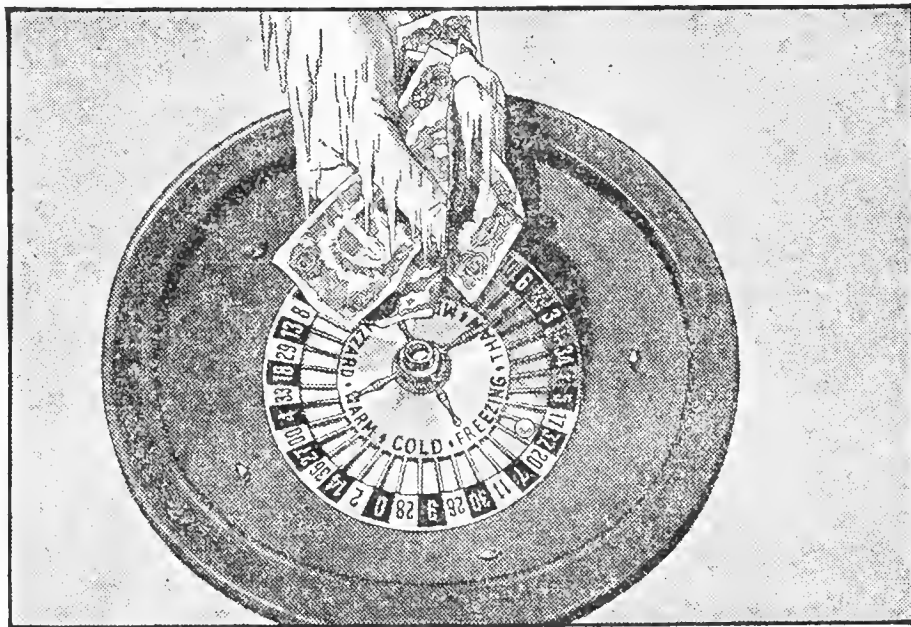
when you gamble with  
an anti-freeze that's  
apt to boil away

GAMBLING with makeshift anti-freezes is a dangerous game. You can't outguess Old Man Winter. Even the Weather Bureau doesn't know what he's going to do. But of one thing you can be sure. There will be mild days this winter, and there will be cold ones. If you use an anti-freeze that evaporates in warm weather, you're risking frozen engines—and a heavy bill for repairs—when the cold snaps come!

There's one anti-freeze that won't boil away. That's Eveready Prestone, scientifically developed to keep motors from freezing. It has none of the harmful qualities of makeshift mixtures. It flows freely at zero, yet it will not overheat your engine. It retards rust, and has less tendency to leak

## 9 POINTS OF SUPERIORITY

1. Gives complete protection.
2. Does not boil off.
3. Positively will not damage cooling-system.
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5. Circulates freely at the lowest operating temperatures.
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9. Economical—one filling lasts all winter.



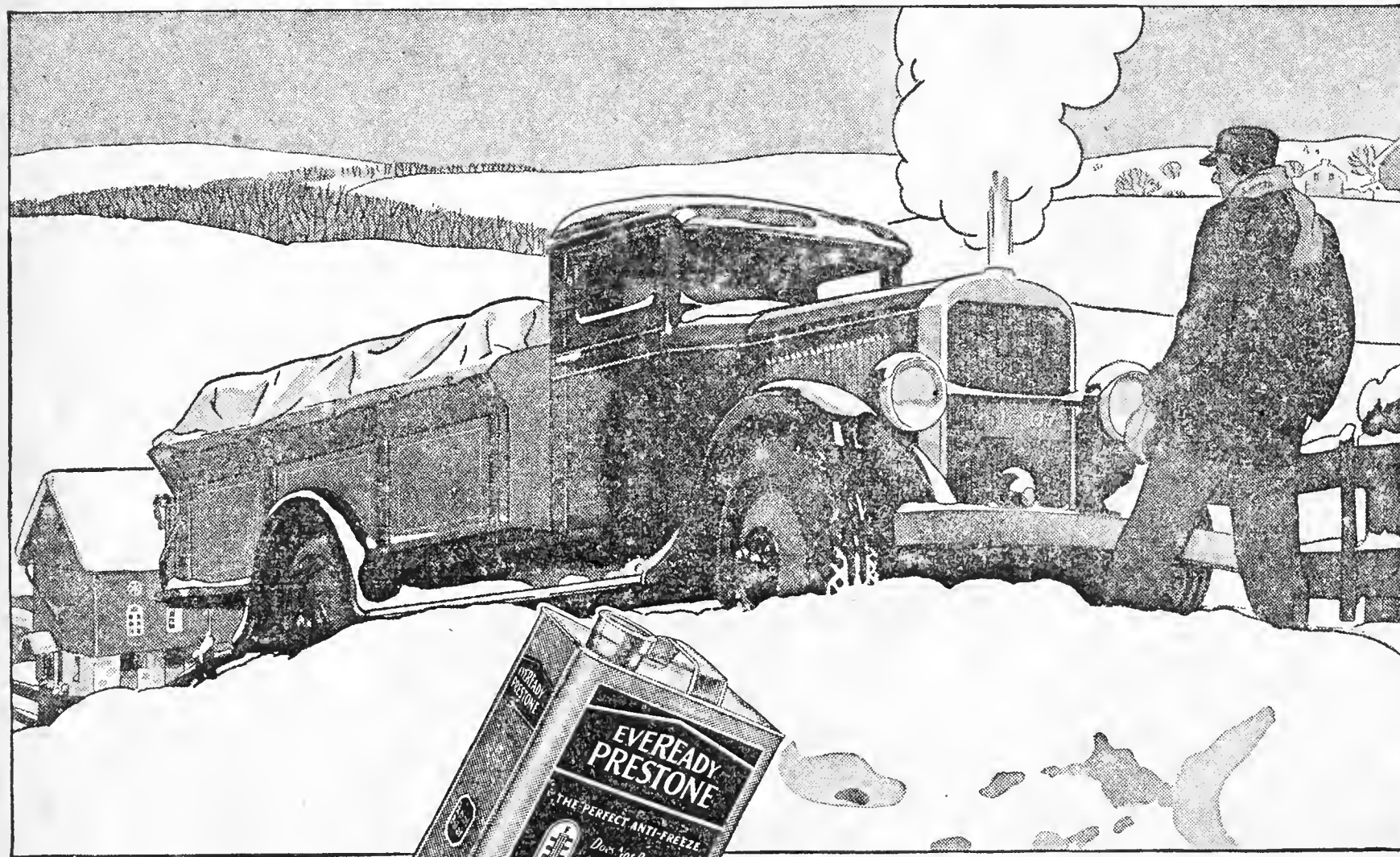
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## Songs That Mother Used to Sing

### The Bedouin Love Song

By DAVE THOMPSON

"GO west, young man, go west," Horace Greeley advised young men in general. One young man in particular, however, he ordered to go not only west, but in every other direction under the sun just so long as there he might find interesting travel stories to regale the readers of his paper, the New York Tribune. This young man was Bayard Taylor, a Quaker lad born in Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, in 1825.

The impulse for travel was so strong in him that when he was 19 years of age he was headed across the Atlantic, with an assignment from the noted editor of the Tribune to send back some letters, which if they proved interesting to the readers, would be paid for. Not only did his "Views Afoot" prove good reading in the paper but they made up the first of many travel books which Taylor wrote during his life.

Throughout his early travels he carried with him the love of his boyhood sweetheart, Mary Agnew, hoping that sometime they might be married.

His bright hopes were shattered, however, for Mary Agnew became very ill and it became evident that she would never recover. The poet came to her home, and as she lay upon her sick bed they were married. After four months she died. The poet's grief was inconsolable.

He welcomed an assignment for travel in the Orient through Egypt, a journey which started with his trip in Arab costume up the Nile and through Constantinople, and headed toward home only after serving as mate of the flag ship with which Commodore Perry was opening the ports of Japan to the commerce of the world.

### Life Among the Arabs

In a letter to his mother December 11, 1851, written from Upper Egypt near the First Cataract he writes: "My dragoman is a man who makes himself respected everywhere and makes the Arabs respect me. He always speaks of me to them as 'His Excellency'. I am now wearing one of his dresses, a green embroidered jacket with slashed sleeves; a sort of striped vest, with a row of about 30 buttons from the neck to the waist; a large plaid shawl as a belt; white baggy trousers, gathered at the knee; with long, tight-fitting stockings and red morocco shoes. I had a pair of trousers made yesterday to wear while riding camels. They reach from the hips to the knees, and only contain 18 yards of muslin. They cost, with the tailor's bill, about \$1.50."

Five weeks later, writing her from Khartoum, he gives this further touch to the picture: "When I add that I ride every day on a red stallion of the wild breed of Dar-Fur you will certainly think that I have grown barbaric in my tastes."

I have given these pictures in the life of Bayard Taylor for it seems to me that they form the background for the spirit and passion of his poem—the Bedouin Love Song.

This poem was written October 29, 1853. Bayard Taylor was aboard the Sea-Serpent, a merchant ship bound from Canton, China, to New York, around the Cape of Good Hope.

The following winter found him filling lecture dates in the West, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri. From Milwaukee, he wrote his mother on March 16, 1854: "Here I am in the wilds of Wisconsin, just come in from a journey of three or four days on the Rock River prairies. I have the most astounding success all through the West. The little country towns all give me \$50 a lecture and cram their halls and churches."

On the same date he wrote to his publisher: "I do desire to bring out a new volume of poems in the fall. They are mostly eastern in subject or spirit and I think of calling them 'Poems of the Orient'. I have 40 or 50 in all."

This volume was published and contained among many beautiful poems the "Bedouin Song", or as it has come to be better known, "Bedouin Love Song".

Bayard Taylor wrote many books of  
(Continued on Page 15)



# The American Apple Travels

## A Buyer's Views on the Prospect for Export Markets

By WALTER HOOSE

Assistant Editor, American Agriculturist

"THE abandonment of the gold standard by Great Britain followed by similar action in other countries resulted in the virtual paralyzing of the export trade on apples for several weeks. Severely injured by this blow, the apple market is now showing some signs of improvement, although full recovery cannot be expected."

This was the comment of Herschel Jones, a broker in the apple export trade, when asked about the present condition of the foreign apple market.

Several times in the past few weeks we have been asked what the export situation on apples is and what effect the decline of the pound sterling has had on the market, and this explains our visit to a man actually engaged in the business.

We found Mr. Jones very busy, and gathered from the way orders were coming in, that a real export business may yet be done in stock packed and graded to the standard required by the export trade. After several interruptions by long distance telephone calls, which served to bear out his optimistic opening statement, Mr. Jones went on to explain:

### Exports Declined Temporarily

"When the pound sterling started to decline, after the withdrawal of Government support, producers, brokers, and receivers, both home and on the Continent, practically stopped doing business. The uncertainty of exchange and of future developments, prevented the ordinary movement of apples, which until that time had been well above the average for this time of year. During this three weeks' period, receivers in England drew on commitments that had already been made or shipments on the way for their current supplies, and as a result, soon found themselves in a position where they must buy to protect their

markets for the future, which is the present strengthening element in the market. England has a rather short crop of poor quality this year, and the trade likes American apples."

### Central Europe Will Buy Apples

"Does this situation apply to the Continent also?" I asked.

"As far as the Scandinavian countries are concerned, yes," Mr. Jones said, "as they soon followed England in abolishing the gold standard. However, in France, Germany, and other central European countries, there has been a fairly large crop of apples this year. Very few of the European apples, however, are kept in cold storage, so that by the end of the year, the current season's crop is usually used up, and then they may come into the export market. France, with her currency unimpaired, should prove a fairly profitable outlet for American apples this year, after her own supplies are consumed. However, the failure of the last year's apple crop in Europe enabled the American apple to gain a foothold, and the quality is so far superior to the native stock, that I believe we shall see a fairly satisfactory trade maintained this season."

"Are apples here in the East fairly well distributed in the foreign market?" was my next question.

"Yes, indeed," said Mr. Jones. "We ordinarily think of apples as being consigned to the larger markets, such as Liverpool, Hamburg, or Antwerp, when actually the apples are distributed over a wide area from these points. For example, in one particular case, a shipment of New York State apples consigned to Berlin finally arrived in Constantinople. American apples last year

probably reached their widest distribution with Europe, South America, and even Africa, all receiving stock packed in our eastern orchards."

### South American Market Cut

"What about the South American market this year?" I asked.

"The South American trade practically has been killed," he rejoined. "Last year approximately 135,000 barrels of apples were shipped to Argentina alone, and since probably 90 per cent of these apples were of the Ben Davis variety, the Western New York grower should be primarily interested in this South American market. When the Government raised the tariff last summer, the Argentine government in retaliation practically placed a ban on American apples, so that this year probably less than 5,000 barrels have been consigned to this great consuming area."

"The present conditions under which apples are shipped to the Argentine include not only a tariff of about 33 per cent, but in addition, each apple must be individually wrapped and is subject to a long list of defect and disease conditions on which there is no tolerance allowed, and finally the government retains the privilege of destroying the entire shipment if it is found upon inspection that it does not meet the grade. After December 15 no apples whatever are allowed to enter Argentine ports. While this may seem a severe measure, a similar one is provided by our government in regard to the importing of Argentine grapes. The throwing of this quantity of apples on the domestic market, has probably resulted in a loss of \$1.50 to \$2.00 per barrel to the New York State grower of the Ben Davis variety, and if we take last year's exports as a basis of estimate, we can say that the loss of

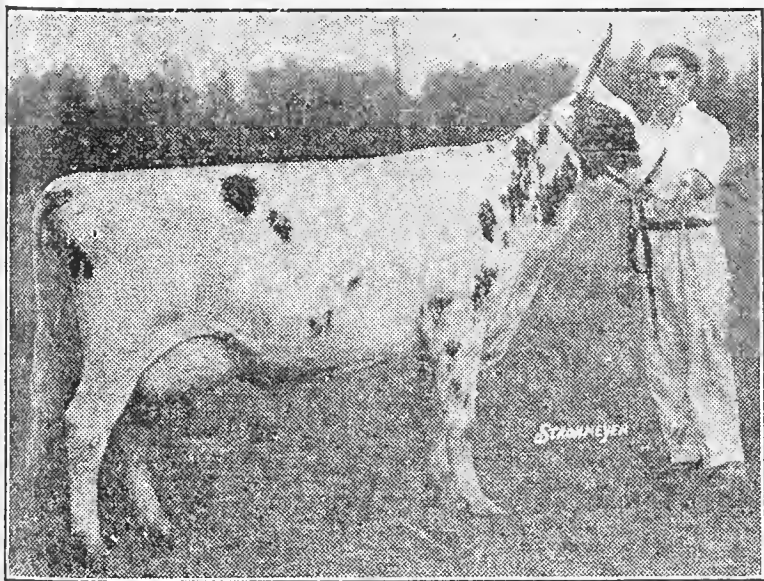
(Continued on Page 8)

## New York Calves Win at St. Louis

### Boys and Girls Bring Back Their Share of Ribbons

By H. A. WILLMAN

THIRTY boys and girls from seventeen New York Counties exhibited Ayrshires, Brown Swiss, Guernseys, Holsteins and Jerseys at the recent National Dairy Show which was held in St. Louis, Missouri, from October 10th to the 17th. The New York calf club exhibitors proved equal to the task of mak-



The Reserve Champion Ayrshire cow at the 1931 National Dairy Show and her owner Wendell Wicks of Oxbow, N. Y.

ing a truly sensational showing and continued their sweep in almost every cattle division.

The one feature of the National Dairy Show which probably attracted the most attention was the 4-H dairy cattle exhibit which had been assembled from twenty-four different states. A total of 344 head of pure bred dairy cattle owned by boys and girls were shown. In exceptionally strong competition in every class, an exceptionally large number of honors were won by New York State calf club members with their exhibit of 30 head of cattle. The New York boys and girls started their sweep for championship honors

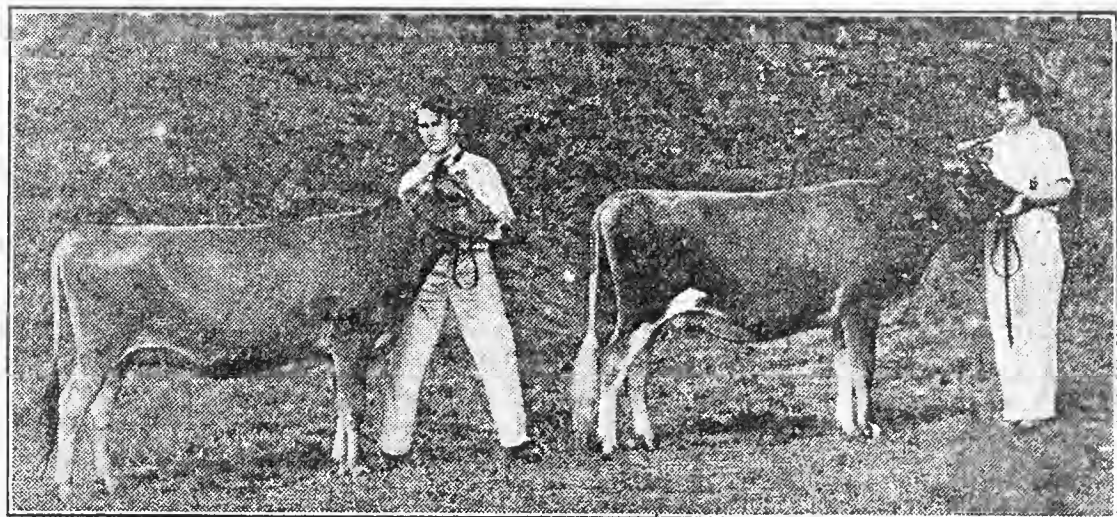
in the 4-H Ayrshire division. Here is a show in which the winnings went largely to New York State boys. Walter Millard of Ithaca, Tompkins County, won on a typy little senior calf which he purchased at the Finger Lakes Ayrshire sale held at Ithaca a few months ago. Clinton Stimson of Spencer, Tioga County, won the yearling class by a large margin while Wendell Wicks, of Oxbow, Jefferson County, N. Y. won first in the two-year old heifer class. Wendell's heifer, Dolly's Bess, was a clear top in the two-year old class and over, and had a previous record of two grand championships at the New York State Fair and at the National Dairy Show. Clinton Stimson took the purple ribbon with his senior yearling heifer with reserve honors going to Wendell Wicks on his cow Dolly's Bess.

The pleasing part of the 4-H show to the New York calf club members did not necessarily lie in the fact that New York won first in each of three classes. In addition to these winnings, Roland Newman of Avoca, Steuben County, won fourth in the calf class; James Flickinger of Cazenovia, Madison County, won seventh in the yearling class, and Kenneth Squires of Clifton Springs, Ontario County, won fourth in the two-year old class. The states of Kansas, Nebraska, and Indiana had very creditable Ayrshire exhibits, and were on hand at the National Show this year to renew hostilities with the New

York Ayrshire club members. The mid-western boys and their leaders were as much surprised as disappointed to find that New York boys and girls had two groups of five females each at St. Louis. In this division, the New York boys and girls won not only first but second; thus leaving the other three states down in the third, fourth, and fifth place.

A Jersey calf owned by Thomas Stowell of LeRoy, Genesee County, was selected to head a class of 19 calves. She was a clear top in this class, while John Luchsinger of Syracuse, with his senior calf, made an impressive showing having placed well up in the money. Janet and Barton Armstrong of Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County, stood third and eighth respectively with their heifers in a large class of yearling Jerseys. The New York boys and girls did not have an entry in the two-year old Jersey class, but more than made up for the difference when they brought out a group of five females. For the first time in the history of New York's participation

(Continued on Page 10)



Two Jersey prize winners. Janet and Barton Armstrong of Ogdensburg, N. Y. with Silver Spring White Easel and Silver Spring Sultana Fern.



## Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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### Keep Out Western Cows

AT a time when farm organizations, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and many public officials have done and are doing everything possible to keep western milk and cream out of the New York milk shed, many individuals are nullifying and offsetting any good that may be thus obtained by buying western dairy cows. So far as the market is concerned, of course, it makes no difference whether the milk is imported in cans or by cows. What a short-sighted policy for dairymen and for everybody else, except those who sell the cows!

No one can blame any farmer for trying to increase his profits from his business when he can do so rightly, but buying these western dairy cows will not increase the individual profits in most cases and injures the common good of all dairymen in the milk shed.

In the first place, the prices paid for these western cows are too high. They may seem reasonable, but the recent drop in milk prices is an indication of the lower price level which will never justify a dairy of too high-priced grade cows. Dairies can be over-capitalized as well as farms. In the second place, it is well to remember that when you sell surplus cows from your own dairy, you sell the poorest individuals—never your best ones, unless for an exorbitant price or unless you are going out of business.

Now, do you think human nature is any different in the West where these cows come from, than it is here? Let us not fool ourselves. There are exceptions, of course, but in most cases the farmers of the Central West are making the most of their opportunity to unload their cull stock on eastern dairymen.

Then there is the third point of the common good to be considered in this matter of buying cows from outside the milk shed. Milk consumption is discouragingly low and will remain low until better times come to the cities. Yet in spite of this, milk production is the highest ever and the production per day per dairy in the New York milk shed is constantly increasing. The result is a surplus on the market that should alarm every dairyman. Let him stop and think of what has happened to the wheat and corn farmers who have blindly kept on increasing production in the face of the lowest prices for those commodities that have ever prevailed.

We have rejoiced this year that there was a good crop of hay and a splendid corn crop, and that dairy feeds were low. Milk prices were down, we thought, but so are production costs. But maybe we were too optimistic, for better feeding conditions have lead many dairymen, not content to let good enough alone, to choose this year

of all years to buy western cows and thereby increase production.

We are speaking plainly because these are serious times. Dairying has paid better in recent years and would continue to pay better than most other lines of farming, if the individual dairyman himself would only learn that he and his fellow-dairymen are all dependent on one another and that a little coöperation—a little thought for the common good—is eventually best for every individual and absolutely necessary if we are to survive.

### Fiftieth Anniversary of the Red Cross

THIS year marks the Fiftieth Anniversary Roll Call of the American Red Cross. The Roll Call lasts from Armistice Day to Thanksgiving, November 11th to November 26th. The Red Cross in war and in peace, with its service to soldiers, sailors, and marines, with its health activities, its first-aid and life saving, its heroism in disaster, has come to be the largest of our national relief agencies. No one knows when he, himself, or his community will be visited by a tragedy, and for that reason, as well as for the fine generosity which characterizes most of us, this Roll Call should receive our most careful and generous attention.

### No Prosperity While Such Wages Are Demanded

RECENTLY a friend sent us a clipping from an Albany newspaper showing the wage scales to be paid by New York State for building two large bridges near Albany. The contractor is required by law to pay these wages. Here they are:

Carpenters, \$1.37½ per hour; structural iron workers, \$1.57½ per hour; electricians \$1.35 per hour; stone masons, \$1.75 per hour; pipe fitters, \$1.50 per hour; painters, \$1.30 per hour; laborers, 75 cents per hour; dock builders and pile drivers, \$1.37½ per hour; bricklayers, \$1.75 per hour; cement finishers, \$1.75 per hour; plumbers, \$1.50 per hour.

Engineers, small mixer, \$1.37½ per hour; one drum hoist, \$1.65 per hour; two drum hoist, \$1.85 per hour; steam and gas shovels, \$75 weekly (48 hours); sheet metal workers, \$1.43¾ per hour.

Enclosed with this clipping of wage scales, our friend also sent us a letter, which reads as follows:

"It was especially interesting to me, due to the fact that there are at present many men who are out of employment and who are skilled in the trades listed and are working in this vicinity at much lower wages than this list calls for. There was some evidence of construction work picking up, due to its being possible to hire builders, masons, etc., at a lower scale of wages than has been in effect during the past few years. My opinion is that this official scale of wages to be paid on these two large state jobs in the vicinity of Albany will have a great effect on inducing many to demand a higher wage or be supported by the community chest and the large unemployment fund that we are now asked to raise.

"It would seem to me that this schedule of wages would be very interesting to the farmers generally who in some cases are selling grapes in bulk for as little as \$10 a ton, cabbage for \$3 a ton when they can find buyers for it, potatoes as low as eighteen cents a bushel, and a rather correspondingly low price for milk. The farmer's property cannot be covered up, and he is called upon to pay a larger percentage of the taxes in proportion to the money he is actually worth than any other class of people. It is his tax money that will go toward paying the wages that are listed in this article, and he must secure the money to pay his taxes from the sale of his products at the unusually low prices mentioned above. If he pays his taxes it will mean that his family in many cases will be poorly clothed and will not have many of the advantages which the children of an honest hard-working man should be entitled to.

"The one comforting thing is, I believe, that farmers generally will not suffer from the cold nor will their families go hungry this winter, providing they can find somewhere sufficient money to pay what the state demands in the way of taxes as their contribution toward paying these wages."

Our friend has stated the facts well. We have said in these columns oftenduring the last two years that there can be no return to good times while such high wages prevail. No one who can possibly get along otherwise will pay them.

Therefore, those who continue to demand wartime wages are injuring themselves as well as everyone else.

### After Three Hundred Years

BROTHER George Duff writes an interesting little note as follows:

"We husked 70 bushels of little red corn off just a trifle more than half an acre. I presume there have been bigger crops of corn raised, but I never actually knew of one. I read something the other day by an authority who claimed that in a dry summer followed by a winter of low moisture, nitrogen accumulated in the soil and was not washed away by the rain. Corn is a nitrogen crop and that may account for the whaling big corn this year.

"It is dry again this fall and maybe we will not get too much rain next spring, and then for another corn crop."

The little red corn that George Duff talks about is the King Philip variety, the corn that has hung in the log cabins and garrets of Yankee farmer folk since the long-ago day when the Indians first showed the white men how to grow it on the bleak shores of old New England. What a wonderful testimonial for the virility and the ability of the plants to breed true to name! This King Philip variety is, after hundreds of years, still going strong and able to produce yields of well over a hundred bushels per acre under right conditions.

Field corn, or state corn, as it is sometimes called, is no longer very important as a crop on most eastern farms, but it would be interesting to note if any of our readers can beat George Duff's record with a flint corn variety.

### Your Dollar Is More Valuable

IT is interesting to note that the dollar is now worth about \$1.64 in the purchase of necessities and average luxuries, as compared with what it would be formerly. This is both good and bad news to the farmer, good from a buying standpoint, but bad when he takes his stuff to the market. Unfortunately, also, the larger purchasing power of the dollar is particularly bad for farmers because most farm commodities are lower in price than other commodities.

If inflation and deflation would always go up and down evenly and fairly, the same on all commodities, then the situation we are in at the present time would not be so bad, but always in these great economic changes millions of people suffer because what they have to buy or sell gets hit worse than the other fellow's. Some time we will learn how to stabilize the dollar and thus save the world untold grief.

### Fewer Farm Foreclosures in the East

IN the so-called Middle Atlantic States, that is, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, the forced sales of farms for the year ending March 15, 1931, were not quite fourteen out of each thousand, while the average for the whole country was twenty-six farms out of each thousand. Forced sales are due to foreclosure and delinquent taxes.

It is interesting to note that forced sales in some of the best agricultural states in the country, like those in the Middle West, run extremely high—from three to four times as many as they did here in the East. This is just another indication that opportunities for the farmer in eastern states are just as good and in many ways better than they are in any other section of the country.

### Eastman's Chestnut

A WEALTHY young lady called at the undertaker's and identified a corpse as her father. She gave orders for elaborate burial. Just as she was leaving, she took a last look and observed that the lower jaw had fallen, exposing a set of false teeth. "That's not my father," said the young lady, and immediately left.

The undertaker yanked the body out of a handsome coffin, slapped it down on the slab and said to it: "You darned fool! If you'd kept your mouth shut, you'd got a first-class funeral!"



# Secretary Hyde States the Case

## Business Men Confer—Agriculture Is Represented

By ARTHUR M. HYDE, Secretary of Agriculture.

**EDITOR'S NOTE**—The Eighth Annual Conference of Major Industries was recently held at Columbia University in New York City. Talks were given by a number of men, recognized as authorities in the business world. Secretary Hyde ably represented agriculture, and we are giving you what we feel are the important parts of his address.

It is interesting to note that New York State has already led the way in putting some of Mr. Hyde's suggestions into effect. We refer to a land program, and the reforestation of land not suited to growing crops.

Not all agricultural leaders believe that over-production is the principal cause of all our troubles. Whatever you may believe personally, Secretary Hyde's talk will make you think, and that is always worthwhile.

\* \* \*

FOR ten years the value of farm lands has persistently declined. For ten years farm debts and farm taxes have persistently risen. During the same period, prices of farm products have stubbornly refused to rise to prosperity levels, and the purchasing power of the farm dollar has doggedly refused to return to the modest pre-war basis.

Meanwhile, business and industry, with short intermissions and prior to November 1929, rode high upon the swelling tides of prosperity. It seemed about to be accepted as an axiom that business and industry, if in fact their interests were not hostile to agriculture, were at least independent of it. It is showers of refreshment to thirsty farm souls to hear unemotional economists and hard-boiled financiers express the opinion, nowadays, that recovery from national distress must wait upon the recovery of agriculture.

There are, of course, many contributing causes for the depression; most of them world wide. But in this country, and in fact, in other countries something similar to the following sequence can be traced.

### How It All Happened

For a decade there has been depression for the farmer. During those years, the farmer has seen his land values shrink from 66 billion to 48 billion dollars. His income has declined from 12 billion dollars to nine and a half billions. His taxes have mounted 172 per cent. After ten years he couldn't go any farther. The small towns, which are entirely dependent upon him and which held his notes and accounts, couldn't buy any more. Rural banks, which had made loans to farmers, couldn't collect. They failed, filled with notes on farmers who had been good; with mortgages on lands which were once gilt-edged security. Their failure tied up the money of depositors, some of whom couldn't pay storekeepers and wholesalers. The contagion spread. Banks in reserve centers found their assets uncollectible—frozen. Some of them failed. The mills and factories of the Nation found that 40 per cent of the people of the Nation didn't have the money or the credit to buy their output. They had to curtail. That threw labor out of employment. The railways were affected. While there was a surplus of commodities to haul out of rural districts, the farmer could buy little to haul back. Rail revenues were reduced and rail bonds, time tried investments of banks and insurance companies, were jeopardized. Fear gripped the minds and hearts of creditors. Hoarding began. Credit tightened. Banks threw over their good bonds in order to have money to pay their depositors whenever demanded. Thus the choking, paralyzing hand of fear and panic, beginning in farm distress, spread from village to city and involved our entire business and financial structure.

There is no longer any debate as to the cause of farm depression. There are many burdens and maladjustments which have contributed, but one cause stands out above them all—overproduction.

Expansion of agricultural produc-

tion started during the war. The necessities of the war, and war prices, stimulated production enormously. The pressure of high taxes, of interest charges, of overhead charges, and of machinery costs have continued the enlarged production and in some cases forced an increase. During the last two years the precipitate drop in purchasing power, both domestic and foreign, has magnified the effect of overproduction and thrown the supply further out of balance with the market demand.

We had 53 million acres in wheat in 1925, and 61 million acres in 1930. States east of the Mississippi River actually decreased their wheat acreage from 10,700,000 acres in 1925 to 9,300,000 acres in 1930. The Western States, after absorbing 1,400,000 acres relinquished by the East, accounted for a national increase of 9,000,000 acres in five years; machinery and relatively level country adapted to it, made that possible.

Similarly, cotton acreage jumped from 30 million acres in 1921 to 45 million acres in 1930. Of that 50 per cent increase, Texas alone provided nearly half—6,200,000 acres. Oklahoma doubled its acreage, adding another 1,800,000 acres. Level land, large-scale farms, new machines and new methods will tell the story.

With an average annual production of wheat 128 million bushels larger during the last five years than for the five pre-war years. 1910 to 1914; and with an annual cotton production averaging 620,000 bales larger for the same period, farm thought has naturally turned to methods of disposing of the enormous surpluses thus created. Much valuable time has been consumed in debate over measures designed to increase the price of that part of the crops which is consumed at home, and to dump the surplus abroad. Until recently, little public thought has been expanded on projects designed to cure the evils of overproduction by preventing the overproduction itself.

I shall not here discuss the debenture or the equalization fee further than to say that both measures have the same fatal weakness in that, if they should enhance the price at all, they would stimulate production and

thereby magnify our problems. They ignore the fact that in this time of universal depression, there is no spot in Europe upon which the surplus can be dumped. They attempt, at best, merely a profitable disposition of the surplus after it has been produced. They treat the symptoms rather than the disease. The disease is overproduction.

The cure for overproduction is production balanced to market demand. This is our fundamental problem.

### More Than We Can Consume

Our agricultural plant is larger than we need. Out of 1,903,000,000 acres in continental United States, about 986,000,000 acres are classed as land in farms. On 360,000,000 acres of this great agricultural plant, the American farmer is producing enough foods and fibers to feed and cloth our people, and large surpluses of some crops in addition.

Within the past few years millions of acres of farm lands in the older sections of the Nation have been abandoned or have become tax delinquent. Numerous farms have been subjected to foreclosure. Many irrigation and drainage districts have fallen into financial difficulty. We have been brought face to face with the problem of extensive areas of submarginal land. Something akin to a new public domain is coming into existence—defunct farm lands and cut-over forest lands on which private owners are no longer willing to pay the taxes. Tax delinquency is due largely to excessive taxation or to forms of taxation which makes unprofitable to private owners the operation of such lands for such modest uses as nature equipped them. Due to abandonment and tax delinquency the towns dependent on such lands find the foundations of their property undermined. Counties are shorn of a large part of their revenues. The costs of schools and roads in such areas are met with increasing difficulty by the sparse population which remains.

### A Land Policy Needed

Both the States and the Federal Government need to formulate an effective program for the future use of these areas; to determine whether they

shall be devoted to uses which their endowment will support, or to the more ambitious uses which have failed so dismally to support an American standard of living.

These emergency problems point forcefully also to the need for a redefinition of a national land policy. Almost from its inception the Department of Agriculture has been pointing out the need of a national policy of land use. In the domain of lands for forest use, and for game preserves, the department has partially translated its ideas into action. In these fields, we now have a sound national policy. We are far from accomplishing all our objectives, but we have made a creditable beginning.

Throughout our history, in short, we have proceeded on the assumption that all cultivated land is destined to be used in the production of food and fiber, and that the sooner it could be put to this use the better. Ours has been a policy, not of land use, but of land exploitation.

Our traditional policy of unlimited agricultural expansion is now confronted with certain rude facts which can not be ignored. Our agricultural plant is already too large. There is little hope of achieving balance through an increase in population. We have limited immigration. The rate of increase of our population is rapidly declining. Within a generation our population probably will reach a stationary figure at around 150 millions, perhaps a little more, but quite possibly less. Advances in technology will probably suffice to keep pace with this increase in population. This outlook differs materially from the prediction in 1900 by Sir William Crookes that by 1931 the world would face a wheat famine. He took no account of advances in technology, or of the decline in the birth rate.

### Agriculture Over-expanded

Furthermore, we have now an agricultural plant valued at fifty billion dollars, on which 22 per cent of our people live, and upon which forty per cent are directly dependent for livelihood. Its prosperity underlies, and in the long run, determines the prosperity of the other lines of business. Its over-expansion lies at the root of our problem of overproduction.

The problems involved in this process of readjustment in land utilization are not solely problems for the individual. Important public interests are involved. One of these is the conservation of our soil. Our soil resources are slipping away from us at a rate altogether too fast for comfort. A conservative estimate is that soil depletion in its most serious form—erosion—is costing us annually well over 200 million dollars. Fertilizers can restore the lost plant food elements, but not the whole complex structure of the topsoil once it is washed away. Already 17,500,000 acres once cultivated have been so severely washed or gulleyed that neither cultivation nor reclamation is feasible.

A proper national land policy will not solve immediately all the problems of agriculture. It is no panacea, and it will require time to show material results. Some readjustments can be furthered in the present emergency. It is of importance, however, that we weave some such set of objectives into the fabric of a long-time national policy of land utilization, and put that policy into operation as rapidly and as generally as possible, for uneconomic use of the land—some of it vicious, much of it unwitting—lies at the very root of our rural problem.

To fulfill these objectives will require both private and public effort. The Federal Government, the States, and the counties, in conjunction with the owners and users of land, will by the nature of things, have to cooperate.

The States have exclusive authority over tax legislation. State and local agencies largely determine the location of schools and roads. Some States have already developed specific policies for State forests and parks. The Federal

(Continued on Page 14)

## The Song of the Lazy Farmer



got a whole lot left, the price of oats will not suffice to pay your notes. Yet even if there ain't much mon in farmin', it is lots of fun, there ain't no life I'd like so well, you work and then you rest a spell, you take a bare field in the spring and make it fill your crib, by jing, you plow and cultivate your land and make it yield to beat the band, when you are raising hay and wheat you do not have to lie and cheat, you may not pile up lots of pelf, but what you make you earn yourself!

THE tang of Autumn's in the air, the leaves are falling ev'rywhere, the season's work is almost done and almost ev'ry day the sun sets earlier than day before, the summer's laboring is o'er. The crops are almost gathered in, they're filling up each mow and bin and right abundantly the soil has paid us for the season's toil. Dame Nature has been mighty nice and now if we could git the price that we should have for what we grow, our bank account would blossom so, we wouldn't need to think, by heck, whenever we have writ a check that mebbe we have overdrawn, and find our balance all is gone. I like to store the crops away, and if the market doesn't pay, it's satisfaction just to know that we've raised feed a-plenty so the stock can eat the winter through, if we ain't got much revenue.

If you'd git rich, take my advice and don't raise crops, because the price won't make of you a millionaire, for taxes have to have their share, and int'rest, too, takes quite a lot; before you know it you ain't



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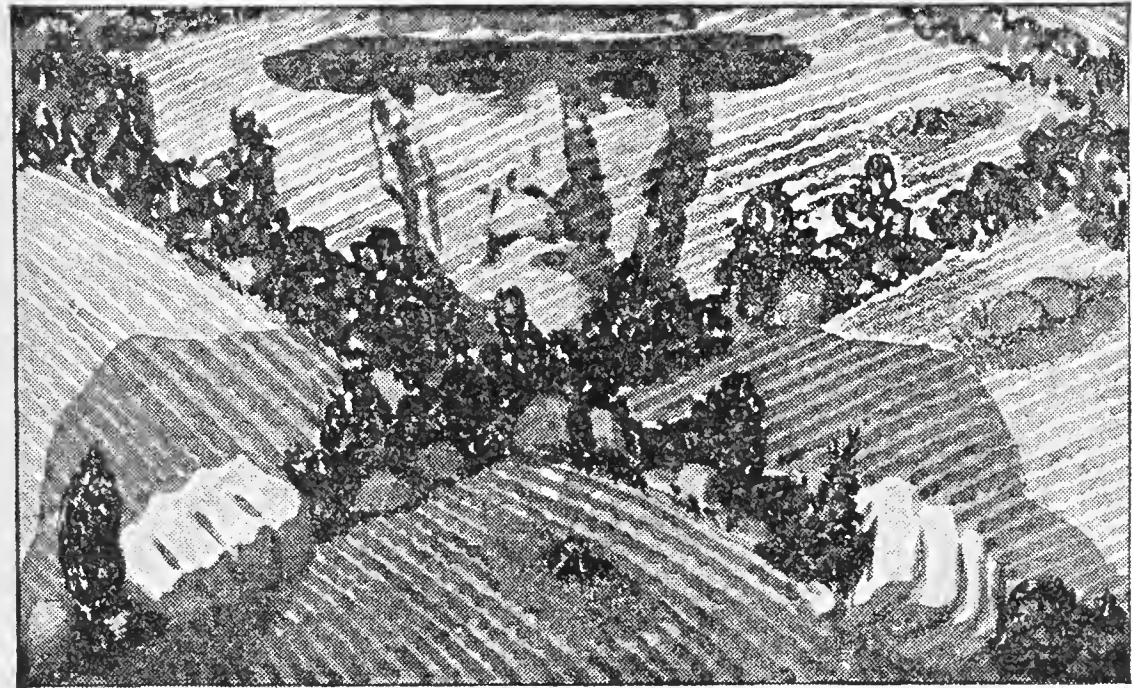
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A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk

Apple Prospects Improving

By M. C. BURRITT

THE harvest season is well along up here in the western part of the State. Frosts generally held off until well into the first week in October; weather was fine, and not until the week of October 12th did any considerable rain fall.

The apple harvest is well along. Much cabbage has been shipped. Much less wheat has been sown than usual, and this needed rain badly. Frosts have closed the canning season for vegetables, which was a good one, at least, for growers. Potatoes are mostly dug and prices are very low—25 to 40 cents per bushel from the field.



M. C. Burritt

Apples Are Moving

While apple prices are little better than they were when my last notes were written, the situation appears somewhat more encouraging. The canning factory price for a good grade of fall fruit is 40 cents per hundred weight. The dried apple price is 20 cents, and the cider apple price 15 cents per hundred weight. Shipments of packed fruit of Utility to No. 1 grade have been netting from 65 to 85 cents per bushel, and occasionally a little more for top grades, F. O. B. cars at shipping point. From this cash expenses for picking, packing, and package, amounting to about 25 cents, must be deducted. Certainly these prices are far from satisfactory. But the encouraging thing is that fruit is moving freely and in pretty good demand at these prices. Truckers are buying freely, though at low prices and for long hauls (Pittsburg, Boston, and Philadelphia). Moreover, practically all fruit, including peaches, that has come out of storage shows a gain in net return over what could have been obtained when it went in. And early fruit, due to this rather free movement and to wastage, is pretty well cleaned up. There is less early fruit held in our storages at this time than in years, and demand is already being made on the later varieties.

As I have previously pointed out, canning contract growers have done pretty well this season. Potato growers are discouraged with prices. Cabbage prices have been low also—\$6. to \$7 per ton for the last two weeks. But with this crop the outlook would appear to be good for better prices. Wisconsin has an unusually small crop and movement to market has been quite free. It would seem that under normal conditions, cabbage prices should advance. But present depressed conditions may offset this. Cabbage storage here seems to be about normal.

Farm Bureau Planning Time

Farm Bureau planning time is here again. All over the State committees are meeting nightly in farm homes or elsewhere to consider the needs of their respective communities, to determine what can and should be done to meet

them, and to plan a year's activities in advance. Such planning as this has been of very great advantage to those alert to take advantage of it. It makes possible the bringing to each community of the best economic information on production costs, balance of supply, demand of various crops, and market outlook. And all the scientific facts developed by State and Federal Government and the practical experiences of thousands of farmers are by such means made available through community meetings, demonstrations, and personal touch.

No way has yet been discovered, however, to help a man who does not try to help himself. An educational system and local planning can bring economic facts and scientific research to communities but cannot make them take these, no matter how useful they may be. Personal action is necessary. Membership in local associations is in part a device to secure local cooperation and participation. It offers the materials necessary and the opportunity for self help. Every man who joins and participates in the work of his local Farm Bureau association is helping himself and his fellow farmer. And such help is never more needed than in times of stress like the present.

Such planning, too, has become state-wide. In these days when we are reading so much about the desirability for both present and future planning it is heartening to remember that New York farmers have been doing such planning for ten or fifteen years. During the past year or two I have had opportunity to observe something of the planning—or lack of it—of industry. One day last week I chanced to sit in on a dairy conference which was looking ahead and taking stock of its present situation. I thought to myself that New York farmers are not one whit behind industry and in some respects ahead of it in stock-taking and planning.

Avoid Bruised Apples

WHEN a badly bruised apple finally gets to market it looks altogether different than it did when it was packed in the bushel basket or barrel. In fact if every person who handles apples during the picking and packing season could see just how bad an appearance bruised apples make when they finally reach the consumer, they would probably take more care to avoid rough handling.

The first step, of course, in seeing that apples are properly handled is to provide the proper equipment. For instance, baskets are bad for picking because they have so many sharp edges that bruise the fruit. Some growers use canvas buckets which, in the hands of a careful picker, give excellent results. For that matter, though, a careful picker can get good results from almost any utensil where a man who is careless will put bruises on them no matter what kind of a receptacle he uses. The point to always keep in mind is to handle apples as carefully as though they were breakable.



"What have you got for bee sting?"—JUDGE.





## With the A. A. Dairyman



### Sullivan County Ships Cull Cows

By PAUL H. ALLEN,  
County Farm Bureau Manager.

SULLIVAN County dairymen have had the benefit of a good market for all of their unprofitable cows for a number of years. Local buyers whose business it is to supply the local market with Kosher and Non-Kosher beef bought cull cows as fast as they were available at good prices. Even bologna and canner stock could be sold at fair prices. At times there seemed to be an actual shortage of the best type of dairy animals for beef.

Since the beginning of 1931 however, this situation has gradually changed until at the present time there is practically no local demand for beef animals. Buyers who used to be anxious to purchase beef animals will not even make an offer, except occasionally when they happen to need an animal and find a large young cow or bull in good condition and even then, prices are not very satisfactory. Most cull animals do not meet the buyer's requirements.

Late in August, the situation became acute and many dairymen were wondering where they were going to dispose of their cull animals when the local demand for milk slackened after Labor Day. The directors of the Farm Bureau decided that the dairy situation should be presented to all of the committeemen, so a meeting was called on August 24. The entire situation was discussed at that time and it was finally decided that a shipping service for cull cows should be set up. The Farm Bureau then cooperated with the Dairymen's League and the G. L. F. in arranging for the organization of such a service. Dairymen throughout the County were acquainted with the plan for the shipping service through letters and publicity in the local papers.

There was an immediate response which exceeded the expectations of the leaders of the movement. The first car with twenty head of cattle was shipped from Hurleyville on September 14 despite the fact that the weather was extremely warm and it was just before the Jewish Holidays. Consequently, the market was weak but the shippers were satisfied with returns because they did not want to hold their animals at a loss longer than necessary. The second car of twenty-four cows was shipped from Liberty on September 19. The market was still weak although returns were slightly better. Twenty-eight head were shipped from Callicoon on September 21 when the returns were much better. A fourth car was shipped from Liberty on October 19. With cooler weather and no holidays to interfere, it is hoped that returns will be as good as received from the last car.

All of these cows have been shipped in cooperative cars to a commission firm in New York City. The commission firm deducts the freight and other expenses from the returns of each man's animals and mails a check to

the owner for the net return. This means that no financing is required for shipping the cows and very little clerical work is involved.

The expense of shipping the cows depends upon the number loaded in the cars and it is important that the cars be loaded to capacity. The expense per hundred weight, for instance, varied from sixty-eight cents in the first car with twenty head to sixty cents in the last car with twenty-eight head. Prices received in New York City ranged from 1.1 cents per pound to 3½ cents for the cows. Two bulls sold for 4 cents per pound. The average net return to shippers in the first car was 1.22 cents per pound, in the second car, 1.36 cents, and in the third car, 2.08 cents.

Although these returns seem low compared to prices received a year or two ago, shippers have been well satisfied because they could not have otherwise disposed of their unprofitable animals. It was a question of taking what they could get on the New York market or else keeping them indefinitely at a loss.

### No Positive Cure for Abortion

Is there any cure for contagious abortion?

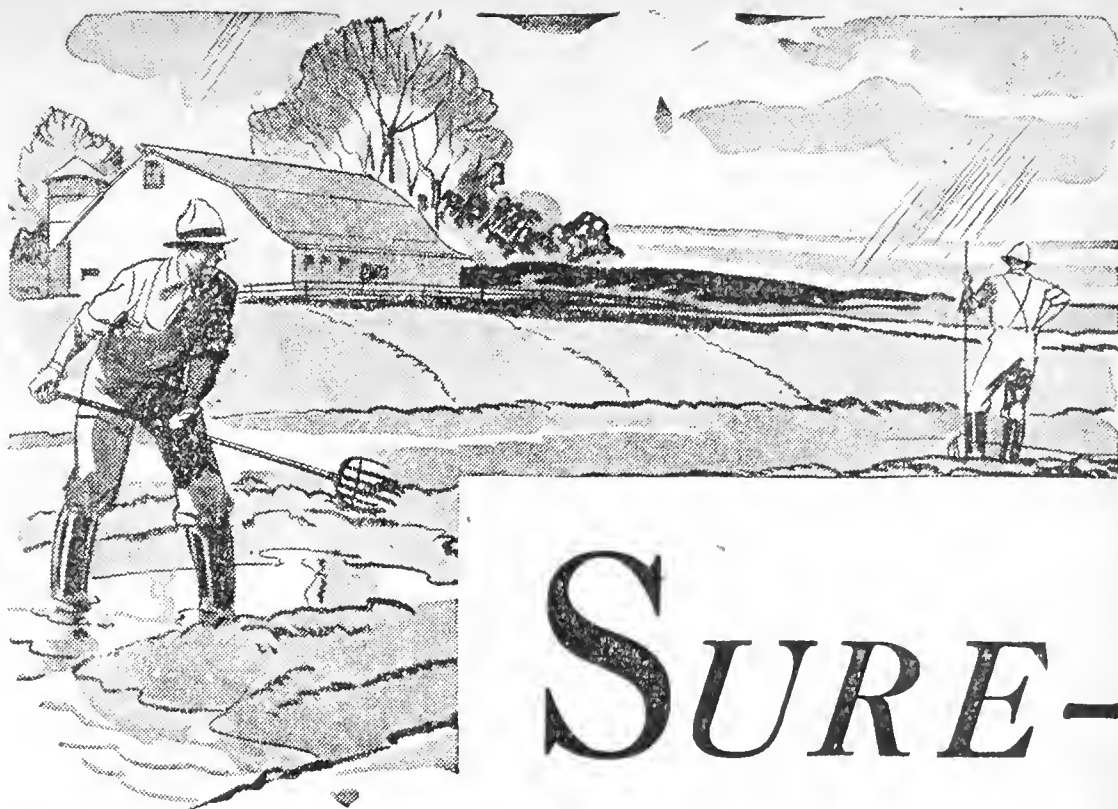
DR. H. J. METZGER of the New York State Veterinary College is an authority for the statement that there is no known cure for contagious abortion. The fact that this trouble seems to come in cycles makes it a particularly good field for the sale of remedies. The dairyman will buy a remedy, the trouble goes away for a year or two and he will think that a cure has been effected, only to find sooner or later that there will be a bad outbreak again.

Dr. Metzger suggests that breeders who are unable to use the blood test to clean the disease out of a herd can reduce losses by the following plan: Isolate every animal that aborts. If possible have cows isolated at freshening time and clean and disinfect the stall thoroughly. Raise all replacements on the farm with the exception of the herd sire. Cows and heifers should be pastured separately from all outside stock because one animal with the disease can infect an entire herd. Complete information on the subject of contagious abortion can be obtained by writing to the New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York, with a request for bulletin E 137, The Bang Abortion Disease in Cattle; and E 182, Reducing Losses from the Bang Abortion Disease.

Good, purebred bull calves are relatively cheaper than bulls old enough for service. If you are thinking of buying a Better Bull, why not choose a calf?



Loading one of the cars of cull cows in Sullivan County.



## SURE- you can still wear boots when the LINING IS GONE

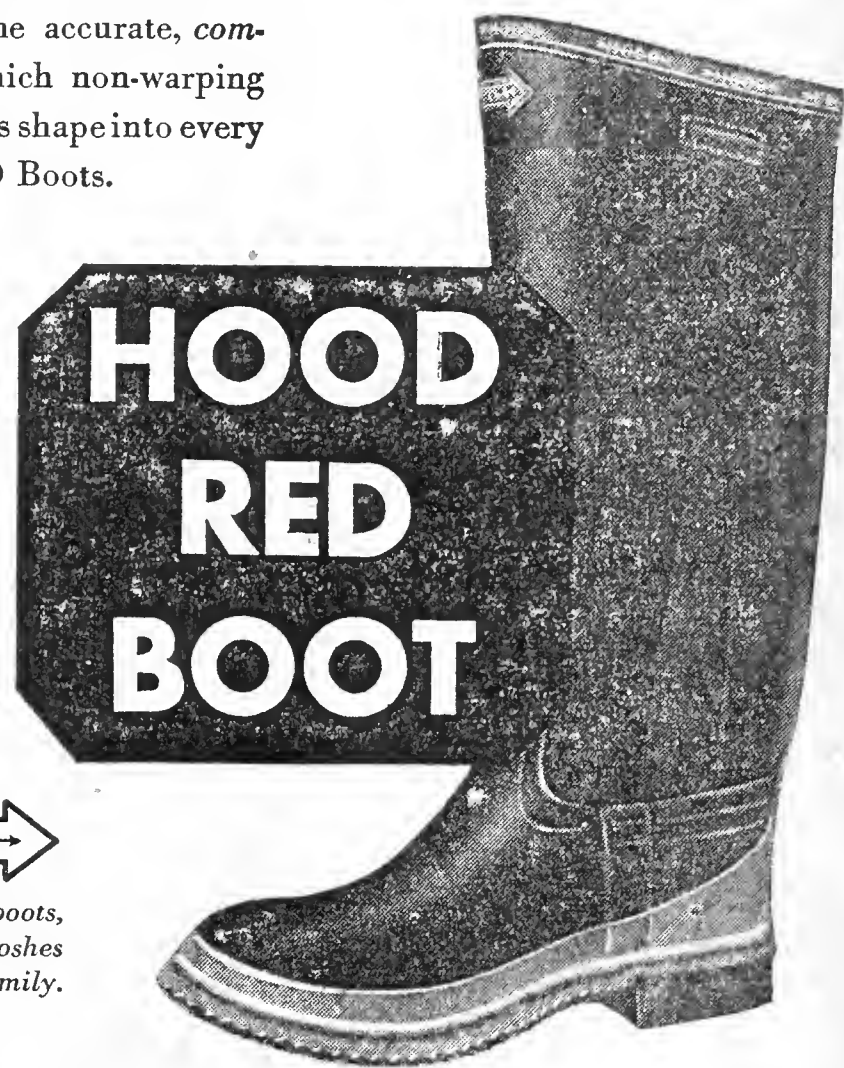
YOU can wear boots when worn linings chafe, when boots sag, even when they leak a little—but you know how uncomfortable they will be. HOOD Red Boots give you not only long wear, but steady, satisfying foot comfort.

The Red Boot is lined with a strong, durable lining of 10 ounce canvas, as compared with a flimsy fabric you can see through, used in cheaper boots.

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# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

## November Milk Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk (Metropolitan area)	2.53	2.33
2 Fluid Cream		
2A Fluid Cream	1.81	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	2.06	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	1.55	1.35
4 Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for November, 1930, was \$3.37 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$3.17 for 3%. The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

## Butter Loses More Ground

CREAMERY SALTED	Oct. 31, 1931	Oct. 24, 1931	Nov. 1, 1930
Higher than extra	30 3/4	33 1/2	40 1/2-41
Extra (92.5c.)	29 3/4	32 1/2	39 1/2-40
84-91 score	25 1/2-29	26 1/2-31 1/2	30 -38 1/2
Lower Grades	24 -25	25 1/2-26	28 1/2-29 1/2

During the last week in October the bears continued in full control of the butter market and succeeded in carrying prices down through a net decline of 2 3/4c. A general lack of confidence prevails throughout the market. Why this should be so in the face of the statistical situation is beyond the writer's ability to comprehend. On October 30 the ten cities making daily reports had in cold storage 29,198,000 pounds of butter, whereas on the same week day last year they held 63,036,000 pounds. This represents a most startling shortage. From October 23 to October 30 storage stocks in the ten cities were reduced 1,989,000 pounds, whereas during the same period last year reductions totaled 3,096,000 pounds.

Advices from the West indicate a steady increase in production throughout the leading dairy sections. It is reported that a considerable quantity of butter has been coming from plants that are not regular producers. It is reported that throughout the Central West there has been an increasing diversion of surplus fluid milk and cream into butter, a factor that has had a great deal to do with shaking confidence. Obviously, with the market so thoroughly disturbed buyers have operated in a most cautious manner. As a result floors have not been clearing promptly.

From the opening of the market on Monday, October 26, the general weakness was in evidence continuing through

to Thursday when a slight recovery set in. This could not be sustained and the market again dropped back. The declines have served to hold off the out-of-storage movement which accounts for the small reduction compared with a year ago. The holdings of fancy butter are light and these are being held off the market until prices recover.

## Fresh Cheese Rules Easy

STATE FLATS	Oct. 31, 1931	Oct. 24, 1931	Nov. 1, 1930
Fresh Fancy	14 1/2-15 1/2	14 1/2-15 1/2	20-21 1/2
Fresh Average	-14	-14	
Held Fancy	16 1/2-18	16 1/2-17	
Held Average			

The fresh cheese market is substantially the same as we reported last week. Prices are unchanged. During the week ending October 31 it was not at all difficult to buy at inside figures.

The out-of-storage movement has fallen away to a mere shadow compared with the movement of a year ago. Storage stocks in the ten cities making daily reports were reduced 9,000 pounds from October 23 to October 30. During the same period last year reductions totaled 565,000 pounds. On October 30 the ten cities reported holdings totaling 14,210,000 pounds whereas on the same week day last year they held 18,021,000 pounds.

## Pacific Coast Eggs Hit Nearbys

NEARBY WHITE HENNERIES	Oct. 31, 1931	Oct. 24, 1931	Nov. 1, 1930
Selected Extras	37-42	41-45	52-56
Average Extras	33-36	34-40	45-50
Extra Firsts	30-32	30-33	30-40
Firsts	26-29	26-29	27-29
Undergrades	24-25	24-25	25-26
Pullets	26-27	26-28	28-32
Pewees	24-25	24-25	23-27
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery	35-41	35-41	48-55
Gathered	24-34	24-33	26-46

White eggs from the Pacific Coast have been responsible for a continued slump in the price of nearby eggs. During the week ending October 31, especially toward the latter part of the week, the market on nearbys was short of requirements. Were it not for the fact that large holdings of Pacific Coast eggs were available, the price on nearbys would have advanced. Pacific Coast eggs have been in considerable accumulation for some time. In order to move stock prices were cut, which in turn forced a sharp cut in the prices of large whites from all sections including nearbys. At the reduction buyers began to take hold in better shape and sellers were prone to keep stocks moving. However, the market is still feeling the reaction experienced from the re-

cent high retail prices on large white eggs.

On October 30 the ten cities making daily reports had in cold storage 3,568,000 cases. A year ago they held 3,933,000 cases. From October 23 to October 30 storage stocks in the ten cities were reduced 271,000 cases whereas during the same period last year storage stocks were reduced 295,000 cases.

## Live Poultry Market Mixed

	Oct. 31, 1931	Oct. 24, 1931	Nov. 1, 1930
FOWLS			
Leghorn	21-24	21-24	21-27
Colored	16-20	16-22	13-19
CHICKENS			
Colored	14-22	17-21	21-26
Leghorn	17-19	17-19	20-22
BROILERS			
Colored	22-26	20-27	27-32
Leghorn	20-22	-20	27-28
Old Roosters	16-17	16-17	-17
Capons			
Turkeys	20-25	25-30	25-30
Ducks, Nearby	15-23	12-23	16-24
Geese	-15	-13	18-19

The live poultry market during the last week in October was a mixed up affair, the market varying from day to day. In the express market colored fowls sold well up to Thursday noon but from then on the market dropped away. Fancy Leghorn fowls have been bringing a premium at most all times. Large chickens have been selling slowly while the smaller birds have been turning better at a price about half way between chickens and broilers. Rock and Red pullets have been favoring the sellers. Rocks bring 25c to 26c; Reds 23c to 24c. On Friday chickens cleared fairly well.

The outlook for next week is very uncertain. The principal factor is the weather and no one can tell what that will bring.

## Bean Prices Advancing

Bean prices are somewhat higher than a week ago, advancing on practically all lines. The country market has continued in a firm position. Marrows are now quoted at \$3.25 to 4.25; pea beans \$3.25 to \$3.85; Great Northern \$3 to \$3.50 (some extra fancy lots that bring a premium); Red Kidneys \$4 to \$4.60; White Kidneys \$5.50 to \$6, (plus a premium for extra choice); Round Cranberries \$5.75 to \$6.60; Yellow Eyes \$4.50 to \$5.25.

## In the Produce Market

The potato market quieted down after the sudden improvement and on October 31 Long Islands in 150 pound sacks were bringing \$1.50 to \$1.65; Jerseys \$1.25 to \$1.35; Maines \$1.40 to \$1.60. Bulk goods were bringing per 180 pounds, Long Islands \$1.85 to \$2; Maines \$1.75 to \$1.85. The onion market was slightly improved on fancy stock with asking prices trending upward. The market is far from what it should be, however. Yellows \$2 to \$2.75 per hundred, from \$1. to \$1.50 per 50 pound bag.

The apple market is becoming over stocked and closed weaker after a fairly good opening. Fancy marks of Greenings and McIntosh hold steady. Vermont Macs bring up to \$2.50. A good deal of Southern stock is coming in, especially in bulk and tying the markets up in bad shape. Most prices range from 75c to \$1.25 per basket.

## Meats and Livestock

CATTLE—Steers have been in fairly active demand. Market sell sustained. Prime \$7 to \$7.75; fair to good \$5.50 to \$6.50. Cows open slow and weak and close steady; heavy \$4 to \$4.50; medium to good \$1.75 to \$3.50; light \$1 to \$1.50. Bulls open slow but improve later; heavy \$3.75 to \$4.50; light to medium \$2.50 to \$3.50.

HOGS—Very few hogs offered. General range of prices from \$5 to \$5.50.

VEALERS—Nearbys are generally steady and market well sustained. Prime \$9.50 to \$10; common to good \$7 to \$9; cull \$6 to \$7; small \$3.50 to \$4.

LAMBS AND EWES—Lambs weak early, closed steady. Top prices extreme. Prime \$6 to \$7.25; common to good \$4 to \$5.50; culls \$3 to \$4. Very few ewes offered, generally at \$1 to \$3 per hundred.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—Receipts throughout the week were light. However, market was overstocked with Western calves and with all meats unusually low, the demand for country veal has been light and not equal to the offerings. Prices irregular all week. Market closed weak and irregular and not cleaned up. Prices range from 4c to 5c for small stock to 8c and 10c for primes.

RABBITS—Supply moderate during the week. Trading slow at 10c to 16c per lb. Dressed rabbits 20c to 30c per lb.

## Heavy Supplies Depress Hay Prices

The hay market ran into another jam during the last week in October. Offerings of hay were heavy and in addition the market is overburdened with an accumulation of stock in excess of requirements and prices have dropped from \$1 to \$2 per ton. Timothy closed on October 31 at

\$13 to \$19 depending on grade; Sample \$7 to \$11; grass and clover mixtures \$12 to \$17; oat straw \$11; old rye \$16 to \$17.

Philadelphia reports timothy hay and clover mixed hay at \$14 to \$17; rye straw \$14.50 to \$15.50; oat and wheat straw \$10 to \$11.

Boston also reports a weaker and dull hay market. Arrivals are in excess of the demand and accumulating. Although prices remain unchanged liberal concessions are being offered in an effort to move the stock.

## Feeds and Grains

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Oct. 31, 1931	Oct. 24, 1931	Nov. 1, 1930
Wheat, (Sept.)	.61 1/8	.56 1/8	.77 1/2
Corn, (Sept.)	.41 1/8	.38 1/8	.72 1/2
Oats, (Sept.)	.25 1/4	.24 1/8	.33 1/2
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2, Red	.78 3/4	.68	.99 1/2
Corn, No. 2, Yel.	.58 3/4	.54 3/4	.90 1/2
Oats, No. 2	.37	.34 3/4	.46

FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Oct. 31, 1931	Oct. 24, 1931	Nov. 1, 1930
Ground Oats	20.00	19.50	23.50
Spring Bran	14.50	12.50	21.00
Hard Bran	16.50	15.00	24.50
Standard Mids	15.50	12.50	20.00
Soft W. Mids	18.00	16.50	27.00
Flour Mids	17.50	16.00	
Red Dog	18.50	17.50	30.50
Wh. Hominy	19.00	17.50	31.50
Yel. Hominy	19.00	17.50	34.00
Corn Meal	20.00	19.00	39.00
Gluten Feed	18.00	17.50	31.50
Gluten Meal	22.50	21.50	33.50
36% C. S. Meal	21.50	20.00	35.00
41% C. S. Meal	22.50	21.00	
43% C. S. Meal	23.50	22.00	37.50
34% O. P. Lin. Meal	28.00	27.00	
Beet Pulp	20.00	20.00	

The above quotations taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f. o. b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

## The American Apple Travels (Continued from Page 3)

the Argentine market alone has caused eastern orchardists to lose nearly \$200,000.

"Poland," he continued, "whose onions were shut out of this country by the new tariff, has placed a prohibitive tariff of \$14.00 a barrel on apples shipped from the United States. Other countries have done likewise which has had a very material effect in the low prices the producer is getting, although, of course, we have a large crop this year."

"Do you believe prices will be any higher?"

"Well," Mr. Jones answered, "though I can see no immediate prospect of a high price, I believe that the present strengthening of the market reflects a true demand for American apples that will continue to grow."

"The British market likes medium sized Yorks, and use some Winesaps and Staymans. The Scandinavian markets use the smaller sizes of these which, as you know, are chiefly grown in the Virginia section. The Continent also uses some of the above varieties, and in addition uses large quantities of Ben Davis and Ganos. Germany is our best customer for Baldwins, the demand for which in most of the foreign markets has declined rapidly during the past few years."

**SOLD**

The bull-calf—ear tag 321 went to Mr. Alfred Raabe, West Copake, N. Y. for \$70.

## Now we start another Chinese Auction

This time we offer a fine bull calf—ear tag 320—born August 17, 1931. Excellent individual, very straight and square, color mostly black. His full brother brought \$180.00 as yearling at 1930 Earlville Sale. SIRE King Piebe 19th DAM Fishkill Lady Inka Hengerveld, at 2 yrs. 9 mos. 29 days made record of 18.96 lbs. butter in 7 days; 550.17 lbs. butter and 12,521 lbs. milk in 365 (Class C). A real buy at the opening price—do not delay on this fellow.

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## STALLION FOR SALE

FINE BLACK STALLION colt, 1 1/4 years old, large white star, sire, a twice State Fair Winner, weight 2000, Dam 2100 pounds, sold for no fault, farmer's price. GEORGE L. ANDREWS, Berkshire, N. Y.



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# Farm News from New York

## Final Report of Storrs Egg Laying Contest

**J. A. HANSON'S** team of ten White Leghorns won the twentieth annual laying contest conducted by the Connecticut Agricultural College at Storrs. This is the second time within three years, and six times in the last ten years, that Pacific Coast pullets have rolled up the high score for all breeds and varieties. They beat Donald I. Goodenough's pen of Rhode Island Reds from Torrington, Conn., by only 35 points.

Perhaps the most significant record, though not the most sensational, is the flock average of nearly 213 as compared

evity. In short, it was the pen with the best balance: its final rating was 996 on the basis of 1,000 for perfect.

The following list shows the 20 best pens in the order of their performance.

Breed and Owner	Eggs	Pts.
J. A. Hanson, Oregon	2802	2759
White Leghorns		
D. I. Goodenough, Connecticut	2667	2724
Rhode Island Reds		
Wene Chick Farm, New Jersey	2606	2716
White Leghorns		
Tom Barron, England	2521	2690
White Leghorns		
Egg and Apple Fm., New York	2667	2690
White Leghorns		
James Dryden, California	2722	2683
Barred Rocks		
West Neck Farm, New York	2509	2675
Rhode Island Reds		
A. J. O'Donovan, New York	2677	2666
White Leghorns		
Hollywood P. Fm., Washington	2567	2643
White Leghorns		
Geo. Lowry P. Fm., Connecticut	2663	2633
White Leghorns		
Charter Bros., Connecticut	2755	2549
White Leghorns		
R. Walter Bishop, Connecticut	2531	2526
Barred Rocks		
R. L. Slosson, New York	2601	2511
White Leghorns		
Lea A. Grouten, Connecticut	2529	2510
White Leghorns		
G. B. Treadwell, Massachusetts	2470	2500
Rhode Island Reds		
Fisher P. Farm, Canada	2539	2498
White Leghorns		
Geo. Lowry, P. Fm., Conn.	2514	2489
White Leghorns		
Ruehle's Sunnyside Fm., N. Y.	2553	2487
White Leghorns		
N. W. Amidon, Connecticut	2532	2477
Rhode Island Reds		
Bournedale Farm, New York	2522	2451
White Leghorns		

## Want Reforestation Project in Tioga County

**D**'URING the past several months, there has been a great deal of agitation among the citizens of Tioga County for a reforestation project. In cooperation with the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse, several resolutions have been prepared for submission to the Board of Supervisors. If the proposed budget is carried through, it will enable the County to purchase approximately four hundred acres of land, which will be planted with nearly one-half million trees. This will give the County a real start on a program which will utilize idle acres, and help to conserve the County's natural resources.

## Clinics for Foot Sufferers

**T**HE following schedule indicates the time of day, the date, and place where clinics will be held by the State Orthopedic Department for the benefit of people suffering from lameness or other foot troubles. A State nurse and doctor will be in attendance at each of these clinics.

Date	Place	Building	Hours
Nov. 6	Lowville	General Hosp.	9-12
Nov. 6	Lyons Falls	High School	1:30-4
Nov. 9	Downsville	Village Building	10-2:30
Nov. 9	Jamestown	Welfare House	9:30-4
Nov. 10	Goshen	Special clinic for new infantile paralysis cases only	10-3
Nov. 13	Saranac Lake	Red Cross Rooms	9-3
Nov. 16	Watkins Glen	Co. Nurse's Office	9-3
Nov. 17	Seneca Falls	Memorial Hosp.	9-3
Nov. 17	Batavia	Batavia Hosp.	1-4
Nov. 17	Tarrytown	73 Cortlandt St.	9-12
Nov. 17	White Plains	Board of Health	1-2
Nov. 17	White Plains	Eastview Jr. H. S.	2-5
Nov. 23	Sidney	High School	10-3
Nov. 24	Olean	Bartlett Mem. Ctr.	11-3
Nov. 24	Beacon	City Nurse's Office	10-3
Nov. 24	Massena	P. H. Rooms	9-2
Nov. 30	Bath	Haverling High School	9-1

## Hudson Valley Young Farmers Meet

**T**HE East of the Hudson section of the New York State Association of Young Farmers held recently a sectional meeting at the home of J. P. Green (adviser of the Salem Chapter) Salem, N. Y. Representatives from the following chapters were present, Salem, Hartford, Argyle and Hoosick Falls.

The following activities were suggested and discussed:

- Judging contest for 4-H Club members and Vocational Agriculture students to be held at Hoosick Falls later this fall. All chapters invited to attend.
- Sectional Banquet discussed. It was decided that local banquets would be best but that a sectional meeting should be

planned. At this meeting refreshments are to be served.

3. Each local chapter will plan to invite each other chapter in the region to some special meetings during the year. Responsibility rests with each local chapter and adviser to see that this is carried out.

4. Basket ball meets were discussed. Due to lack of court facilities in Argyle and Hartford it was decided that Hoosick Falls and Salem would continue their contests.

5. Special field day for 4-H Club members and Young Farmer groups to be held at the Cambridge Fair Grounds.

6. Rally, business meeting, and speaking contest to be held in the Spring.

7. Dairy Improvement work to be carried on in each local chapter by each boy. Results to be compared by section and published in several local papers.

8. Each chapter president and adviser sees that all news items are sent to Harold Jones and Mr. R. S. Bullock of Hoosick Falls, who will see that they are forwarded to Clyde Walter at Endicott for publication in the *New York Times*.

9. Each chapter to see that at least one news item each month is sent to the *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST*.

## New York County Notes

**CHENANGO COUNTY**—The poultry business in this vicinity is fair, a good many hens kept, and feed very reasonable. Well-cared-for flocks are netting fair profit. Most crops are good, and there is an abundance of fodder. Cabbages and potatoes are low in price. This is also true of milk. Cows are very cheap.

**JEFFERSON COUNTY**—Fine, warm autumn weather prevails, affording farmers an excellent opportunity to work at wood jobs and other fall tasks. Quite a contrast to October 19th last year, when there were three inches of snow on the ground. Water is very short in some places.

The annual farm bureau drive is on in Jefferson County, and plans for opening the Community Chest under way in Watertown. The House of the Good Samaritan Hospital at Watertown, observes the 50th anniversary of its founding on November 19th.—S. G. S.

**SULLIVAN COUNTY**—We are having one of the warmest falls this year than there has been in many years. Plowing is being done, as all of the corn is cut. Milk stays about the same. Apples are an entire failure in Sullivan County although potatoes are a fair crop. Many farmers are going in for registered stock, as grade cattle are not in very much demand. Grain is selling very low; eggs, a fair price; butter 40 to 45c a pound; potatoes 60c to \$1.00 a bushel.—P. E. R.

**SCHOHARIE COUNTY**—The T. B. eradication program is going on, with farmers here reporting unusually heavy losses. Grains are very low. Buckwheat sold at the Cobleskill Milling Plant brought forty cents a bushel. Dairy rations are selling for \$22 to \$25 a ton for the 24 per cent mixtures. Farmers throughout the County have already placed their orders for next spring's lime

## Western New York Notes

**A**T Eden, Erie County, an apple tree has bloomed again this fall, and has small apples, and spring shrubs are putting out shoots and buds. The wood violets are in bloom for the second time in the woods at Van Buren Point, near Dunkirk, Chautauqua County, and Indians in the reservation near Irving, report that wild flowers in the woods there are also blooming again. Weather prophets say these signs indicate that the winter will be moderate, with much sunshine.

According to John Bently, Jr., of the Forestry Department at Cornell, New York State's largest tree, an elm, is at Gowanda, Cattaraugus County. It has a circumference of 34 feet 2 inches, and a diameter of more than 10 feet.

## Bits O' News

The two central New York Egg Laying Contests are now well under way. Despite the rather unfavorable weather conditions the birds have taken to laying in earnest.

At the end of the second week at Stamford the White Wyandottes were led by a pen owned by Roy Knox of Wyoming, N. Y. At Horseheads a White Leghorn owned by Ace Farms, Monroe, N. Y., has laid an egg a day since the contest started.

W. J. Wright, State 4-H Club Leader, spoke at the Hotel Woodruff, Watertown, Wednesday evening, October 28, before a group of nearly two hundred people interested in boys' and girls' club work.

The annual father and son banquet of the Gouverneur Young Farmer's Association will be held at 7 P. M., in the high school on November 10th.

A report from Cortland County brings the idea of barter to the fore. With ready cash scarce, four bushels of potatoes were exchanged for one of apples. However we don't want this relation to be taken as standard as some of our potato growing friends might not agree that apples are worth four times as much as potatoes.

A fire Tuesday evening, October 27, destroyed several horse stalls at the Jefferson County Fair Grounds.

Henry Ford has offered one of his idle factories to potato growers of Minnesota for the storage of their crop which is bringing an extremely low price. Free storage is a new idea and we wonder if the growers will make enough by holding to pay for the storage at that rate.

Canada has removed the established valuation of five cents per pound on lettuce in figuring her 30 per cent tariff. In the future the tariff will be figured on the basis of the prevailing market value.

The estimate for the northwestern apple crop has been cut slightly which should help to improve the general situation.

Virginia apples are moving rapidly with the export market showing considerable strength. The effect of fluctuating exchange seems to have worn off to some extent.

## North Country Farmer's Week

**T**HE third annual farmer's week held at the State School of Agriculture, Canton, New York, opened auspiciously on October 28 with nearly a thousand north country farmers in attendance. The first day, devoted to Grange activities was marked by an interesting talk by Dr. Margaret Wylie on home economics subjects. Miss Elizabeth Arthur, New York State Grange lecturer spoke on "Some Real Rural Needs."

Thursday was devoted to the farm and home bureaus with Dr. C. E. Ladd speaking on the outlook for farming next year. Friday was dairy and poultry day with Prof. E. S. Savage of Cornell and Fred H. Sexauer of the Dairymen's League as the principal speakers. Saturday saw the close of a most successful session with the day devoted chiefly to rural education. Everyone reported a most educational and inspiring time.

## Tuberculosis Eradication in New York

**U**P to the present time twelve counties in New York State have been declared "modified accredited." Steuben County obtained this distinction on January 4, 1926. From January 1st to September 30th, 1931, eight accredited veterinarians in the county retested 2,630 accredited herds made up of 27,848 cattle: 102 reactors were revealed on 51 premises, or approximately .4 of 1 per cent.

It is encouraging to note the decline in the percentage of tuberculosis.

## Farm Meetings Next Week

National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation at St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 9-12. American Education Week, Nov. 9-15. National Grange Sessions at Madison, Wisconsin, Nov. 11-20.

## WGY Features

**Weather Forecasts** (Daily except Sun. at 12:15); **N. Y. City Produce Market Reports** (Daily except Sat. and Sun. at 12:17 and 4:40); **Boston Produce Market Reports** (Mon. and Thurs. at 12:20); **N. Y. City Milk Market Report** (Mon. at 12:25); **Vermont Farm Service** (Tues. at 12:20); **New Hampshire Farm Service** (Wed. at 12:20); **Massachusetts Farm Service** (Fri. at 12:20); **County Agent Robbins** (Mon. at 12:30)—Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Fri. at 12:25; **Mrs. Ruth Robbins** (Wed. at 12:55); **Miss Carolyn Robbins** (Mon. at 12:50); **County Agent Johnson** (Fri. at 12:45).  
**4. A. Farm News Briefs** (Tues. at 12:55).  
**Editor Ed Looks At Life** (Thurs. at 12:55).  
**MONDAY—Nov. 9**  
12:40—"A Rat Banquet Will Help Stop Huge Farm Losses."—A. L. Shepherd, Manager, Dutchess County Farm Bureau.  
**TUESDAY—Nov. 10**  
12:35—"The Story of the Cardiff Giant," Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.  
12:45—"Farm Bureau Projects," C. H. Fogg, Assistant Agricultural Agent, Columbia County.  
**WEDNESDAY—Nov. 11**  
12:35—"The Control of Bang Abortion Disease in Cattle," Dr. H. L. Gilman, N. Y. State Veterinary College.  
12:45—"The Long and Short of the Water Supply—Part II," H. C. Fuller, American Society of Agricultural Engineers.  
**THURSDAY—Nov. 12**  
12:35—"Cooperative Organization," Webster J. Birdsall, Specialist in Cooperation, N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets.  
12:45—"Poultry Trouble," W. S. Mason, Assistant Agricultural Agent, Albany County.  
**FRIDAY—Nov. 13**  
12:35—"Choosing Farming As A Vocation," Dr. Arthur K. Getman, Chief, Agricultural Education Bureau, N. Y. State Department of Education.  
8:30—WGY Farm Forum  
"Special Credit Needs of Farmers," E. H. Thomson, President, Intermediate Credit Bank of Springfield, Massachusetts.  
"The Startling Progress in Rural Electrification," L. O. Gordon, Vice-president, Peoples Light & Power Co., New York City.  
"WGY Farm Question Box"  
**SATURDAY—Nov. 14**  
12:30—"Recollections of a Nonagenarian" (Part 5), Mrs. Perry E. Taylor, Schoharie County Historian.

with the best previous record of 206 eggs per bird.

The top ten teams include three breeds, namely Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and White Leghorns. These birds were bred in six different states and in England, all of which makes it perfectly patent that no one section, or any one country for that matter, can rightfully claim a monopoly in the matter of good birds and good breeds.

Thirty-three birds in all either actually laid 300 eggs or scored 300 points by virtue of premiums earned on egg size. These super-hens include one White Wyandotte, 3 Barred Rocks, 9 Rhode Island Reds and 20 White Leghorns. Connecticut led the list with a total of 7, New York and Oregon tied with 5 each, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania with 4 each, Rhode Island, New Jersey and England had 2 each, while California and Virginia were content with one each. Rhode Island Red Pullet No. 335 from Weston, Mass., ranked first numerically with a count of 331 eggs, yet White Leghorn No. 692 from Oregon is declared the premier performer because she earned 335 points. Two other Red pullets from Huntington, L. I., and Torrington, Conn., tied for second place with 331 points each.

## White Rock Special

So far as can be learned the Storrs contest is the only American laying trial in which the breeders themselves have put up a special cash award for the pen of best all-round excellence. This movement was sponsored and underwritten by Harold F. Barber of Dover, Mass.; Madison Square Garden Poultry Show in New York; M. L. Chapman, Robinsville, N. J., and E. A. Hirt of South Weymouth, Mass.

This special cash prize of \$100.00 has been awarded to Kalerok Farm at West Concord, Mass., whose White Rocks finished first in their class. Strangely enough this pen did not lay the very highest total of eggs, but did rank first for combined excellence in exhibition qualities, number of eggs, size of eggs, size of birds and not least of all, long-



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New York Calves Win At  
St. Louis

(Continued from Page 3)

in the National Dairy Show a New York group of Jerseys placed near the top. A class of sixteen groups of five females each were in competition against New York boys and girls. When the final placings were announced, the New York group was judged to be the fourth best group in the ring. This winning on New York's well balanced group of Jerseys was one of the main achievements of the New York boys and girls, so far as winnings were concerned at the 1931 show.

The Guernseys which were shown at St. Louis were owned by Hazel Moulton of Winthrop, St. Lawrence County; Donald Sheldon of Hyde Park, Dutchess County; Gordon Cairns of South Kortright, Delaware County; Reginald Drake and Elizabeth Baum, both of Potsdam, St. Lawrence County. Among the winnings in the individual classes of Guernseys, the New York boys and girls won an 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th.

New York slipped just a little so far as winnings were concerned with their Guernseys and Holsteins, but proved themselves equal to the past record of placing all of the cattle exhibited somewhere in the cash premiums. James Harkness of South Kortright, Delaware County, had the sole entry in the Brown Swiss breed and his heifer made a very exceptional second in the two-year old heifer class of that breed.

In Holsteins the New York boys and girls achieved fair success. Jean McLaury of Portlandville in Otsego County, showed the fifth prize senior calf. Caylon Snider, Roland Raymond, and Bernard Kasper placed a little farther down the line but were fortunate in getting under the wire as far as cash premiums were concerned. The New York group of Holsteins, which placed sixth in competition with group entries from ten different states, was owned by Charles O. Bump, of Cambridge, Washington County; Bernard Kasper of Pine City, in Chemung County; Roland Raymond of Blodgett Mills, Cortland County; Jean McLaury of Portlandville in Otsego County; and Caylon Snider of Fillmore in Allegany County.

There were plenty of competitors in the annual 4-H fitting and showing contest, which was held immediately after all cattle were judged. In this contest New York made a very commendable showing. Walter Millard of Ithaca placed second, and was declared the champion Ayrshire showman, while Barton Armstrong won the Jersey showmanship, and placed sixth in the general contest with all breed showmen competing. Kenneth Antes of Pine City, and Bernard Kasper of the same place, members of the New York Dairy Demonstration team, received honorable mention in the National Dairy Demonstration contest. These boys won a set of Ayrshire medals in recognition of their work in demonstrating the right type of Ayrshire cow to select.

In the National Dairy Contest, conducted by the Dairy Ice Cream and Machinery Supplies Association in New York City, Janet Armstrong of Ogdensburg, N. Y., won fourth place.

The climax of the club program came at the annual 4-H banquet, when the special prize awards were announced. Approximately 750 boys and girls, club leaders, and breed association men and people from various industries took part in the event.

This trip to St. Louis for the boys and girls and their prize cattle would not have been possible if breed associations, merchants, and others had failed to recognize the need of money for the undertaking. The expenses incurred on this trip have been paid in part by the prize money won and from contributions from the New York Jersey Cattle Club, the New York Guernsey Cattle Club, the New York Holstein Friesian Association, the American Holstein Friesian Association, the Finger Lakes Ayrshire Club, the Cazenovia National Bank, the Hamilton National Bank, the Earlville National Bank, and from feed and hay donations received from P. Drenchers and Son of Syracuse, and the Grange League Federation Exchange.

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## With the A. A. Poultry Farmer



### When You Ship Poultry

By AMOS KIRBY,  
New Jersey Editor, American Agriculturist

IT is bad enough to attempt to grow a chicken to maturity and have it die when three quarters grown; it is discouraging to grow that chicken all summer and then have a sneak thief steal it from your coop in the night;



Amos Kirby

but it is still worse to fatten that chicken ready for the table, ship it to market, and find that it was sent to a dishonest dealer who pockets the money and then leaves for parts unknown. Within the next four or five weeks, the mails doubtless will be flooded with circular letters, calling the attention of farmers and poultry raisers to the wonderful outlets that the senders have for poultry. Not only will they paint rosy pictures of their ability as salesmen, but they will tell the unsuspecting farmer that with their particular hotel, restaurant, and club trade, the buyers just fall over one another to get the best. In fact the demand from their clients for good stock is so great that they are able to get a premium on all they sell.

This is not all. They even give references, mentioning banks of high standing, without asking for permission to do so. At times they are entirely unknown to the banks whose names they give on their circular.

Of course there are honest houses soliciting poultry shipments at this time of the year. There are firms of a high moral and financial rating that are entitled to your business and to whom anyone can ship with absolute safety. The question then naturally arises,—How is the farmer a thousand miles away able to pick the sheep from the goats, when he has no personal touch with the market.

There are a number of ways to check on the reliability of a house in any market of the United States or Canada, for that matter. Before shipping your poultry, drop in and ask your banker to look up the firm to whom you are planning to ship. He can find out for you in a few minutes or a day or two depending on where he is located. Write to the Service Bureau of this paper. We have a rating book of every established produce house in America and if they are not rated we can get the information in a short time. The reply that you get may give you the surprise of your life.

#### How the Scheme is Worked

The first trick of these dishonest receivers is to rent a store for a few weeks. They may even rent desk space only or secure permission to sell from the floor of some building, yet they may show on their literature a picture of a four-story brick building with their name painted in big letters across the front. Such a picture costs only four or five dollars at the most and makes a fine impression on an unsuspecting farmer who has never visited that market.

At times as many as 5000 circular letters are thrown in the mails by such a firm addressed to shippers in a dozen states. They also send advertisements to local county newspapers. They are carefully worded and make a powerful appeal to anyone looking for a market. It frequently happens that the newspaper accepts the advertisement in good faith and waits for his money, little realizing that both he and the poultryman are to be stuck for their bills. From these circulars the poultry solicitors know that they are bound to secure a certain number of shippers. What is \$50 to \$100 spent in such form of solicitation, when they have every

reason to believe that they will get back as much as \$5000 worth of poultry for which they never expect to pay one cent.

#### Watch the Name

One of the carefully laid plans of this type of a poultry house, is never to use the name of any individual connected with it. It is much easier to dodge responsibility if they have been operating under a high sounding corporate title. After the poultry has been consigned to such a house, it is almost impossible to trace down a complaint and nail it on any individual. When the shipment arrives in the designated city, it is loaded on an express truck and hauled to the address on the tag. Of course the express receipt will be signed by the name of the man who accepts the consignment, but in many cases he is a helper employed by the day and in case of a check-up the operator of the store can easily claim that he never had an individual by that name working for him, even though the man under suspicion might have actually signed the receipt. The expressman could never remember as he sees scores of different men each day and it would be impossible to prove anything by him.

#### Trade Practices

Here is another scheme of these dishonest poultry solicitors. In their haste to unload their ill gotten property they frequently sell it below the actual value and have been known to break the market as much as five cents per pound. It was three years ago that a firm in one city, broke the turkey market from 40 to 35 cents per pound. This cost farmers shipping to reliable commission houses thousands of dollars and it was a situation that the reliable receivers found hard to explain to their former customers.

What did the breaking of the market by five cents mean to dealers who never expected to pay the shipper? All that he received was clear profit. Even if he had sold out at 20 cents per pound, he was receiving five times as much as the honest commission merchant who was attempting to sell turkeys at 40 cents.

#### Honest Commission Houses

There are plenty of honest receivers in any market. They are usually conservative in their statements and make no rash promises of premium prices.

It is well, also to look into the standing of last years' receivers. A lot has happened since 1930. Many firms have changed hands. Others have had their credit reduced. Some have gone out of business and their store is occupied by firms that the A. A. would not recommend. Even old established firm names are being carried by individuals with a very limited capital. Check every house before shipping. Some have lost huge sums in one way or another and may not be in a position to pay as promptly as formerly. An honest commission merchant can never be injured by a legitimate inquiry, while a crook should never be trusted with poultry or any farm crop. There is only one way to be safe and that is to investigate before shipping.

#### The Local Buyer

The writer believes that it would often pay the small poultryman to sell his produce at home to a local buyer. His price may sound small in comparison to the quotations on a sucker bait in a city many miles away. We admit that it is small in comparison, but we must take into consideration the costs of transportation, coops, commission, falling markets, and a dozen other items in figuring up whether it will pay to sell locally or ship. It is better to accept a fair price and be satisfied rather than attempt to get the last cent by risking all on promises.



## EVEN THE HENS DECIDED ON DAISY EGG MASH...

and they step up  
production **66<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub>%**

A PRACTICAL as well as a successful poultryman is Dr. J. A. Genung, of Slaterville Springs, N. Y. Before he finally decided to change over to B-B Vitamized Daisy Egg Mash from the higher-priced mash he was using, he wanted to make sure that the B-B mash was more palatable, since he realized that only a mash which the birds enjoy eating can prove economical.



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In the winter months, when the requirements of body maintenance are severe, B-B Vitamized Daisy Egg Mash will be found particularly beneficial. It contains a great variety of proteins and carefully proportioned mineral ingredients. Its adequate quantity of fine yellow corn meal and pulverized (not merely ground) barley furnish heat units in abundance. Its ample content of cod liver oil supplies the equivalent of plenty of summer sunshine.

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# Aunt Janet's Corner

## Is Education Worth the Sacrifice We Make?

Why should my husband and I continue to scrimp and strain to educate our children? They do not seem particularly interested in getting good marks, but are very much taken up with football and basketball. They could be getting some pay as hired farm help, or, for that matter, we need them badly enough on our own farm. Do you think our sacrifice to keep them in school will be worth what it costs us now?—PUZZLED MOTHER.

I SUPPOSE that all mothers and fathers of growing boys and girls have weighed this same question more than once. It seems characteristic of the young to think primarily of their own pleasures, sometimes to the utter discouragement of those of their families who are forced to think of the future in which these same young folks must meet their own responsibilities.

It is never safe to speak in general terms for all cases. I could cite case after case where every sacrifice made by the mother and father was worth every bit of what it cost, because of the increased service the young people were able to render in later years, and because of their own increased financial return from better jobs which they were able to hold. I think that there is no doubt that the sacrifice was wasted in some cases, but I believe that these were the exception rather than the rule, for increased education usually brings with it an increased sense of responsibility to family and to humanity.

Many times the ideas of a boy or girl

will be altogether different within three or four years from what they are now. In one case a boy's mother held hard to her ideals for the boy, and when he felt that he simply could not stand the grind and the irksomeness of school any longer she was able to persuade him that it was best for him to see it through. And now he thanks her for it. As a matter of fact, finishing college, university, or even high school these days requires stamina and persistence, and it usually requires a pull all together by the entire family to get young folks through.

Therefore, instead of looking at this as a problem which belongs to you and your husband alone, I believe it would comfort you to know that it is a problem common to most parents. It is a definite step forward that educators now advocate that children be tested for their qualifications to do college work. If these qualifications are actually lacking then the sacrifice certainly is out of proportion to the results achieved. That is why I say that each case has to be determined on its own merits, and cases vary even with the different members of each family.

—Aunt Janet.

## For the College Girl

### Slenderizing Effect



3381

3379

HOSTESS PAJAMA PATTERN NO 3379 is something which college or high school girls will use much these days for lounging or informal hostess purposes. Satin, silk crepe, cotton or wool crepe in plain or figured colors, with a jacket made in plain bright colored material for contrast, would delight the heart of any girl. The full trousers are very skirt-like, and are full enough to be quite feminine. This pattern cuts in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust. Size 16 requires 5 1/4 yards of 39-inch material for pajama with 1 1/2 yards of 39-inch contrasting for jacket. PRICE, 15 CENTS.

DRESS PATTERN NO. 3381 is carefully chosen so that it is becoming, but does not add apparent width to the figure. The applied front, which falls in soft jabot effect on either side, the skirt with its low godets and fitted hips, supply the slenderizing lines which the mode demands. Sheer patterned wools, wool crepes, canton-faille, silk-crepe or crepe satin, in the popular dark colors, relieved by a touch of lace in the vestee, would be both distinctive and practical. This pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-inch bust. Size 36 requires 4 yards of 39-inch material with 3/4 yard of 9-inch lace. PRICE 15 CENTS.

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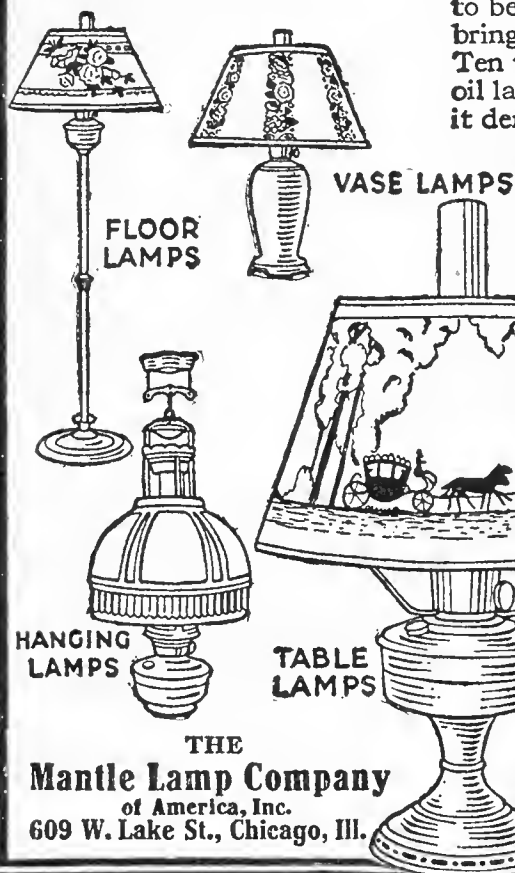
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21

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## Safe Reducing Diets

IF one is in earnest about reducing her weight by diet it is very important that in doing so she should not eliminate the essential food elements such as protein, minerals and vitamins. Miss Mary Henry of the State College of Home Economics suggests that the foods which can safely be omitted are those which are high in fuel value but which, at the same time, are low in the elements named above. Foods which furnish the essential elements are milk, which may be skimmed for a reducing diet, eggs, fruits and vegetables, with emphasis on those rich in vitamins and iron. Lean meats should be eaten, and all cereals and breads should be made with whole grain flours. Just enough sugar to make the food acceptable



FELT CUT-OUT PILLOW NO. B1673 is stamped on good quality black felt, to be cut out, requiring no embroidery. The tinted sunset rainbow effect rayon which forms the underlay is included, and forms a striking background for the colonial figures which appear in relief against it. Black rayon backing also included. PRICE 85c.

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should be used, omitting, gradually, pies, cakes, pastries, fat meats and other rich food.

If one is desiring to gain weight the same essential elements should be included in the diet, but the fuel foods should be added. Since the appetite of underweight persons is apt to be poor, special attention must be given towards making the foods palatable. A mid-morning and mid-afternoon lunch is valuable, provided it does not destroy the appetite for lunch or supper. Losing or gaining more than two pounds a week might be harmful, according to Miss Henry. In addition to the diet regular amounts of sleep, fresh air and exercise are helpful.

## Tested Recipes

### Prune Pickles

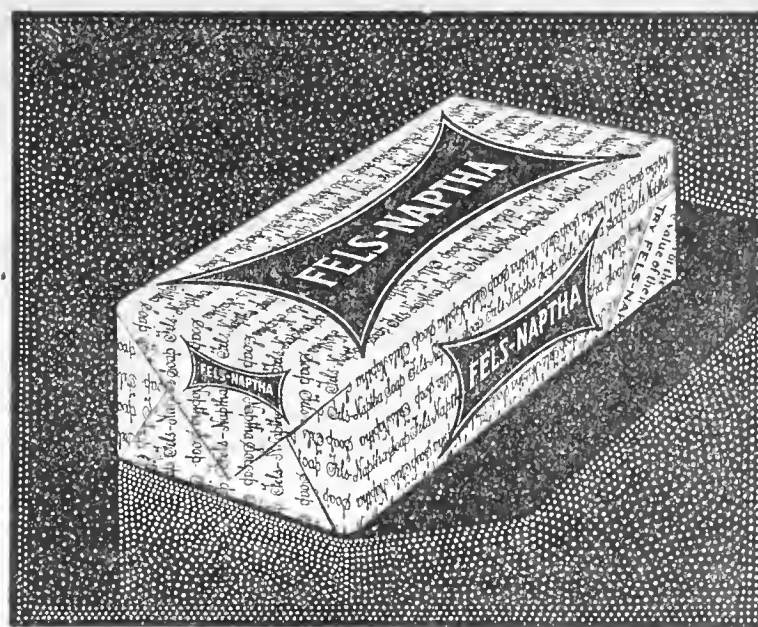
Wash one pound of large prunes and cook until tender, but not soft. Drain, cover with an equal measure of sugar and vinegar, add cinnamon, cloves and allspice and bring quickly to simmering point. Let stand twenty-four hours before using, or can for later use.

### Prune Bread

Dissolve one yeast cake in one half cupful warm water. Mix together two cupfuls white flour, four cupfuls graham flour, two tablespoonfuls sugar, one teaspoonful salt, one cupful steamed prunes and one-half cupful nut meats. After twenty minutes add the yeast cake and enough water to make a stiff batter. Beat thoroughly and let rise to double its bulk. Stir well, put in buttered tins and let rise again to double its bulk. Bake in moderate oven.

### Prunes in Grape Jelly

Soak one tablespoonful gelatine in cold water, add three-fourths cupful boiling water, one-half cupful sugar, juice of one lemon and one-half cupful grape juice. Cut one-half dozen cooked prunes in halves. Chill gelatine and when firm put a layer in bottom of mold, cover top with prunes, add a layer of gelatine, more prunes and a third layer of gelatine. Let stand until firm, cover with whipped cream and serve.—L. M. T.



## Here's a funny way to test a bargain (but a wise one)

Odd as it may seem, you can prove Fels-Naptha is a bargain—with your nose!

For your nose will tell you that there's naptha in Fels-Naptha. Plenty in every big golden bar. So you get two cleaners instead of one. Not soap alone, but soap and naptha. That's a real bargain in washing value. And the first time you use Fels-Naptha, your wash will show that your nose was wise.

For working together, the dirt-loosening naptha and good golden soap get clothes clean easily and quickly. They loosen the most stubborn grime; they break its hold and coax it away—without hard rubbing. Clothes come off the line sweet as fields of clover, because they're clean clear through!

Fels-Naptha is easy on your hands, for it gets them out of water sooner. Use Fels-Naptha in tub or machine; with hot, lukewarm or cool water; for soaking or boiling. Get a few bars, or the convenient 10-bar carton, at your grocer's today.

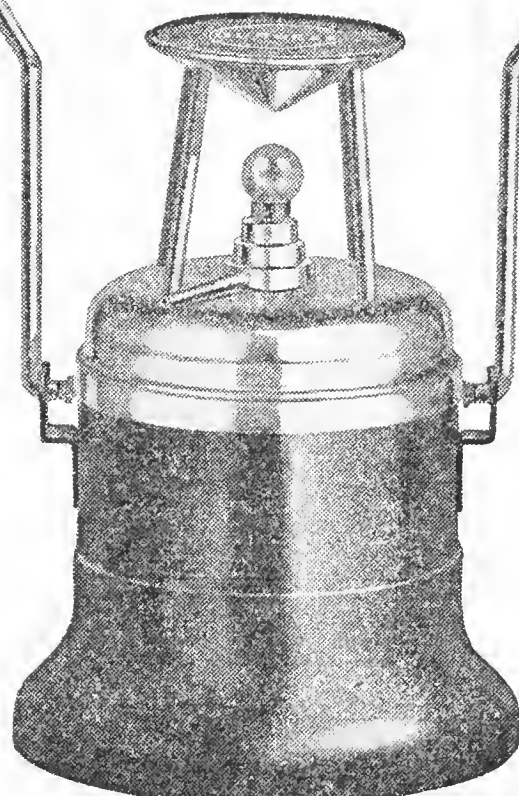
Send for this Chipper!—We'll be glad to send every user of laundry soap a sample bar of Fels-Naptha and a Fels-Naptha Chipper. Many women who chip Fels-Naptha into their washing machines, tubs or basins find this chipper handier than a knife. Use the chipper and Fels-Naptha to make fresh, golden soap chips (that contain plenty of naptha!) just as you need them. Send only 4 cents in stamps to help cover postage, and we'll mail you the chipper and sample bar without further cost. Write today. Fels & Company, Phila., Pa. Dept. 1-11-7.

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# Stories of Our Farmer Pioneers

## "The Old White Woman"

By E. R. EASTMAN

IT takes a little imagination to travel through western New York today with its fine farms, its improved roads, its cities and villages, to realize that comparatively recently as history goes it was a wild country populated only by American Indians. And in the comparative safety and sometimes seeming humdrum of our everyday lives, it is almost unbelievable that such a story as the one I am about to relate can be true. It is the story of Mary Jemison.

The Jemisons started to this country from Ireland in 1743, and on the voyage Mary Jemison was born. Her family settled in Pennsylvania where they cleared a piece of land and built their log hut. Here they cultivated crops and hunted and fished for their living just as the other settlers did in that time. Things went along smoothly and peacefully until 1754 when war broke out with the French. The next year a party of Indians, visiting the settlement, took the Jemison family prisoners and started back to their homes. But on the way they must have decided that their prisoners were not worth the trouble, for they murdered the entire Jemison family, leaving only Mary.

Mary went back with the Indians and was adopted by them. Later in life she married an Indian and raised a family of three sons and five daughters.

She came to be known by the Indians as the "Old White Woman," and was greatly respected by them as well as by the white people who came to know her in later years. She was old enough when she was captured so that she al-

ways could speak the English language and she never forgot her mother's teachings and the last instructions given her by her mother when they were taken captive.

After the Revolution, Mary Jemison was given an opportunity to return to her white friends, but she had been away from them so many years and had become so accustomed to Indian life that she preferred to remain an Indian. The story is told that when General Sullivan was laying waste the Indian villages along the Genesee River on his famous raid, which broke the power of the Indians in New York State, Mary with her family hid in a clump of alders at the foot of Silver Lake.

Mary Jemison lived to the ripe old age of 91 years and died on the Cattaraugus Indian Reservation, September 19, 1833. During the later years of her life, she and her descendants had lived on a tract of 17,927 acres lying on both sides of the Genesee River, which was known as the Gardeau Tract and which had been reserved for her by the Seneca Nation in their treaty with Robert Morris in 1797.

\* \* \*

## The Erie Canal and Its Influence

From October 26th to November 4th, 1825, great civic and military ceremonies marked the opening of the Erie Canal. The first boat, with Governor Clinton on board, entered the Canal at



Buffalo, ten o'clock in the morning of October 26th. A cannon was fired, and then, as rapidly as possible, a line of cannon which had previously been arranged a few miles apart all along the Canal from Buffalo to New York City, were fired. As soon as a gunner heard the report of the next one west of him he would touch off his cannon; and so the sound progressed down the line of the Canal, the last one, at New York City, being fired at 11:20.

The opening of the Erie Canal was a great event for New York State and had an important effect upon the development of the State. In fact, we might not be going too far to state that at the time it was opened, it was the most important means of communication, at least from the point of view of carrying freight, in the entire State.

The idea of the Canal was first broached around 1800, but a majority of the people thought that it was a

visionary idea until a Mr. James Geddes, then a land surveyor, heard of the plan and wrote a series of articles, signed Hercules, which was published in a paper known as the *Genesee Messenger*, in 1807 and 1808. About that time \$600 was appropriated by the State Legislature for a survey, and in 1810 a commission whose head was DeWitt Clinton, later Governor of the State, was appointed to explore a canal route. It was not until Clinton was governor that work was actually started. This was on July 4th, 1817. On the 27th of October, 1819, the first boat passed through the Canal from Utica to Rome.

The successful operation of the Erie Canal brought forth schemes for other canals all over the State. Many miles of canals were built, the majority of which have been idle for years. It seems that western New York did not have as many of these canals as some other sections of the State; yet as you travel along the road in certain sections, you can still see the bed of an old canal which at one time was an important artery of commerce. For example, there is the old canal which connected Seneca Lake at Watkins, with Chemung River, at Elmira. Others in western New York were the Crooked Lake Canal, which connected Crooked Lake at Penn Yan, with Seneca Lake at Dresden; the Cayuga and Seneca Canal, between the Erie Canal and Montezuma; and the Genesee Valley Canal extending from Rochester, up Genesee Valley to Olean. At one point this canal was 978 feet above Rochester and 86 feet above the Allegany River at Olean, and from it 97 locks descended toward the north and 9 toward the south.

Then, too, there was the Oswego Canal which extended from Syracuse to Oswego and which was completed in 1828 at a cost of over a half million dollars.

Many of the men who later became prominent in the affairs of New York State gained their early training in hard work and perseverance by working either on the Erie Canal or on one of the others which served to make up the New York State system.

## Secretary Hyde States the Case

(Continued from Page 5)

Government is concerned through its traditional interest in conservation and in the development of sound agricultural policy.

The present economic depression will be a fruitless era indeed if we fail to utilize its lessons. This Nation has incomparable resources in land, labor, and capital. No less important is the intelligence with which these assets are utilized. The individual farmer will have to show resourcefulness in meeting changes in world economic conditions. He needs to adopt every economy of production. But it is no less vital that the Nation, in the interest of a profitable agriculture and a balanced national life, shall promote a wise utilization of our resources. The present policy of planless agricultural development should be replaced without delay by a program based upon such a utilization of our land resources as will yield greater economic and social values, will stay erosion and soil depletion, will preserve and conserve our land inheritance, and limit our agricultural plant to such size as will supply the Nation's needs, without the ruinous blight of overproduction.

## CLASSIFIED ADS

Classified Ads are inserted at the rate of 7 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1.00. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than 14 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order. Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references.

### WANTED TO BUY

CIVIL WAR LETTERS with pictures on envelopes. Plain envelopes with stamps on, before 1870. WM. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

### BUILDING MATERIALS

SILOS: 12x24 Spruce Stave Silo \$187.00, complete with roof. Other sizes at corresponding prices. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WHITE PINE BEVEL siding: 1/2x4—\$20.00 per M; 1/2x6—\$25.00 per M. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

FIRST QUALITY ROOFING paper. Prepaid. 1 ply, \$1.15; 2 ply, \$1.30; 3 ply, \$1.45. Nails and cement, 15c per roll extra. WINIKER BROS., Millis, Mass.

### AGENTS WANTED

CHARLTON NURSERIES, Rochester, N. Y., established 1865, wants reliable men to take orders for spring delivery for its "First-prize Winning" shrubbery, hedging, bushes, trees. Free 2-year replacement guarantee. New lower prices. Free outfit. Part or full time. Pay weekly.

SALESMEN WANTED to sell our high grade garden and field seeds direct to planters. A good position with big income for man acquainted with farming. Previous selling experience unnecessary. COBB CO., Franklin, Mass.

\$15 DAILY EASY DEMONSTRATING amazing combination Handyman Tool. 101 uses. Pulls posts, roots, small stumps; jacks up trucks, tractors, wagons, lifts buildings; stretches fences; splices wire; makes cider press; dandy rim tool; etc. Lifts, pulls, pushes with 3 ton power. New plan. HARRAH CO., Dept. A-1004, Bloomfield, Ind.

### AVIATION

LEARN AVIATION where Lindbergh learned. Good demand for Master Airplane and Engine Mechanics. Big opportunities for Good Field Pilots. Government approved Ground and Flying School, connected with Aircraft Factory. For complete information write Lincoln Airplane & Flying School, 1033, Aircraft Bldg., Lincoln, Nebr.

### DAIRY SUPPLIES

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer. 300 sterilized 6 inch discs \$1.15; 6 1/4 inch \$1.35; gauzefaced, 6 inch \$1.35, 6 1/4 inch \$1.50. Postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Canton, Maine, Dept. D.

MILKER TUBING for all makes, finest quality. Also all types of cotton strainer discs. Write for samples and new lower prices. ANDERSON MILKER CO., INC., Jamestown, N. Y.

### FARMS FOR SALE

108 ACRE FARM, on route U. S. No. 20, Ontario County, New York. Exceptionally fine chance for filling station, camp, or tourists' home. 5 miles from large trading center, mail, milk truck, and telephone service. Handy to school and neighbors, 83 acres level fertile fields. 15 acres creek watered pasture, 10 acres fuel-wood. Attractive 10 room house, porch, shaded lawn, good water. Spacious barn, and outbuildings. One of our better locations. \$7000. Inquire FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

120 ACRE FARM, 19 Acres Corn, Potatoes, oats and buckwheat, 40 acres hay, fine vegetable garden, 10 cows, horses, reaper, grain drill, potato digger, other machinery; good 9-room house, 40x60 cement basement barn, running spring water, silo, 2-car garage, hen houses, etc.; see picture bldgs. and cattle pg. 63 Strouts catalog; 100 acres crop land, wood and fruit; handy village; \$4400 is low price for all, part cash. New fall catalog 1000 bargains, 1000 pictures free. STROUT AGENCY, 255-R Fourth Ave., N. Y. City, Gramercy 5-1805.

### MISCELLANEOUS

PEANUTS—Buy direct from growers. Roast them yourself. 10 pounds \$1.00; 25 pounds \$1.75; 100 pounds \$5.00; 500 pounds \$20. FARMERS SUPPLY CO., Franklin, Va.

Consign your hay and straw to GEORGE E. VAN VORST, INC., Bonded Commission Merchant, 601 W. 33rd St., New York City. Write for market letter.

KODAK FILMS. Special Trial Offer. Developing any size roll 5c, prints 3c each. Beautiful 8x10 mounted enlargement 40c. Send us your films, YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE, 409 Bertha St., Albany, N. Y.

SMALL PECANS 10c lb., large papershell pecans 25c lb. W. W. WILLIAMS, Quitman, Ga.

TRAPPERS—MY METHOD catching foxes has no equal. Information free. EVERETT SHERMAN, Whitman, Mass.

DELICIOUS SUGAR CANE SYRUP: Gallon \$1.00; 6-gallon \$4.00. Fancy paper shell pecans: 5-pounds \$1.00. New crop choice Spanish peanuts: 10-pounds 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed. FAIRVIEW FARM, Quitman, Ga.

FREE DOG BOOK. Polk Miller's famous dog book on disease of dogs, instructions on feeding, care and breeding with symptoms chart, 48 pages. Illustrated. Write for free copy. POLK MILLER PRODUCTS CORP., 1021 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.

### PATENTS

PATENTS—Time counts in applying for patents. Send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent," and "Record of Invention" on how to proceed. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Attorney, 734 Security Savings and Commercial Bank Bldg., (directly opposite U. S. Patent Office), Washington, D. C.

### BEEES AND HONEY

HONEY—OUR FINEST White Clover 60 lb. can \$4.50; 120 lbs. \$8.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

### PRINTING—STATIONERY

STATIONERY, CHRISTMAS CARDS—Big profits. Outfit furnished. Samples and particulars free. PRINTER HOWIE, Beebeplain, Vt.

GOOD PRINTING—Reasonable Prices. Large or small quantities. COMMERCIAL SUPPLY SERVICE, 40 Preble St., Portland, Maine.

### TOBACCO

SMOKERS—Save real money by ordering direct from factory. Good mild 5c cigars \$2.48 per 100 prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. COSMOPOLITE CIGAR CO., Dept. A, Dallastown, Pa.

GOLD LEAF—GUARANTEED chewing or smoking 5 lbs. \$1.00; ten \$1.50. Pipe free. Pay postmaster. CO-OPERATIVE FARMERS, B3, Sedalia, Kentucky.

LEAF TOBACCO. Guaranteed. Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10, \$2.00. UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Ky.

GUARANTEED Chewing or Smoking five lbs. \$1.00; ten \$1.50; Fifty Cigars \$1.75; Pay when received. KENTUCKY FARMERS, West Paducah, Ky.

GEORGIA, BRIGHT LEAF smoking tobacco five pounds, \$1.35, postpaid. W. W. WILLIAMS, Quitman, Ga.

GUARANTEED LEAF SMOKING or Chewing, five pounds \$1.00; ten \$1.50. Pipe Free. Twenty Chewing twist \$1.00; twenty sacks Smoking \$1.00. Pay when received. FORD FARMS, S-8, Paducah, Ky.

### WOMEN'S WANTS

50 BUTTERFLY PIECES 30c prepaid, pattern free. Fancy smaller cottons 10 lbs. \$1.00 postage. Rug supplies. JOSEPH DEMENKOW, Brockton, Mass.

DO YOU BAKE? Use the French chef's secret of success. Miriam's Vanilla Flavor, 36—5 cent packages for \$1.00. Agents Wanted. MIRIAM, 5702 Fourteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SWITCHES—COMBINGS made up. Booklet EVA MACK, Box 298, Ithaca, N. Y.

### WOOL—HIDES—FURS

TRAPS, TRAP TAGS, Scents, trapping equipment. Quick Service. Write for new catalogue. HOWE FUR CO., Dept. E, Coopers Mills, Maine.

WANTED RAW FURS and wool, Full market prices paid. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.





## The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare  
and Protection of A. A. Readers



### A "Skin" Game

MANY readers are being approached in one way or another and urged to make their fortunes by starting a fur farm. We believe there is a future for fur farming but, unfortunately, the field has attracted some promoters who are anxious to make money rapidly and are, we fear, rather interested in misleading our subscribers.

Before starting in the business we suggest that you write to the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., and ask for a copy of Leaflet No. 27, entitled, "Recommendations to Beginners in Fur Farming." We quote a few sentences from this leaflet:—

"Persons with no experience in fur farming would do well to obtain employ-

ment on a fur farm and thus familiarize themselves with the principles involved before engaging in the business for themselves.

### Best for the Money

MY one dollar invested in an insurance policy issued by the North American Accident Insurance Company has paid me \$500.00 when I was struck by a truck on the 10th of July in which accident I lost my left arm. I certainly thank you.

It is the best insurance for the money I have ever heard of.

Very truly

Joseph A. Cuchelo,  
Wappingers Falls, N. Y.

P. S. I am going to send you \$1.00 to renew my policy.

ment on a fur farm and thus familiarize themselves with the principles involved before engaging in the business for themselves.

"Large returns are easily predicted or promised to prospective investors on an abnormally high rate of dividends or on large pelt profits. Heavy risks usually accompany such lures. Too often they are the chief talking points of financial charlatans.

"The promoter who tries to impress the prospective investor by tabulating the fabulous returns supposed to have been realized in the early stages of fur farming from investment in a pair of foxes unwittingly admits that his offering cannot stand on its own feet. Such figures fire the imagination but they are generally deceptive."

Readers who are approached by promoters who promise profits based on rapid increase in the numbers of animals will do well to remember that figures can be worked out on paper to indicate that fortunes can also be made in a few years by growing chickens. A promoter could not sell you on the idea of becoming a millionaire poultryman because you know something about poultry, while you may know very little about raising fur animals. Our advice is to go slow.

### Some Dealers Who Are Out of Business

INFORMATION has come to us that mail to the following dealers in farm produce has been returned unclaimed:

Badalamenti & Marconi, 105 Hudson St.  
Harry J. Engel, 1976 First Ave.  
John Fouras, 541 W. 180th St.  
Samuel Franklin, 51 Ludlow St.

We have also been notified that the Brookville Butter & Egg Co., Inc., 168 Chambers Street, has dissolved; C. & L. St. Regis Commissary Corp., 205 W. 76th St., has been assigned for benefit of creditors; the business of Bernard Grissin has been suspended, and Wm. Pirung, 200 West Street, is out of business.

In addition, the Murphy Fruit Co. of New York, Inc., 365 Washington Street, is reported to have paid creditors 30% cash and balance in notes due in three years. Business will be continued. Frost & McNab, Inc., are reported no longer associated with the Murphy Fruit Company.

We believe it is well to let our sub-

### No Advance Fees

What can you tell us about the Standard Brokers, Inc., of New York City?

THE information we have leads us to believe that this company is similar to others we have previously mentioned, which ask for an advance fee for listing of property for sale. We have repeatedly said, and again say, that we do not advise the paying of advance fees to any concern in the hope that they will be able to sell property. We believe that any reliable agency selling real estate will be glad to list property and collect their commission after they have made a sale.

### No Returns

Last spring I sold eggs to William Pedrick, of Pedrick Poultry Farm, Flemington, New Jersey, for hatching. I have asked for the money several times, and even offered to take it out in pullets but up to date I have not been able to get the money.

WE have written several letters to the Pedrick Poultry Farm of Flemington, New Jersey, and to date have received no reply from them. We are publishing the facts so that other subscribers may know what to expect if they have similar complaints.

\* \* \*

Can you help me get \$37.68 from the Rockfall Nursery Company at Rockfall, Connecticut, for grape cuttings which I shipped them last winter.

OUR subscriber encloses the order from the Rockfall Nursery Company, showing that he was authorized to ship the cuttings. We wrote three letters before we received a reply promising a remittance which our subscriber has not yet received.

### Songs That Mother Used to Sing

(Continued from Page 2)

poems of his own travels and compiled many works of travels. During the later years of his life he was appointed ambassador to Germany and lived in Berlin, where he found many friends formed in his world travels. He represented the United States with graciousness and dignity, and died in Berlin in 1878.

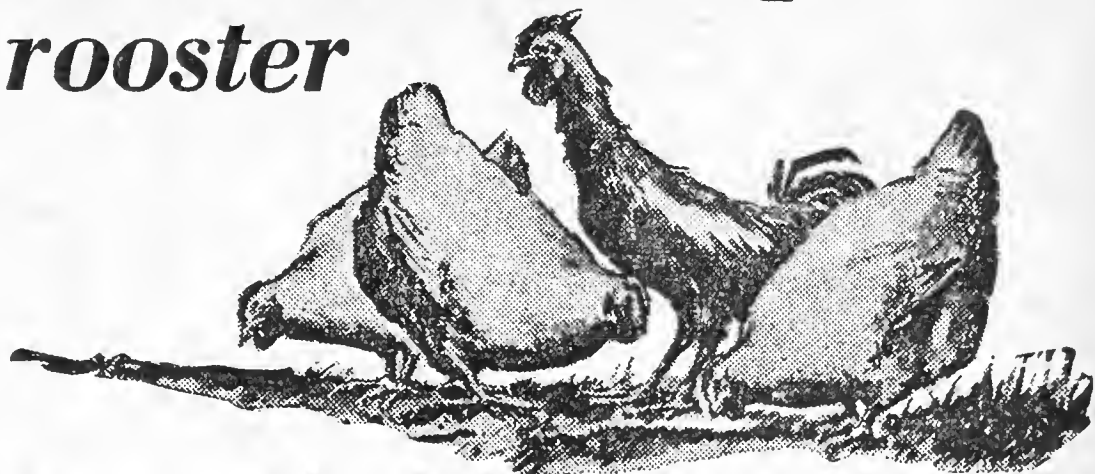
### Bedouin Love Song

From the Desert I come to thee  
On a stallion shod with fire;  
And the winds are left behind  
In the speed of my desire.  
Under thy window I stand,  
And the midnight hears my cry;  
I love thee, I love but thee,  
With a love that shall not die  
Till the sun grows cold,  
And the stars are old,  
And the leaves of the Judgment Book unfold!

Look from thy window and see  
My passion and my pain;  
I lie on the sands below,  
And I faint in thy disdain.  
Let the night winds touch thy brow  
With the heat of my burning sigh,  
And melt thee to hear the vow  
Of a love that shall not die  
Till the sun grows cold,  
And the stars are old,  
And the leaves of the Judgment Book unfold!

My steps are nightly driven  
By the fever in my breast,  
To hear from thy lattice breathed  
The word that shall give me rest.  
Open the door of thy heart.  
And open thy chamber door,  
And my kisses shall teach thy lips  
The love that shall fade no more  
Till the sun grows cold,  
And the stars are old,  
And the leaves of the Judgment Book unfold!

# Giving your tractor cheap oil is like turning a cheap rooster



## in with blooded hens!

You save money on the rooster but you lose money on the flock. You get poor quality eggs and poor quality chicks. You run down your stock.

It's no different with your tractor. You save money on the oil, but you soon begin losing money on your tractor. Beware of cheap oils! You can't save money with them. Cheap oils shorten the life of any tractor. They bring high fuel costs and unnecessary repair costs.

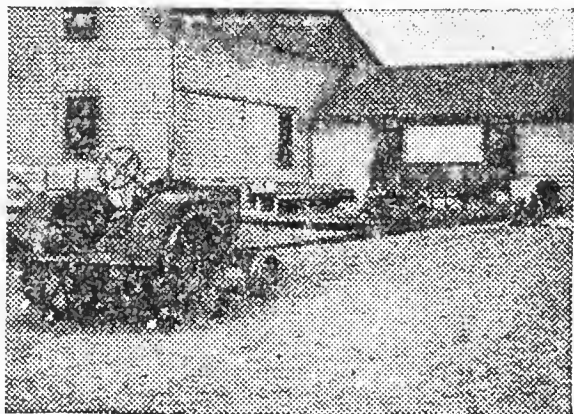
You make a real saving when you use Mobiloil and take proper

care of your tractor. Mobiloil is built especially for the farmer who wants a tough, sturdy oil—a fighting oil. Mobiloil stands up to the hardest grind you can give it. Its rich, tough lubricating body protects bearings and pistons and piston walls. You get low fuel costs and add years to the life of the machine. Day in and day out, Mobiloil stands up.

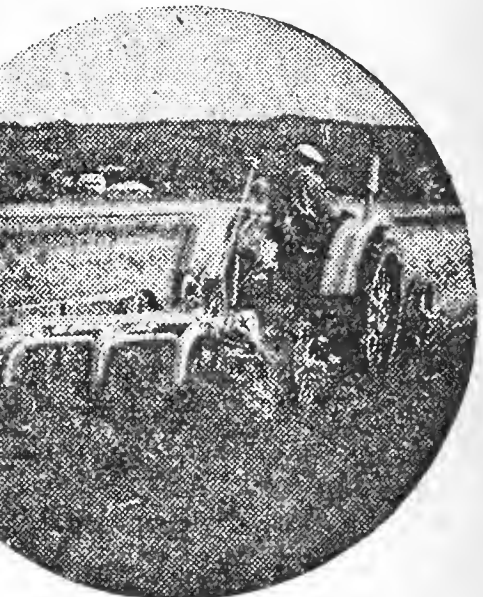
See your Mobiloil dealer today. The complete Mobiloil chart shows the correct grade of Mobiloil for your particular tractor. Also ask your dealer for Mobilgrease.



(above) Saving money on a corn picker means keeping it on the job without breakdowns—and lengthening its life. The first caution is to keep it clean, especially the husking rolls and all open gears and chains. Then watch your lubrication. Use Mobilgrease every day through all pressure fittings. Mobilgrease lasts twice as long as ordinary greases and supplies a tougher lubricating film.



(below) There's no harder work for your tractor than the spring and fall plowing. Here's where you need Mobiloil's amazing ability to stand up. You can't save money and get the best out of your tractor with cheap oils. Use Mobiloil! It stands up—gives you low fuel costs and helps prevent power losses.



(left) Get the most out of your tractor by using it the year round. On stationary work, such as grinding feed, watch the lubrication of the transmission. Old, worn oil, heavily diluted, is very bad for the transmission on stationary work. Drain and fill with Mobiloil. For the grinder use Mobilgrease on pressure fittings. It lasts longer and will not throw off.

# Mobiloil stands up

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, INC.



# BARGAIN OFFER !

On the World's Greatest Window Material  
GENUINE — WEATHERPROOF — UNBREAKABLE

# FLEX-O-GLASS

Remnants from FRESH -- NEW Dealer Rolls  
Spliced Together { Not over 2 splices } in 3 ft. x 33 1/3 ft. Rolls

1/10  
THE COST  
OF GLASS  
and BETTER



GUARANTEED  
2 FULL YEARS

## On POULTRY HOUSES

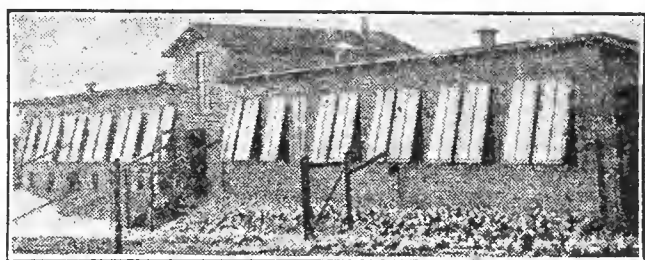
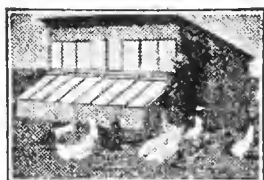
**Brings Eggs All Winter  
Lets In Ultra-Violet Rays**

Prevents Disease—Promotes Growth—Brings Winter Eggs. Nothing better for laying hens; doubles and triples egg production. Prevents weak legs and disease. Matures chicks 1/3 sooner. Your money back if it doesn't.

**MORE EGGS** "I got 525 eggs in Jan., 758 in Feb., and 941 in March from 53 chickens under Flex-O-Glass. Neighbors have a scratch pen covered with burlap and got only 1 or 2 eggs a day."—C. Schaefer, Smithton, Ill.

**Less Than  
4% Loss  
Out of  
2,500  
Chicks**

"Flex-O-Glass is valuable in helping our chicks grow rapidly, and one batch of 2,500 chicks at three weeks showed deaths of less than 4 per cent. We have never heard a complaint against it."—Standard Poultry Journal, Pleasant Hill, Mo.



## MAKE YOUR PORCH A HEALTH ROOM

**Save Fuel and Doctor Bills**

You'll be surprised what wonderful comfort you will get by simply nailing Flex-O-Glass over screens. Flex-O-Glass holds in heat and keeps out cold better than glass. Besides it admits the highest percentage of sun's healthful Ultra Violet Rays.

## Wonderful Porch Enclosure

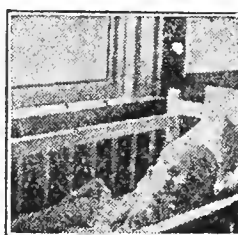
"I ordered 20 yards of Flex-O-Glass several months ago for my back porch and believe me it is the warmest room in the house. The kids are tickled to death over it."—M. B. Abbey, Webb, Miss.

## Transforms Screen Doors into Light Storm Doors

"We are delighted with Flex-O-Glass for screen doors. It has turned them into light storm doors. It is all you claim it to be."—Mrs. Geo. Coleman, Rochester, N. Y.

## Used in Hospitals

"I know how Flex-O-Glass draws heat, for I have been in the Hospital and was taken to sit in the healing glow, and found it so nice."—Mrs. G. Bollis, Aberdeen, S. D.



See Baby Thompson of Poskin, Wis., getting his daily sun bath through Flex-O-Glass.

## TEN REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD USE GENUINE FLEX-O-GLASS

- 1 One-tenth the cost of window glass and better. Patented and guaranteed to last at least two years.
- 2 Weather-proof; rust-proof; won't break.
- 3 Lets in more healthful Ultra-Violet Rays and more actual sunlight than plain glass.
- 4 Holds heat in and cold out better than glass. Lasts for years.
- 5 Easy to use—cut with shears and nail on.
- 6 Endorsed by leading agricultural experiment stations after thorough tests.

**7** Scatters bright, healthful light all over room. Destroys bacteria.

**8** Saves feed and cod-liver oil by producing "Sunshine Vitamin" D.

**9** Matures chicks one-third sooner — triples egg production.

**10** Saves fuel and doctor bills when used on porches and storm doors.



## Better Than Glass

"I have used Flex-O-Glass for 2 years and find it the best glass substitute I can buy. I find it gives better light than glass."—R. E. Rague, Madison, Ky.

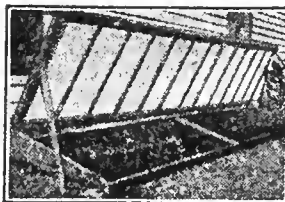
## Repair Broken Windows

Don't spend money for expensive glass that breaks so easily. Just replace the broken panes with Flex-O-Glass. You can do it in a few minutes and have unbreakable windows at 1/10 the cost of glass.

## Fine For HOTBEDS

Flex-O-Glass grows stronger plants quicker, which grow when transplanted.

"I use Flex-O-Glass and find I not only have better plants but far stronger than any other gardener here."—B. Benson, Ft. Worth, Texas.



## LET'S IN MORE ULTRA-VIOLET RAYS

—the life-giving rays of the sun—than any other glass substitute (30% more as proved at the Iowa State Experiment Station). And this superior quality is PERMANENT; the American Medical Association found that the severest weathering for months did not affect Flex-O-Glass.



## EASY TO INSTALL

All you need is scissors to cut the Flex-O-Glass and a hammer, nails and a few wood slats. No frames to buy or make. No skill required. And you have a lasting protection against wind, rain, sleet and all kinds of weather.



## Unaffected by Water

Dip a sample of Flex-O-Glass in water and lay it aside until dry. You will find that it will not turn white and will not take up water. It does not stop the light and will not rot or rust.

## Withstands Snow and Sleet

While Flex-O-Glass is thin enough to gather in more than enough Ultra-Violet Rays, yet it has double strength and warmth.



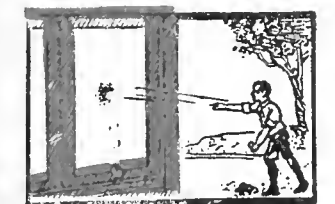
A. A. Shisler of Macon, Ill., says: "Although we have had 20 below, and snow has piled over 4 feet on the Flex-O-Glass and over an inch of sleet fell on it, my Flex-O-Glass is still O. K. and my egg production shows an increase of 415 per cent. over last year's. (One hen laid 25 eggs in January.)"

Many People Can't Believe the Amazing Results Obtained by Using FLEX-O-GLASS Until They Have Tried It

IT WORKED WONDERS—"I am more than satisfied. Your glass does all that you claim it does and then some. Lots of eggs now and nice healthy chickens. I built a new coop and put in your glass. A difference was noticed at once, and my hens seemed more happy."—Ernest Lees, Milford, Wis.

## Proved Strongest, Best

"We used Flex-O-Glass on our brooder houses and are very well pleased. We placed it beside a window covered with another substitute. The Flex-O-Glass looks as well at the end of the season as it did at the first, while the other material is decidedly worn."—Hoffman Farms, Indianapolis, Ind.



## Won't Break or Shatter

Unlike ordinary glass Flex-O-Glass withstands hail, and is stone proof. Poke it—bang it—it still remains unbroken.

500,000 Satisfied Customers Can't Be Wrong  
**FLEX-O-GLASS MFG. CO.**  
1451 N. Cicero Ave. Dept. 681 Chicago, Ill.



Sq. Ft.	Sq. Yds.	Price
100	11 1/9	\$3.00
200	22 2/9	6.00
300	33 1/3	9.00

Why not order 100 sq. ft. for a Poultry Scratch Shed, 100 sq. ft. for Porches and 100 sq. ft. for Replacing Broken Windows, as many others do?

MAIL THE COUPON—NOW! The Remnants offered you are Guaranteed New, Clean Stock, same as all genuine Flex-O-Glass, formerly sold at 50¢ a yard.

## Special Offer !

WITH EVERY ORDER FOR 20 YARDS OR MORE WE WILL SEND THIS 14K GOLD PLATED AUTOMATIC PENCIL (Value \$1.25)

Tested and Recommended

by the  
**WORLD'S FOREMOST  
AUTHORITIES**

## The Iowa State Experiment Station Test

They found that chicks under Flex-O-Glass did not develop leg weakness and that this glass substitute kept heat in and cold out better than window glass.

## The Manitoba, Can., Experiment Station Test

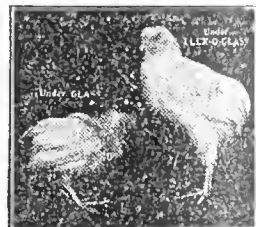
They found that chicks under Flex-O-Glass gained a half pound each more than chicks under ordinary glass in a 12-weeks' test. 16 chicks died under glass out of 50 started, only 3 died under Flex-O-Glass.

## The American Medical Association Test

They found that months of severest weathering did not affect Flex-O-Glass in the least in its ability to transmit Ultra-Violet Rays. The Kansas, Ohio and Wisconsin Stations have also secured superior results with the "world's greatest glass substitute."

## Dr. Morse

Consulting Chemist of Connecticut for 45 years, wrote: "Congratulations are due you. Flex-O-Glass makes hens lay because the Ultra-Violet Rays which penetrate it make hens healthy, chemically active and increase the oxygenating power of the blood."



The large chick was raised under FLEX-O-GLASS. The small chick was raised under glass. Both chicks from the same hatch and fed the same at Nebraska Experiment Farm.

## The British Illuminating Society

divided a flock of hens for 16 weeks and fed both groups the same. The group that received Ultra-Violet Rays laid 497 eggs. The other group laid only 124 eggs. This proved the Ultra-Violet Rays alone, which Flex-O-Glass admits from the sun, brought 373 eggs. "God moves in a mysterious way, His wonders to perform."

## TRY FLEX-O-GLASS

## 30 DAYS—AT OUR RISK

The fairest way we have to prove Genuine Flex-O-Glass quality and benefits to you is to fill your order on a 30-Day Money-Back Test. You take no risk—use it 30 days, if not surprised with results and absolutely satisfied, return it to us and get your money back. That's fair, isn't it?

## Our Supply of Remnants at 3¢ a Square Foot is Limited

**Order Your Supply NOW — DIRECT FROM THIS AD.**

Yes Sir! A Million satisfied customers started buying Flex-O-Glass by sending in the Guaranteed Coupon below. Send in your trial order today! Test Flex-O-Glass 30 days at Our Risk. We Guarantee Flex-O-Glass is the best window material money can buy—so why pay more money or get inferior, short life products when Flex-O-Glass is positively

## GUARANTEED 2 FULL YEARS

## DON'T DELAY !

Order right now, before these remnant rolls are all gone. Genuine Flex-O-Glass at only 3¢ a sq. ft. (27¢ a sq. yd.) is the biggest bargain ever offered. Whether you order 100, 200, 300 sq. ft. or more, you are fully protected by our Iron-Clad, Money-Back Guarantee. If you order 200 sq. ft. or more, we include a beautiful pencil FREE. Just send check or money order today. Give it a 30-day Trial! NOW! We Prepay Postage. Orders filled day received. FREE BOOK "Prevention of Poultry Diseases" sent with order.

## GUARANTEE COUPON!

FLEX-O-GLASS MFG. CO., Dept. 681, 1451 N. Cicero Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Kind enclosed \$\_\_\_\_\_ for which send me \_\_\_\_\_ square yards of Flex-O-Glass (36 inches wide), by prepaid parcel post. If I am not absolutely satisfied after using the Flex-O-Glass 30 days I may return it and you will refund my money without question.

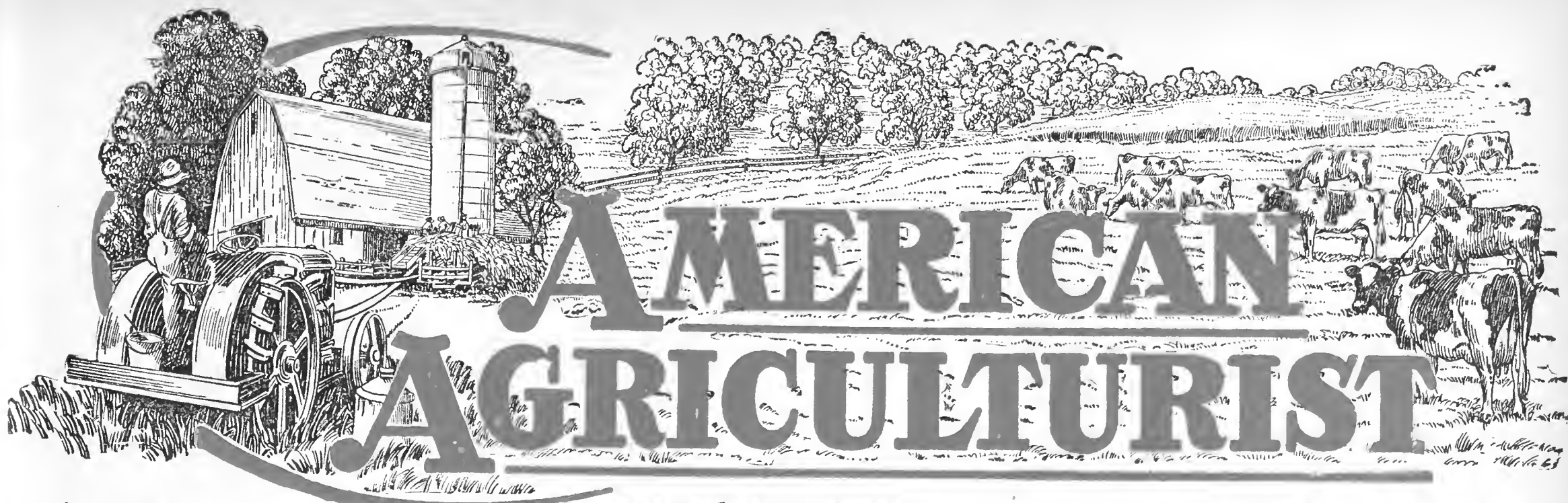
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November 14, 1931

Published Weekly

# Does Prosperity Depend on Gold?

*How England's Recent Action May Affect Our Business*

By DR. GEORGE F. WARREN  
New York State College of Agriculture

**M**OST of the countries of Europe abandoned the gold standard during the War period. After the War, one after another restored a gold exchange basis. In 1924 Germany issued a new currency based on gold. She had inflated her old currency to such an extent that one trillion of the old money became one in the new.

In 1925, England returned to the gold basis and began to offer to pay the full prewar amount of gold for a paper pound. Her prices had risen much higher than prices in the United States because her money was at a discount in gold. This attempt to restore the prewar value of the pound resulted in a 68 per cent decline in commodity prices from the 1920 average to July 1931. Such a tremendous decline in prices resulted in losses in all business because many costs remained high and because anyone who bought materials to use in production, found prices had declined so much before his product was sold that all profit was gone. The average rate of decline was over 10 per cent per year. This is twice as high as a fair profit. One year of operation under such conditions could readily wipe out the profits of a farmer or other business man for two years of successful operation. Since so few people could do anything at a profit, England has had continuous unemployment. This also made it very difficult for her to sell to the other countries in Europe that had not deflated so much and made it easy for these countries to sell to her. Such a condition reduces the wealth of a country, but England continued the effort, and it finally became impossible to continue to offer to pay the prewar amount of gold for every pound. This fall she abandoned the effort.

The value of English money immediately dropped approximately 20 per cent in exchange for American money. But, of course, English money in England continues to be used exactly as formerly. Prices of wheat, cotton, and other commodities began to rise in English money. The rise was, however, not so rapid as the decline in exchange value for their money. From the standpoint of the Englishman prices are rising, debts are easier to pay, business is more active. But from the standpoint of the American farmer who wishes to sell to Eng-

land, the first effect is to reduce his chance of selling because, while the English find prices rising in England, they must buy an American dollar before they buy our products, and they find that our dollar has become very expensive. Such a condition also encourages exports.

While the immediate effect of such a situation is to make it more difficult to sell to England and easier to buy of her, it is possible that the rise in prices in England may increase profits sufficiently so that England will consume more and ultimately increase her purchases. Her first purchases are, however, likely to be from countries whose currency has also depreciated, because she can buy their currency cheaper than she can buy our money.

Another effect of these various countries' discontinuing the gold standard is that the stocks and bonds which they hold have

risen in value very much. If the price of a security here had remained stationary, the Englishman would have found that it had risen about 20 per cent because he could sell it at the previous figure in dollars and with the dollars could have purchased about 20 per cent more of his money. This has resulted in very heavy dumping of securities on our markets.

If England and the many other countries continue off of the gold standard long enough and do not attempt to build up gold reserves so as to go back on it, this would reduce the demand for gold and raise commodity prices in countries that remain on the gold basis. There is no way of guessing whether this will or will not happen because no one can foretell what these countries may do.

Presumably England will not again attempt to reestablish the pound at its full prewar value. If she does, it will probably result in a continuance of the kind of conditions that have existed in the last ten years.

If she revalues the pound at a lower figure, her price level will remain higher than ours. This would improve conditions in England, but would not necessarily be of much benefit here. She would probably hope to have as large an amount of gold as formerly because there would probably be enough more money in circulation to offset the reduced amount of gold that one pound would represent. The world demand for gold would therefore probably return to the present basis.

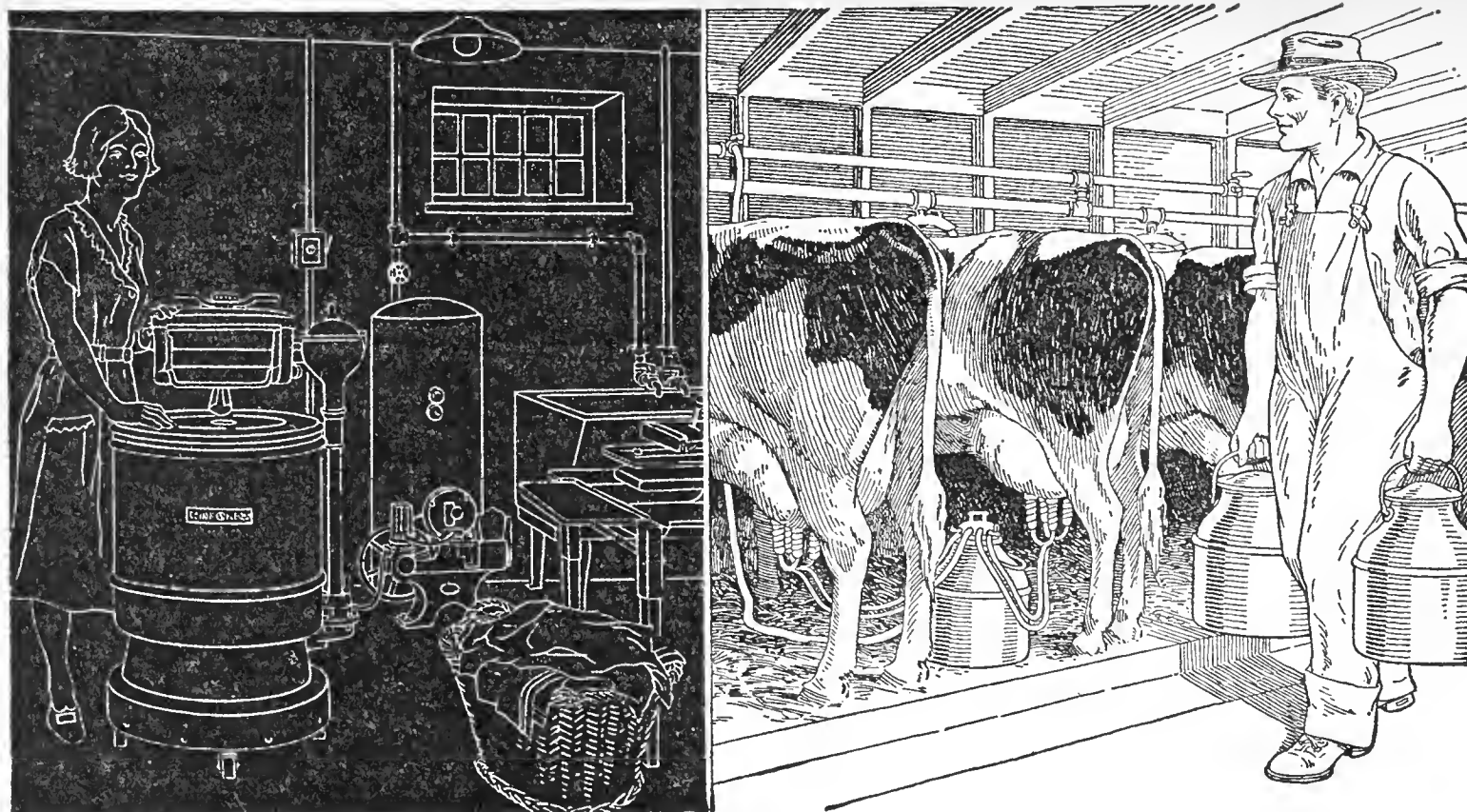
France returned to a gold basis in 1926 by reducing the amount of gold in a franc to about one-fifth of the pre-war amount. This left her prices about five times as high as prices in England or the United States. It should always be remembered that a man in another country does business in his money, not in ours. The Frenchman cares no more about a dollar than we care about the franc. French prices now appear to a Frenchman about like ours would appear if they were five times as high as they are now. France was still inflating its currency in 1920 when England and the United States began deflating. At a time when we were worrying about declining prices, the French were devising schemes to prevent profiteering. The deflation of 1920-1921 was entirely avoided by France.

(Continued on Page 2)



Dr. George Warren, head of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management at the New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University.





## Cut time and cost of farm jobs with small G-E motors

**P**RACTICALLY every farm chore can be done by a small General Electric motor without attention and at a cost far below that of doing it by hand. A 1/8-hp. motor will do more work than the best hired man and do it for one cent or less per hour.

For every farm that has electric service, or is within reach of a high line, it is a waste of time and money to milk by hand, to pump and carry water, etc. Even if these chores were fun, you couldn't afford to do them by hand any longer!

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As to electrically controlled and operated

water systems—here is what one farmer says about them: "For a time through some necessary alterations, we were unable to use the drinking cups in the dairy barn. The usual rations were given the cows and they drank from the stock tank. However, the yield of milk at once dropped 20%."

Some of the other important farm jobs that can be done by fractional horsepower motors are washing clothes, refrigeration, cleaning, ventilation, shelling corn, cleaning grain, grooming and clipping animals, washing, and grading fruits and vegetables, grinding tools, drill and lathe work, churning, washing bottles, spraying, etc.

Send for our new booklet, "Electric Helpers on the Farm." Address Room 313, Building 6, General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York.

Join us in the General Electric Farm Program from WGY Schenectady, every Friday evening at 8:30 o'clock (Eastern Standard)

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### Grange Calls For Tax Reform

**R**EFERENCE was made in one of your recent issues, to the thoughts brought out at one of the meetings of the Cortland County Pomona Grange, held in one of the small cross-road hamlets.

At that meeting a very urgent petition was sent to the tax committee which is to report to the legislature on tax reform of the State, expressing the wishes of the agricultural people on that subject. They urged a broader use of the income tax and a sales tax on luxuries, as a means of lessening the present high tax on farms.

Also it was learned that at a meeting held at the same place, eleven years before, the late N. F. Webb, lecturer of the Grange, and Mr. H. E. Babcock, placed before us a plan and urged our cooperation.

I mention this to show the importance of farm organizations and what can be accomplished when they forget party affiliations and apply their thought to their own industry.—M.L.S.

### Likes Pioneer Stories

**W**E are interested in your articles "Stories of Our Farmer Pioneers." We and our ancestors have lived here on the transit since log cabin times. It seems odd that the road means so little to patriotic citizens and organizations when really it is full of old history.

The Roosevelt Road is slated to go about one mile on it but otherwise it is a badly neglected road because so many townships end on it.

There were three old large stone markers on it. Two are yet buried, one at the North Railroad (New York Central) and another somewhere at Higley's Corners, two miles nearer the lake. The third has been unearthed by the D. A. R. at the corner of the Old Ridge Road and nicely remounted and engraved.

Seeing your article I thought this might interest you.—H. C., N. Y.

### Does Prosperity Depend on Gold?

(Continued from Page 1)

But her prices have been declining since 1926 and show a total decline of about 30 per cent from the average for that year.

As a whole, the discontinuance of the attempt to restore prewar gold values of money is more likely to be helpful than injurious to us.

World conditions are now so upset and there are so many debts, international, national, state, local, and private, that have been contracted with the price levels of 1925 to 1929 that any estimate of conditions in the near future is little more than a guess. We are now in a panic situation attempting to collect public and private loans. In such a situation, wheat, cotton, copper, bonds, stocks—anything—that will bring cash, is offered at whatever the buyer will give. The time has now come when many bonds and stocks are selling for far less than they are worth, but the public does not know which ones will come back and is, therefore, afraid to buy. Also, the long-time point of view has disappeared, and people are more afraid of what may happen to prices tomorrow than of the long-time values. In 1929, they bought stocks, not on a basis of any probable earning power, but on a basis of what they rose in value yesterday. They now sell with equal lack of judgment on the basis of what they fell in value yesterday. There is no way of telling how far such a boom or such a panic will go because both of them are on an unsound basis. When the right time comes, the turn will probably be fairly sudden. It is possible that the recent credit arrangements made in this country may mark the turning point. But only time can tell whether the bottom of the panic has been reached.

### IS THIS A RECORD?

**O**NE of our subscribers, Clarence V. Button of East Dorset, Vermont, reports what he believes to be a record. One of his Holstein cows gave birth to a bull calf which tipped the scales at 140 pounds two days after birth.

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21

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# From Barn to Henhouse

## Some Suggestions for Housing Poultry at Low Cost

We need more room for poultry. We have an old barn which is used as a general catch-all. It is about 30 feet wide and 40 feet long, and at present there is no floor in it. Is there any way this could be fixed up as a poultry house? If so, how many will it hold? The building is high enough so that we could make a two-story poultry house of it. Do you think this is practical? Can you give any suggestions as to how to go about it?

**W**E see no reason why it would not be possible to remodel the old barn into a satisfactory place to keep hens. We know of quite a number of men who have done this successfully.

We usually figure on about four square feet of space per hen, (although some poultrymen get along with less) and on that basis, it would take care of 300 hens, or 600 in case you used two stories. A few years ago poultrymen would have considered it decidedly foolish to attempt to keep hens on the second floor, but by feeding cod liver oil, it has been done very successfully.

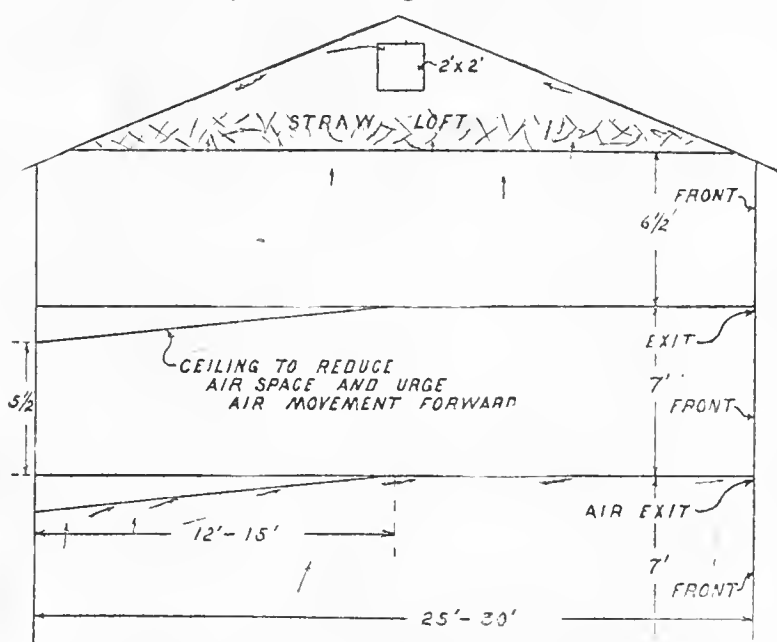
The first thing to do, of course, is to put in a floor. While wood may be a little cheaper, most poultrymen agree that concrete is the best in the long run. We want to mention one precaution—fill in the foundation so that the floor will be higher than the ground outside, and put tar paper under the floor so that no moisture will rise through it. A dry floor is important. It is a good idea, too, to put tile around the outside of the floor, with an outlet some distance from the building, to carry away any excess water.

Your building is wider than is usually recommended for poultry houses, but we do not believe this is serious. We would put windows on both sides, using at least one window 3 ft. x 5 ft. for each 200 square feet of floor space. The long part of the window should run up and down, so that

direct sunlight will reach as much of the floor as possible. In addition to light, there are at least two other essentials. It must be reasonably warm and free from drafts, and must be well-ventilated.

Your old barn is probably far from tight. Possibly it can be rendered suitable for hens by covering the outside with a good grade of roofing paper. It will need to be tight on three sides in order to prevent drafts. On the fourth side, you will need to provide some way for fresh air to enter. One common means of handling this is to use a cloth curtain at least 3 ft. x 5 ft. in size for each 400 square feet of floor space.

Another important point is to avoid all dead air spaces. In other words, there should be some opening, probably with provision for closing it when necessary, at the highest point in the room.



Two or three floors, depending on the length of posts, are possible in a barn.

If you make a two-story house, and we see no reason why you should not, the first story will have no dead air spaces if the opening is put up close to the ceiling. In the upstairs house, you will, doubtless, need to put in a ceiling. One way of handling this at low cost, would be to put in a frame work and cover it loosely with boards or with woven wire fence, and then put straw over this. You could then make openings at each end of the barn above the straw to take out any moisture which would come up through the straw.

The principal objection to a two-story house, is the fact that it is not quite as handy to feed the birds and carry their litter, as it is on the ground floor. However, many poultrymen have solved this problem by using an engine or horsepower and a block and tackle to pull the feed up, rather than to carry it.

Where poultrymen have an old building such as this available, they can make satisfactory quarters for hens at a much lower cost per bird than they could by building a new house. It is always important to keep down overhead. Some poultrymen, in their enthusiasm, have built houses much too costly. A poultry house must have certain fundamentals, and if it is necessary to build a house, these fundamentals can be supplied without running the cost so high that the birds cannot earn a profit. If you need more room, and have an old building available, it will certainly be to your advantage to consider the possibility of remodeling it before you decide to build.

By the way, why not write to the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y., and ask for a copy of Bulletin 180, "How to Lower the Cost of Housing Poultry."

## A Penny Saved Is a Penny Earned

### The Right Care and Use of Farm Manure Will Save Dollars Instead of Pennies

**T**HIS year, with the necessity of cutting expenses right and left, the careful handling and wise utilization of all the manure produced on the farm is important. In the scramble for newer methods, we sometimes forget that ordinary barn yard manure plays a big part in maintaining soil fertility. It is high in nitrogen and potash, although somewhat lacking in phosphoric acid. Not only is it a direct fertilizer, but by increasing the organic matter of the soil, it improves the physical condition. Drainage, aeration, and bacterial activity are improved and help to make valuable the mineral constituents of the soil. With this in mind, we thought our readers would like to refresh their memories on some questions, which are being constantly asked.

**What is the composition of ordinary barnyard manure?**

The composition of manure varies greatly, depending on the class of animal, the kind of feed, the type of bedding, and the handling of the product. However, a ton of average yard manure, contains approximately 12 pounds of ammonia, 5 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 10 pounds of potash.

**What is the average production of manure per dairy cow while she is in the barn?**

The average dairy cow produces approximately one ton per month throughout the entire year. If we are to take the figure for the dairy cattle of New York State, reported by the last United States census, of 2,220,130 using the ton average production, and estimating that the average dairy cow is in the barn for eight months of the

year, we obtain the rather astounding figure of 17,661,112 tons of farm manure produced in the State by dairy herds during one season. Even with its comparatively low analysis, this is equivalent to more than 100,000 tons of ammonia, 44,000 tons of phosphoric acid, and 83,000 tons of potash, which is worth millions of dollars to the farmers in the New York Milk Shed.

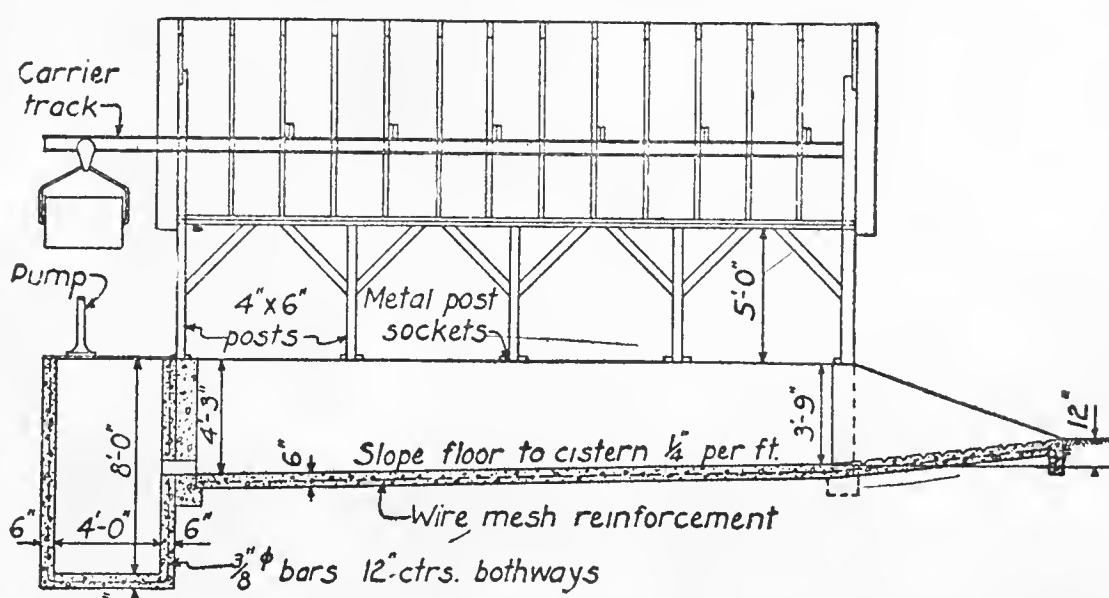
**What is the average amount to be applied per acre?**

The physical condition of the soil, the amount of available plant nutrients, the kind of crop, and the frequency of application all have a bearing on the amount of manure to be applied. In general, 20 tons is considered a heavy application, 10 tons moderate, and 5 tons light. It is a common farm practice in New York State to apply a large amount once in the rotation, or every

four or five years. However, more economical results would be obtained by making smaller applications at more frequent intervals. The residual effect of the manure, holds over two or three years.

**How should manure be handled?**

In the proper utilization of farm manure, proper bedding is the first step to prevent leaching and decomposition. Various materials are used, but oat or wheat straw is the most practical on the average farm. The moderate use of horse manure in the gutters not only aids in the absorption of excess moisture but prevents the loss of ammonia in the stable. Of course, tight floors are essential. Again, it is usually more economical in every way to haul directly to the field every day. Manure may be spread on frozen ground or on the snow with less loss of fertilizing material than by any other method of storage and handling. If it is necessary to pile it outside, it should be placed on level ground so that the leaching, the most important cause of fertility loss, may be reduced to a minimum. In some sections where a daily haul is impossible, and large amounts are produced, a concrete manure pit open at either end will reduce the loss of fertilizing ingredients. A covered barnyard serves the same purpose, but is not practical under ordinary circumstances here in the East.



Details of a covered concrete manure shed with a pit for liquids. Many dairymen feel that the pit is not essential. Where it is impossible to haul manure to the fields every day a manure pit will save loss of fertility.

**What is the proper method of distribution?**

Of the three methods of distribution commonly employed in this (Continued on Page 6)



## Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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### Chore Time

YESTERDAY, while trying to steal a little between-meals snack when the missus was not looking, we spilled some milk all over the stove. Instantly the smell of that scorched milk carried us back to our boyhood job of feeding the calves. Most of you men will remember how it seemed to be necessary on many farms in the old days to carry in the skimmed milk and warm it in shallow pans on the stove, more or less in spite of Mother's expostulations. Then we dumped into calf pails—what did not go on Mother's clean floor—and lugged it clear to the barn. Often it was necessary to make several trips before the calves were fed.

Sometimes we have wondered, if wages were figured at five cents an hour, what those calves were worth by the time they were grown. But somehow or other not much attention was given in the days of plentiful help to saving steps.

How often we have thought of the countless steps that seemed to be necessary to take care of a small amount of stock. Everything was just about as unhandy as it could possibly be. Not many calves are fed this way any more, but there are still many farms where the round of chores seems endless because no thought has been given to making chore time more convenient. Every once in a while someone figures how many unnecessary miles a year many farmers travel at chore time because of unhandy barns or tools. These extra steps come, too, when the farmer is tired or in a hurry.

We are now at the time of year again beginning a long period of lots of chores. Sit down some evening and make a list of every chore you do every night and morning, and we will guarantee that you will find ways of shortening some of this work.

Consider, for example, your tools about the barn. Maybe a few dollars for good forks and shovels, a small cart, a good wheelbarrow, a track with a manure and feed carrier, would be well spent. How about the old hay knife? Is it good and sharp? Perhaps an extra stairway or a feed or hay chute, a trapdoor, a good, handy barnyard gate, or barn doors that open easily, would help a lot at chore time. Best of all, what about a proper water system for your dairy with bowls for each cow. Not only has experience proven that water bowls save labor, but they soon pay for themselves in extra production.

When it comes to saving work in the barn, of

course a good milking machine has everything else beat; and then there are electric lights and gasoline and electric motors, and a dozen and one other conveniences, some of which cost a little money, others that you can fix for yourself, all of which help to eliminate drudgery at chore time.

### What the World Most Needs

THE world is sick, and, as usual with sickness, the quacks and theorists, posing as doctors, have come forward with remedies, practically any of which if put into practice would do more harm than good.

What the world needs today more than anything else is a return to common sense principles and ideals. When the present economic troubles have cleared up, we shall find that those persons who have gone steadily on their way, following the creed of their fathers, being conservative, paying their honest debts, working reasonably hard, and saving their pennies, will be the ones who have come through the present troubles in the best shape. Such principles have always won in the past, and they will win now.

### Mid-Western Milk Producers Strike

PRODUCERS of fluid milk around St. Louis have a fight on their hands. For several weeks, members of the Sanitary Milk Producers Association have been on a strike and have refused to deliver their milk to the Pevely Dairy Company because of a refusal on the part of the company to recognize the producers' right to a voice in setting the price they should get for their milk.

Dave Thompson, one of the editors of the *Prairie Farmer*, a farm paper circulating in that section, tells us that the strike has gone into a sort of siege state but that farmers are confident of ultimate victory. We would like to point out in this connection that producers around St. Louis are going through the same experiences that milk producers in the New York milk shed had back in 1916. They are fighting for a principle and we wish them the best of luck.

### A Change in Statements of Fertilizer Analyses

FOR years the analysis of fertilizer bought by our readers has been given in terms of ammonia, phosphoric acid, and potash. Manufacturers, college professors, and farmers have agreed that nitrogen instead of ammonia would be a much better term to use. At a conference held some time ago, the fertilizer industry agreed to make the change and next spring the analyses on fertilizer bags will be given in terms of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash. For example, a 4-8-4 will mean that the fertilizer contains 4 per cent of nitrogen, 8 per cent of phosphoric acid, and 4 per cent of potash.

There will be no change in the fertilizer analysis. In other words, the 4-8-4 of last year will be 4-8-4 this year, the only difference being that it will contain a little more nitrogen. We congratulate the fertilizer industry in making this common sense change.

### Says He Cradled Twelve and One Half Acres

A GENTLEMAN, writing in a recent issue of the *Pennsylvania Farmer*, tells of a farmer by the name of Cromer who lived in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, in 1858, who cradled twelve and a half acres of wheat in one day. Without casting any reflections on anyone's veracity, we must take issue with this statement. We do not believe such a feat humanly possible. What do you think about it? Did you ever know anybody who cradled even six acres in a day?

The writer who reported this case said that Mr. Cromer did not stop for a bite of dinner but took only the juice of raw beef. He was barefoot and he commenced in the center of a field

and cut outward. He had a cradle with a scythe sixty-eight inches long, the cradle being made of willow. He worked from sun-up to sundown. It took one man over two days to rake and bind this day's cutting and the wheat yielded two hundred and seventy-five bushels of grain. Mr. Cromer was six feet, two inches tall and cut a thirteen foot swath of grain.

No one laments the passing of the old hand tools. Hand work at best on the farm is drudgery, monotonous and tiring, and we have come a long way in making farm work more pleasant in the hundred years since Cyrus McCormick invented his reaper. Yet, the world has lost something in the pride which our fathers took in their skilled hand work. We can remember the admiration which, as a boy, we took in watching one of our older neighbors cradle oats up across the hillside. Every swing cut a swath of unvarying width, cut it smoothly and evenly, and laid it back with the heads as straight as a string.

There probably are few men left in the country who can cradle even two or three acres a day, to say nothing of Mr. Cromer's twelve and a half acres, and harder still would be the task of finding a real cradle, light, and adjusted so that the "hang" of it would just naturally fit the cradler's hand and arm.

### Do Mothers Sing As Much As They Once Did?

RECENTLY, as we sat leafing over several past copies of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and looked again at the series of covers entitled "Songs That Mother Used To Sing," we wondered if the future generation would have any "Songs That Mother Used To Sing."

How many mothers of the present time do much singing about the house? Are we wrong, or is it a fact that for some reason or other people do not sing as they once did? Also, how many of our present popular songs are good enough to last? We repeat the question: Will the songs of today be the "Songs That Mother Used To Sing" of the future?

Of course, the future will still have the grand old ballads of the past that are the songs that our mothers used to sing. Many of these are good enough to last for many generations to come.

We would be glad to have some letters from our readers on this subject. If you are a farm woman, do you sing about the house as much as your mother did? Do you take the children on your knee at twilight and give them that memory that many of us prize so highly of our mothers of other days? If so, what songs do you sing? Are there any of the modern ballads that you like or is your choice entirely confined to the old songs? A dollar will be paid for all the interesting letters which we can find room to publish.

### Eastman's Chestnut

AN aged, gray-haired and very wrinkled old woman, arrayed in the outlandish calico costume of the mountains, was summoned as a witness in court to tell what she knew about a fight in her house. She took the witness stand with evidence of backwardness and proverbial Bourbon verdancy. The Judge addressed her in a kindly voice.

"Now, mother, don't be afraid. Just tell us in your own words what took place."

The old woman insisted that it did not amount to much, but the Judge by his persistency finally got her to tell the story of the bloody fracas.

"Now, I tell ye, Jedge, it didn't amount to nuthin'. The fust I knowed about it was when Bill Saunder called Tom Smith a liar, en' Tom knocked him down with a stick of wood. One o' Bill's friends then cut Tom with a knife, slicin' a big chunk out o' him. Then Tom bit off the other feller's ear and that feller got riled and tied into Tom. Then, Sam Jones, who was a friend o' Tom's, shot the other feller and two more shot him, en' three or four others got cut up right smart by somebody. That nachly caused some excitement, Jedge, en' then they commenced fightin'."



# Some 1930 Master Farmers

AT a most inspiring occasion during Farmers' Week last spring Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt presented medals to eleven Master Farmers of the Class of 1930. As the time draws near when the judges will meet to choose the Master Farmers of the Class of 1931 it seems particularly fitting that we consider again the basis on which these men are chosen, and we know of no better way of doing this than to tell you why some of the 1930 men were named.

\* \* \*

## HUGH HUMPHREYS, New Hartford, Oneida County.

AT first thought it would seem that a young lad coming to this country from Wales and forced to leave school and earn his own living at an early age would stand little chance of making an unusual success. Hugh Humphreys had this handicap and in spite of it is now recognized as being one of the best farmers in Oneida County. His first few years in America were spent as a worker in a steel mill but in 1912 he began farming on a relatively small amount of capital which he had himself saved.

His farm is naturally fertile but at the time Mr. Humphreys came to it, it was badly in need of drainage. An astounding amount of work has been done, mostly by Mr. Humphreys himself, in digging ditches not with a power ditcher but with a shovel—and installing tile. We might almost say that miles of ditches have been dug and carloads of tile put in. The result is very evident and has increased the production of crops and made the fields easier to work.

A profitable business has been built up. The principal source of income comes from a fine, purebred herd of accredited, blood-tested Holsteins with an average production of around 9,000 pounds of milk a year. In addition, 10 acres of potatoes are grown

for a long time. In fact, he has a deed which is dated 1814, transferring the old farm from a man named Andrew Stone to Mr. Hollowell's great grandfather. The second reason was the feeling that there is no better place to bring up children than on a farm.

One of the first jobs done when he returned in 1919 was to put in a system of tile drainage which was badly needed. The second job, of course, was to build up a profitable type of farming. Yates County had been a heavy producer of cash crops, including hay. Mr. Hollowell saw the trend of the times and decided to build up a high-producing dairy of Ayrshire cattle. He has been successful in this and now has a herd of around 30 animals which average about 8,000 pounds of milk a year. The Hollowell farm still grows cash crops, including potatoes, sweet corn, and peas for the canning factory.

Master Farmers are chosen not only for their success as farmers but because of their activity in community affairs. Mr. Hollowell's record is unusually complete. He has been president of the Yates County Farm Bureau, lecturer and master of his local Grange, lecturer of the Pomona Grange, trustee of the local school, secretary and vice-president of the local Dairy-men's League unit, director of the local cooperative association, and even this list does not complete the account of his many activities.

The Hollowell family should not be left entirely out of this brief account. John, Janet, and Lee were active 4-H Club members for several years. The two older children are now in Cornell and Lee still attends local school.

\* \* \*

## CHARLES RILEY, Sennett, Cayuga County.

MR. RILEY has the distinction of being one of two men under 40 years of age who have been named as New York State Master Farmers. He is a graduate of the Cornell short course in agriculture and anyone who inspects his farm business will agree that he has put what he has learned into practice. He has been farming for 16 years, first in partnership with his brother and then for himself. He has been a member of the Dairy Improvement Association and partly as a result of this, his fine accredited Holstein herd has an excellent average of approximately 10,000 pounds. He also grows certified seed potatoes and sells some other cash crops. His crop yields per acre a year ago were:

potatoes two hundred thirty-four bushels, oats fifty bushels, barley forty-two bushels, hay two tons.

In addition to managing the farm, Charlie finds time to act as a very efficient superintendent of the farm crops' department at the State Fair. He is in, addition, clerk of his local school, is a regular church goer, where he is teacher of a class of boys and plays the organ, is a Grange member, an enthusiastic worker in the Farm Bureau, president of the Empire State Potato Club, and president of a local community club.

A Master Farmer, among other things, gives his children educational opportunities equal to or greater than he himself enjoyed. Mr. and Mrs. Riley have three children, 12, 8, and 2 years of age, and naturally none of them have as yet graduated from college. When the time comes for them to go to college they will be there.

\* \* \*

## FRANK CARTER, Marathon, Cortland County.

THE man who builds up a successful, profitable farm business on a fertile farm deserves a lot of credit, but should not even greater honor go to the man who is equally successful on a hill farm which, when he began farming, was



Mr. and Mrs. George B. LaMont and their three children.

stony, sour, and lacking in fertility. Frank Carter of Marathon did just that. "It is a satisfaction," says Mr. Carter, "to go out in the fields and see the boys operating tractors where years ago it was hard work to plow with a hand plow and where I with my own hands had helped to dig out stumps and boulders and pick up and cart thousands of loads of stone." Now, while fields in the vicinity are growing grass or paintbrush, the Carter farm grows fine clover and produces crops of grain, corn, and potatoes equal to those grown on river bottom lands.

Mr. Carter has been growing seed potatoes for seventeen years and shipped the first carload of certified seed that ever went out of Cortland County. He also grows certified seed grains, including oats and barley, but these are not the sole sources of income because he has a herd of 25 purebred Holsteins.

Mr. and Mrs. Carter have seven children, five boys and two girls. Four of the boys have graduated from Cornell, three in agriculture and one in forestry. Two of them came home and worked with their

father for a while and then started farming for themselves, and another has taken their place on the home farm. One is in forestry work in Florida and the other is still in college. The two girls are graduates of Cortland Normal School and are now married.

Mr. Carter has been a member of the Farm Bureau since its organization twenty years ago. He was a charter member of the local Grange and held the office of treasurer for twenty-seven years. He was a member of the school board for sixteen years, then held the office of supervisor for two terms. Mrs. Carter is active in the Home Bureau and is much interested in the work of her church.

\* \* \*

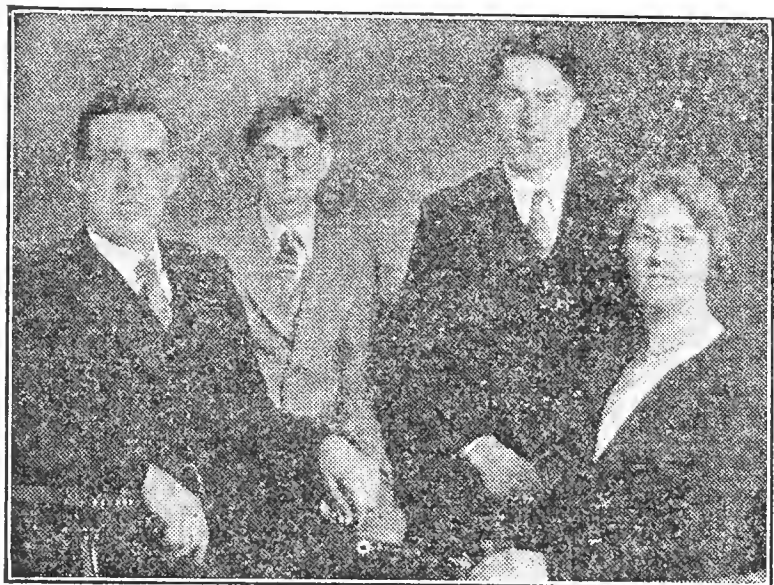
## GEORGE LAMONT, Albion, Orleans County.

WE know of no better short account of the reason Mr. George LaMont was selected as a Master Farmer than the letter one of the men who nominated

him wrote. He said, "Mr. Lamont operates one of the largest farms in this section and specializes in fruit, canning crops, cabbage, and sheep. He takes a keen interest in public affairs, was master of Transit Grange No. 1092, president of the Orleans County Farm Bureau Federation, charter member of the Albion Rotary Club, and director of the Orleans County Trust Company in Albion. He is also active in the church in East Gaines, and has three children, all graduates of Cornell University. I think he comes as near to filling Dr. L. H. Bailey's definition of a 'good farmer' as anyone I know."

His farm is located a little Northeast of Albion.

(Continued on Page 10)



Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Humphreys and their two boys.

a year which usually averages around 300 bushels to the acre.

Like all Master Farmers, Mr. Humphreys gives his wife much of the credit for the results he has secured. Both Mr. and Mrs. Humphreys are unusually active in community work. Mrs. Humphreys is a staunch supporter of the Home Bureau and Mr. Humphreys can always be depended upon to do his part in any project the Farm Bureau is undertaking. He was especially interested a few years ago in a scrub bull elimination contest which was finally won by his club. Mr. Humphreys has been collector and treasurer of his school district, trustee of his church, and a Farm Bureau committeeman.

Mr. and Mrs. Humphreys have two boys. The oldest boy, George, has been helping his father, while John is still in school.

\* \* \*

## FRED HOLLOWELL, Penn Yan, Yates County.

HOW many of our readers would willingly give up a good job and a sizeable check every month in order to go back to the old homestead and start farming? Fred Hollowell did this for two reasons. First, the old homestead had been in the family



Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hollowell with John, Janet, and Lee.



Mr. Millard Hincer with Jean and two of the family pets.



THE STONE WHICH THE BUILDERS REJECTED  
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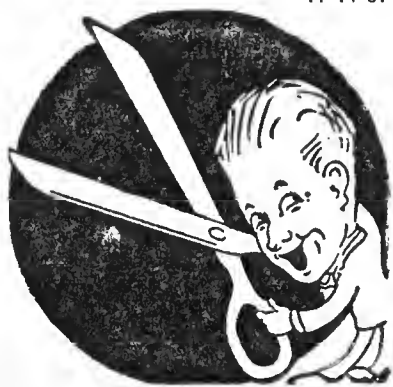
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## With the A. A. Fruit Grower

### Cultivating the Strawberry

ACCORDING to reliable authorities strawberries should not be cultivated after the first season. Mulching with straw or other material will take the place of tillage.

The mulch is applied generally in early December, after the ground becomes frozen and should be about three inches deep. The purpose of the mulch is to protect the plants from the extremes of alternate thawing and freezing, and prevent the plants from heaving out of the ground. It also prevents moisture and smothering weed growth. As soon as this growth starts in the spring, the mulch should be lifted from the places where it is too heavy for the plants to grow and should be placed between the rows.

The runners that grow from the parent plant during the early part of the season should be allowed to remain in, to form what is commonly called a matted row. One should be careful that the row does not extend entirely across the open space, a row two feet wide usually being sufficient when a spacing of 3½ feet is practiced. Runners set outside of this area should be cut out.

In caring for the bed after the picking season is over, the mulch should be raked off and the older plants in the center of the rows are plowed out, leaving the young plants near the matted row to replace the old plants. The bed is then given a thorough cultivation, and is kept cultivated until fall, the same as is a young bed. In this manner, a bed may be kept in bearing condition for three or four years, or until the plot becomes too weedy.

### Plow Under Cherry Leaves

Is there any means of controlling cherry leaf spot?

ACCORDING to the New York State experiment Station at Geneva, the chief source of infection may be removed by plowing under the leaves in the fall or early spring as the fallen leaves are the chief source of infection. Of course, plans should be made to further the control by spraying with lime sulphur next spring just after petal fall, followed by a second application two weeks later.

### Poison Baits

TWO poison baits that have been recommended by the Virginia Experiment station for the control of mice and other rodents in the orchard are given below:

#### Starch Coated Grain Bait

1 tablespoonful gloss starch  
1 oz. powdered strychnine  
1 oz. baking soda  
¼ pt. heavy corn syrup  
1 tablespoonful glycerine  
12 qts. wheat or 20 qts. steam crushed whole oats

Mix the 1 tablespoonful of gloss starch in ½ teacupful of cold water, stir into ½ pint of boiling water to make it a thin clear paste. Mix 1 ounce of powdered strychnine with 1 ounce of powdered bicarbonate of soda and stir the mixture into the hot starch to a smooth creamy mass free from lumps. Stir in ¼ pint of heavy corn syrup and 1 tablespoonful of glycerine. Apply to 12 quarts of wheat or to 20 quarts of steam crushed whole oats and mix thoroughly to coat each kernel. Allow the bait to stand over night before using in order that the grain may absorb the poison.

All poison containers and all utensils used in the preparation of poisons should be kept plainly labeled and out of reach of children, irresponsible persons and livestock.

#### Sweet Potato Formula

Cut three (3) quarts of sweet potatoes into half inch cubes and place in a metal pan. Mix one-eighth (⅛) ounce of powdered strychnine sulphate (alkaloid) and one-eighth (⅛) ounce

of baking soda together, and with a pepper box sift this slowly over the freshly cut sweet potatoes, stirring the potatoes constantly so that the poison will be distributed evenly over the bait. This bait should be used while fresh.

### Overhauling Spray Equipment

SPRAY equipment should be overhauled thoroughly before it is put up for the winter, with both the pumping unit and the power plant getting attention. The New Jersey experiment station recommends the removal of spray pump and valves for a thorough inspection and cleaning, after which they should be given a film of grease to prevent rusting. All bolts and connections should be tightened. The hose may need renewing. If there are any replacements to be made, they should be ordered this fall, so that they may be installed during the winter season, and the sprayer will be ready to start the first thing next spring. The engine should be looked over carefully for loose bearings, the carbon should be cleaned, starting plugs and ignition wires checked, and valves ground. It is said that old crank case oil left in the spray pump over the winter will aid in keeping it free from rust.

### New Fruit Bulletins

THE New York State Experiment Station at Geneva, has several new bulletins available that are of particular interest to the fruit grower. One of these includes a description of a new method for clarifying fruit juices; another a general account of orchard management, and much other useful information on the care of fruit trees, as well as revisions and reprints of bulletins on the care of small fruit.

These bulletins may be secured by writing the Experiment Station at Geneva, New York, or, we will be glad to forward your request.

### A Penny Saved Is a Penny Earned

(Continued from Page 3)

locality, that of distribution in heaps, broadcasting as it is hauled out, or applying in hills or rows with the seed, the second is probably the most satisfactory. When heaps of manure are left to stand until it is convenient to spread, labor is increased, fermentation is encouraged, nitrogen is lost and uneven stands will result. Broadcasting, on the other hand, produces an even coat, although there is some danger of leaching or washing on frozen ground where the land is not level. The third method of applying in the row is not used generally, but for crops like melons, cucumbers, squash, etc., it is of more direct benefit to the growing plant.

\* \* \*

What are the advantages and disadvantages of top dressing new clover seeding in New York State?

It is a very common farm practice to use manure as top dressing on the new clover seeding in this section. On most dairy farms there is a limited acreage of cultivated crops which necessitates spreading somewhere else. Also, on a great many soils a good clover crop cannot be secured without the addition of manure due to lack of lime. The manure supplies the needed nitrogen and furnishes nutrients for a large timothy crop the following year. It also provides the most economical way of spreading the product with the least loss of nutrients. In a great many cases, manure is an expensive substitute for lime, especially where one has a large acreage of cash crops to use the manure. In a grain-producing section, where there is a relatively small quantity produced, and where it is piled all winter in heaps until ready to apply in the spring, the non-leguminous cash crops will utilize it more satisfactorily.





With the A. A.  
**Dairyman**



## Dairy Record Club Results

By C. G. BRADT  
New York State College of Agriculture

THE other day I was talking with J. C. Pettengill, who is in charge of the dairy record club work in Cortland County where they have over 1200 cows on test. He told me a good joke on one of his dairymen but he did not give the man's name. Perhaps it is just as well that he didn't.

"You know occasionally a dairyman has a cow or two to dispose of," he went on, "and usually they are not the best cows either. This man had just sold one of his cows to a neighbor at a fairly reasonable price. This cow, as he supposed, was not his best by any means."

"The neighbor who purchased the cow was a dairy record club member. He kept the cow and put her on test in the club with the others of his herd. As time went on he found that this cow, although she did not give a large mess at any time, was a persistent milker and tested well. Her club record for the year compared well with many of his best cows."

"Well, do you know the purchaser of this cow had so much fun joshing his neighbor about the 'poor cow' he sold, that this neighbor finally decided to join the dairy record club and avoid making the mistake of selling a good cow for a poor one again."

### Blue—But a High Tester

You have heard about cows giving "blue milk"? Well one record club member of Stuyvesant Falls, Columbia County, said he had such a cow. He was certain she was a low tester, and he had planned to dispose of her.

Before he let this cow go to the butcher, he read about the dairy record club in his Farm Bureau News. He arranged to join. Now, he said he was glad he did.

"Do you know," he said, "this cow that gave the blue milk didn't give such blue milk after all. She tested 4.3 per cent butterfat in the dairy record club."

About a year ago, I prepared an article for the American Agriculturist upon the subject "The Dairy Record Clubs". At that time my remarks were rather general. I emphasized chiefly what the dairy record club was and how it operated.

Those of you who read this article at that time may remember that I told you the dairy record club was a plan for testing cows by mail. The dairyman weighed the milk and grain of each cow and took the milk samples on one day each month. The samples were then mailed to a central laboratory where they were tested for butterfat and the production records computed.

A year ago the dairy record club was a comparatively new method of record-keeping in New York State. We had few facts to present. All we could tell you was that the plan was being tried and that it looked promising as

another method of dairy record-keeping.

A year has past. The dairy record club has been given a fair trial and has proven its worth to the dairy industry of New York State.

In the past year the membership has increased from 279 to 850. The number of cows enrolled has jumped from 4000 to 10,700. The service has spread from 15 counties to 49, or to all but six of the fifty-five agricultural counties of the State. To handle this increased enrollment two more regional testing laboratories have been established, making a total of three for the State. New county laboratories have been set up in Cortland and Tioga Counties. All of this has been accomplished in one year. Why? Just because dairymen like the dairy record club plan and because it is helping them to improve their dairy business.

Recently you have read and heard considerable about the dairy farm adjustment program which is now being promoted in this State. This program has for its objective the elimination of the unprofitable cows from the herds of New York dairymen.

### An Adjustment Program

You will remember that this adjustment plan suggests (1) to appraise all cows (2) cull one cow out of seven before January 1st (3) ship cull cows cooperatively (4) buy replacements in the New York Milk Shed.

This program is to be commended as it is forward-looking and constructive in its purposes. It concentrates attention on the border cow and her elimination. It has always been the poor cows rather than the good cows that give the trouble in a period of depression like this, and in prosperous times, too. The border cows and the boarder cows have no places in our herds.

Right along this line of cow culling, which is so important now, I might tell you that dairy record club members need no special urging to cull. They have been doing it right along and they do not have to do much guessing about it, either. They get the facts about their cows each month on their reports from the laboratory and cull as soon as a cow is proven unprofitable by the records. According to a late report from one county record club members have recently disposed of 20 unprofitable cows.

In the dairy record club work we find most of our men doing these things which mean success. Many have made decided improvements in their practices since joining the club. They are well pleased with the service they are getting.

E. B. Holden of Hilton, Monroe County, likes the dairy record club plan very much. W. W. Klafehn, another Hilton man, was so well pleased with the way the dairy record club operates that he induced both his brother and brother-in-law to join. Other satisfied dairy record club members might be named if space permitted.

The one outstanding thought which I would like to leave with you is that New York State dairy record club members are adjusting their dairy businesses to meet every day conditions in the dairy industry. Every other dairyman can do the same, as membership in the dairy record club is open to them. The cost is low and they can get the service no matter where they live.

Any reader who plans to use farm explosives for digging ditches or blowing out stumps or logs will find valuable information in a little booklet called "Explosives in Agriculture" published by the Institute of Makers of Explosives, 103 Park Ave., New York, N. Y. Drop them a line and they will be glad to send it to you or if you prefer, drop us a note, and we will see that you get a copy.



A six-legged calf belonging to Frank Spring of Craftsbury, Vermont. While the picture shows only the one extra appendage we are assured that there is another one just like it on the other side and that the animal's other four legs are perfectly normal.

## Dried Beet Pulp!

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How much? Listen. Dried Beet Pulp is selling now at its lowest price in 25 years! Recommend it? Listen! Dried Beet Pulp is fed by more than 100 State Experimental Stations in 20 states east of the Rockies! Where to buy it? Listen! See your feed dealer—or write direct to us. Your Pulp will be shipped from the Sugar Factory nearest you!

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## SOLD

The bull-calf—ear tag 321 went to Mr. Alfred Raabe, West Copake, N. Y. for \$70.

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This time we offer a fine bull calf—ear tag 320—born August 17, 1931. Excellent individual, very straight and square, color mostly black. His full brother brought \$180.00 as yearling at 1930 Earlville Sale. SIRE King Piebe 19th DAM Fishkill Lady Inka Hengerveld, at 2 yrs. 9 mos. 29 days made record of 18.96 lbs. butter in 7 days; 550.17 lbs. butter and 12,521 lbs. milk in 365 (Class C). A real buy at the opening price—do not delay on this fellow.

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DAILEY STOCK FARM, LEXINGTON, Mass. Tel. 1085 6-8 wks. old \$2.50; 8-10 wks. old \$2.75; 12 wks. extras \$4.00 each. Vaccination 25c if required. Chester & Yorkshire, Berkshire & OIC, Duroc & Berkshire crossed. C.O.D. on approval. Good A No. 1 Stock.

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# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

## November Milk Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk (Metropolitan area)	2.53	2.33
2 Fluid Cream		
2A Fluid Cream	1.81	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	2.06	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	1.55	1.35
4 Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for November, 1930, was \$3.37 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$3.17 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

## Butter Gains After Slump

CREAMERY SALTED	Nov. 7, 1931	Oct. 31, 1931	Nov. 8, 1930
Higher than extra	30 1/2-	30 3/4-	39 -39 1/2
Extra (92c.)	29 1/2-	29 3/4-	38 1/2-
84-91 score	26 -29	25 1/2-29	29 -37 1/2
Lower Grades	25 -25 1/2	24 -25	28 -28 1/2

During the first week in November the butter market did a right about face and began to climb out of the slump that carried creamery extras down to 28 1/4c on November 4. Since that low point, values recovered at the main markets under the influence of a more confident feeling throughout the trade. The low point marked a 7 1/4c drop in the price of top grades from the peak of the early fall buying. As the market came to a close on November 7 it appeared that the pessimism had been dispelled, although the trade is still in a very conservative mood. Buying has broadened materially and there has been a better clearance of current arrivals. However, there is plenty of butter on hand and buyers are still showing caution. Any recovery will necessarily be slow in view of the fact that there is a considerable quantity of high cost stock being held in the freezers.

During the week ending November 7 out-of-storage movement again lagged behind the same period a year ago. From October 30 to November 6 cold storage holdings in the ten cities making daily reports were reduced 1,606,000 pounds, whereas during the same period last year reductions totaled 2,661,000 pounds. On November 6 the ten cities reported holdings totaling 27,592,000 pounds, whereas on the same week day last year they held 60,375,000 pounds.

## Cheese Easier

STATE FLATS	Nov. 7, 1931	Oct. 31, 1931	Nov. 8, 1930
Fresh Fancy	14 -15	14 1/2-15 1/2	20-21 1/2
Fresh Average	-13 1/2	-14	
Held Fancy	16 1/2-18	16 1/2-18	
Held Average			

Country cheese markets turned easier during the first week in November and the Metropolitan market was quick

to follow. The weakness has been gaining ground steadily, and earlier in the week it was quite apparent that the market would seek a lower level. Only the choicest marks were able to hold their previous price. On Friday, November 6, the official quotations marked the decline. The weakness has been as marked on the Wisconsin board as here in the East.

The out-of-storage movement still lags behind that of a year ago. From October 30 to November 6 the ten cities making daily reports moved from storage 107,000 pounds of cheese compared with 256,000 pounds moved last year during the same period. On November 6 the ten cities reported storage stocks totaling 14,103,000 pounds compared with 17,765,000 pounds on the same week day a year ago.

## Eggs Recover Lost Ground

NEARBY WHITE HENNERIES	Nov. 7, 1931	Oct. 31, 1931	Nov. 8, 1930
Selected Extras	41-45	37-42	52-57
Average Extras	36-40	33-36	48-50
Extra Firsts	31-34	30-32	35-45
Firsts	29-30	26-29	29-34
Undergrades	26-27	24-25	26-28
Pullets	26-27	26-27	30-33
Pewees	24-25	24-25	27-28
NEARBY BROWNS			
Henneries	36-42	35-41	46-56
Gathered	25 1/2-35 1/2	24-34	31-45

The egg market recovered the losses we reported last week and is again on the level of the week ending October 24, with improvements here and there. During the first week in November the New York egg market ruled quite firm. Supplies have been more moderate. The improvement was very apparent at the opening of the market on Nov. 2, although prices did not change until Thursday, November 5. The strengthening influence by that time had gained sufficiently to start to advance. Friday showed another advance and the market closed a cent above Friday's quotations.

On November 6 the ten cities making daily reports had in cold storage 3,294,000 cases of eggs, whereas a year ago on the same week day they held 3,627,000 cases. From October 30 to November 6 storage stocks in the ten cities were reduced 274,000 cases whereas during the same period last year stocks were reduced 306,000 cases.

## The Live Poultry Market

	Nov. 7, 1931	Oct. 31, 1931	Nov. 8, 1930
FOWLS			
Leghorn	17-21	21-24	19-25
Colored	12-15	16-20	17-22
CHICKENS			
Colored	14-21	14-22	20-25
Leghorn	15-18	17-19	20-22
BROILERS			
Colored	21-26	22-26	28-32
Leghorn	20-22	20-22	28-30
Old Roosters	-13	16-17	-17
Capons	22-30		
Turkeys	25-30	20-25	25-35
Ducks, Nearby	18-21	15-23	18-25
Geese	-17	-15	18-19

During the first week in November the live poultry market could not be characterized by any one single statement. The fowl market was generally unsatisfactory, chickens sold better, pullets were steady, ducks under pressure, etc. In the express market live fowls felt the influence of freight shipments. Arrivals were heavier than anticipated, which combined with only a fair clearance in slaughter houses over the previous week end, left the market top heavy. The bulk of the arrivals by freight was generally poor.

Chickens have met a more favorable market, holding steady throughout the week. Pullets have also met a steady market, Rocks bringing 24c to 26c, Reds 23c to 24c and Leghorns 13c to 16c. Small broilers have moved readily when fancy. Capons have started to show up but none of them was fancy. Hen turkeys are moving readily at 30c with toms at 25c.

As yet, it is very difficult to get any line on the Thanksgiving poultry market. The weather above all else will influence prices. The Texas turkey deal was scheduled to get under way November 9. The price as yet has not been set although there is talk of 12c in the country and 14c at the dressing pens. Texas operators opened the deal last fall at 17c to 19c. Reports from Texas state that as yet the turkeys have not had ample time to take on weight and may be lacking flesh. It appears that shipments for Thanksgiving will be held down.

A year ago at this time live turkeys

via express were bringing from 25c to 35c in N. Y. City markets with ordinary stock selling slowly. The market from that point started to decline and on November 14, 1930 they were bringing 15c to 22c. On November 21 they showed recovery and were bringing 26c for straight run, the low price of the previous week having cut off shipments. Thanksgiving week last year opened on November 24 with straight run turkeys at 30c with some sales higher. On November 25 they were quoted at 34c to 37c; November 26, 38c to 43c. Thursday was Thanksgiving and on Friday, November 28, turkeys sold at 40c. There you are. Drawn your own conclusions. The market was a runaway last year following a very low market. Whether or not it will repeat no one knows. Your guess is as good as mine.

## Hay Prices Unchanged

Hay prices are the same as they were a week ago with timothy at \$13 to \$19 and grass and clover mixtures at \$12 to \$17. Sample hay \$8 to \$12; oat straw \$11; rye \$16 to \$17. Receipts in Manhattan were about equal to the irregular demand while in Brooklyn the liberal supplies were in excess of trade needs. The market closed steady on fancy hay but irregular on low grades.

Philadelphia reports weaker markets than a week ago, with timothy and clover mixed hay at \$14 to \$17; rye straw \$14.50 to \$15.50.

Boston reports lighter hay arrivals during the first week in November. Terminals are still heavily overstocked with good grade hay. The demand continues light but prices have turned a little steadier as sellers show less desire to offer concessions.

## Feeds and Grains

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Nov. 7, 1931	Oct. 31, 1931	Nov. 8, 1930
Wheat, (Sept.)	.66 3/4	.61 1/2	.73 3/4
Corn, (Sept.)	.47 1/2	.41 1/2	.72 3/4
Oats, (Sept.)	.27	.25 1/4	.32 1/4
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2, Red	.84 1/2	.78 5/8	.96 3/4
Corn, No. 2, Yel.	.64 3/4	.58 3/4	.89 1/2
Oats, No. 2	.40	.37	.44 1/2
FEEDS (At Buffalo)			
Ground Oats	20.50	20.00	28.00
Spring Bran	16.50	14.50	20.50
Hard Bran	19.00	16.50	23.50
Standard Mids	17.50	15.50	19.50
Soft W. Mids	21.00	18.00	26.00
Flour Mids	19.00	17.50	26.00
Red Dog	19.50	18.50	26.50
Wh. Hominy	21.50	19.00	30.00
Yel. Hominy	21.50	19.00	29.50
Corn Meal	22.50	20.00	30.50
Gluten Feed	19.50	18.00	32.00
Gluten Meal	25.50	22.50	37.00
36% C. S. Meal	23.00	21.50	31.00
41% C. S. Meal	25.00	22.50	33.00
43% C. S. Meal	26.00	23.50	34.50
34% O. P. Lin. Meal	31.00	28.00	37.00
Beet Pulp	20.00	20.00	

The above quotations taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f. o. b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

The wheat market has made some phenomenal gains during the last week or so. Price advances have been approximately 50 per cent in Chicago since October 5. During the first week in November the activity in the wheat markets throughout the world was the greatest for any similar week for several years, according to the *New York Times*. The advance in the price of wheat was ascribed to many factors, the chief being that a commodity like wheat will not continue long to sell at a price considered well below the average cost of production. The Russian wheat deal is another important factor, it being reported that some of Russia's exports have been called back. Another factor is the situation in the Orient, war clouds gathering over China and Japan. Reports also come from Germany and France of heavy damages to this year's harvest following the severe rains which caused the sprouting of the grain in the shocks. Australia and the Argentine are also credited with about fifty million bushels less than last year. The Canadian crop is estimated by the Agricultural Service of the Department of Commerce at more than 125,000,000 bushels less than last season. All of these factors create the best outlook for increased wheat exports from this country in a long time, it is reported. On October 1 it was estimated by Broomhall that the world's visible supply of wheat on that date was 500,400,000 bushels compared

with 543,670,000 bushels at the same time last year and 507,160,000 bushels on October 1, 1929.

Apprehension is felt over the outlook for the new winter wheat crop in the Southwest. Official reports state that conditions in parts of Kansas appear poor. Much damage has been created by soil blowing. Extremely dry weather prevails over a considerable area in the Southwest as well as in parts of the Canadian Northwest.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports that fall seedings in Russia on October 15 were 78 per cent of the area set in the Soviet plan and 82 per cent of last year's total Winter-sown acreage. The progress of sowings were reported as very unsatisfactory in some important sections of the Soviet Union, and it was said to be doubtful if the large winter wheat plan would be carried out.

## Bean Market Holds Steady

The bean market held steady since last week's report. Red Kidneys show a slight improvement over prices realized last week. White Kidneys are also higher. Round Cranberries and Yellow Eyes were a shade lower. Prices are as follows: Marrows \$3.25 to \$4.25; Peas \$3.25 to \$3.85; Medium Great Northern \$3 to \$3.50; Red Kidneys \$4.25 to \$4.75; White Kidneys \$5.50 to \$6.25; Regular Limas \$5.25 to \$5.85; Baby Limas \$4.25 to \$4.75; Round Cranberries \$5.75 to \$6.50; Yellow Eyes \$4.50 to \$5.

## In the Produce Market

A very slow selling situation exists in Long Island and Maine potatoes. Prices show a tendency to settle to lower levels. Sacked goods from Long Island are quoted up to \$1.65 with Maines \$1.35 to \$1.50, Jerseys \$1.25 to \$1.35. Bulk goods from Long Island are quoted \$1.75 to \$1.90 per 180 pounds, with Maines at \$1.65 to \$1.75.

The apple market has been draggy during the first week of November, especially on average to poor qualities and practically all varieties of southern fruit. Arrivals have been heavy and with the trade already well supplied there has been considerable difficulty experienced in effecting clearances. The fanciest marks of favored Eastern varieties such as Greenings, McIntosh and Spys have been well supported but have not been moving actively by any means.

Cabbage responded to the cooler weather toward the close of the week and advanced \$16 to \$19 per ton, meeting a little more active demand.

The onion market has been irregular in spite of cool and favorable weather. Arrivals have been liberal. New York State yellows bring \$2 to \$3 per hundred and from \$1.10 to \$1.40 per fifty pound sack.

Pumpkins bring 75c to \$1.25 per barrel and 50c to 65c per crate.

Squash from nearby brings \$1 to \$1.25 for Marrow and \$1.75 to \$2 for Hubbard. All prices per barrel.

Turnips, nearby white, bring 25c to 60c per basket.

## Meats and Livestock

CATTLE—Steers steady, tending to advance. Prime \$7.50 to \$8.25; fair to good \$5.50 to \$7; culls \$3.75 to \$5. Cows dull and weak under rather quiet demand. Supply scarce. Heavy \$4 to \$4.50; medium \$1.75 to \$3.50; light \$1 to \$1.50. Bulls easier. Heavy \$3.75 to \$4.50, others down to \$2.50.

VEALERS—Market has been steady on State and Southern stock. Prime \$9.50 to \$10; common to good \$7 to \$9; small and cull \$2.50 to \$7.

HOGS—Few hogs being offered. Appear to be selling a little better at \$4 to \$6 per hundred.

LAMBS AND SHEEP—Lambs arriving freely in excess of demand. Market weak with trend downward. No choice offered. Best from New York State \$6.65, common to good \$5 to \$6, culls \$3.50 to \$4.

RABBITS—Live 10c to 16c per lb.; dressed 20c to 30c with demand light.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—Receipts throughout the week were light, but supply of heavies was greater than demand and there were carry-overs daily. Lightweights sold better and improved in price.

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I want to show you how you can make little pigs big—big pigs fat—save all the pigs—drive out the worms, save feed and get hogs to market in less time. To prove it—

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# Farm News from New York

## Farm and Home Bureaus Meet --- Hewitt Amendment Ratified

THURSDAY, November 5, saw the opening of the 16th annual two-day meeting of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, at the Hotel Seneca in Rochester. Farm Bureau leaders and farmer representatives from fifty-four agricultural counties gathered to discuss the problems which are being faced by New York agriculture this year.

A speaking program which included such men as Dr. George F. Warren and Dr. C. E. Ladd of Cornell; L. R. Simons, State County Agent Leader; Fred Sexauer, President of the Dairymen's League; H. E. Babcock, General Manager of the G. L. F.; and C. R. White, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, featured the need of a "stout roof over New York agriculture."

A great deal of time was spent by the delegates to the meeting, which ended Friday evening, in going over the major problems. The problem of farm to market roads was discussed and a larger proportion of hard surfaced highways advocated. At the present time less than 50 per cent of the farms in the State are on improved roads.

Tuberculosis eradication was favored by the delegates as the increasing demand for milk from tested herds by Eastern markets makes it advisable to test while cows are cheap. A tentative program, which calls for the completion of initial testing within the next three years was worked out and will be presented to the State.

Taxation adjustment was another problem discussed at the meeting. The shifting of the burden of taxation from real estate to other forms of wealth was urged and the support of the organization promised.

The Home Bureau leaders of the State held their convention from Wednesday till Friday, also at the Hotel Seneca, joining with the Farm Bureau for the banquet on Thursday evening.

### Reforestation Amendment Ratified

WITH some districts still missing, Amendment No. 3, for the purchase and reforestation of forest lands, appears to have been ratified by a substantial margin. Latest reports give the amendment a majority of more than forty thousand in the upstate counties while New York City reports a majority of about one hundred and thirty thousand.

The ratification of the Hewitt Amendment assures residents of the State that a definite forestry program will be carried out. Providing for definite expansion of present facilities and encouraging the wise utilization of otherwise worthless land, it should mean much in adding to the State's natural resources.

### New York Dairymen Meet

THE unanimous adoption by over 600 dairymen of a resolution calling upon Berne A. Pyrke, State Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, to declare a quarantine against the importation of diseased cattle into New York State was the outstanding feature of the sixth annual central New York dairymen's dinner held at the Hotel Syracuse, in Syracuse, Oct. 31. This resolution was prepared and sent to the meeting by the Chenango County Agricultural Conference composed of representatives of the Grange, Farm Bureau, Dairymen's League, and other agricultural organizations.

A number of dairy producing sections of the west have completed their tuberculin testing program and are now directing their attention to the eradication of contagious abortion, a disease which is entailing losses running up into millions to dairymen of the nation.

Investigation discloses that many of these diseased animals rejected by western dairymen are being dumped on the markets of the New York milk shed. Dairy experts contend that the continuation of this practice will involve huge losses not only to the dairymen themselves but also to the taxpayers of New York State and are requesting Commissioner Pyrke to exercise the authority invested in his department to prohibit the

importation of the diseased animals into this State.

The dinner which was sponsored by ten sub-districts of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association was attended by dairymen representing seventeen central and northern New York counties and was one of the largest and most representative gatherings of dairymen ever assembled on a similar occasion in Syracuse. Counties represented were: Schoharie, Montgomery, Fulton, Otsego, Herkimer, Oneida, St. Lawrence, Franklin, Madison, Onondaga, Oswego, Cayuga, Chenango, Cortland, Seneca, Tompkins, and Yates.

—E. A. CRAWFORD.

### Court of Appeals Upholds Legality of Brockport Central School

WHEN the Brockport Central District Wat Brockport, N. Y., was formed in July 1927, an appeal was made to the Commissioner of Education on the ground that the procedure was illegal in that there was a technical non-compliance with the law. Facts were presented by both sides of the controversy and the Commissioner held that the District was legally established. An appeal from the Commissioner's decision was made to the Supreme Court on the same grounds with the additional claim that the law under which the District was formed was unconstitutional. Supreme Court Justice Sawyer, as official referee, sustained the Commissioner's decision.

The appeal was taken to the Appellate Court where the Commissioner of Education's decision was again sustained. An appeal to the highest court in the State, the Court of Appeals, was then made. When the hearing recently came before the fall session of the court the decision of the Appellate Court was affirmed. The decision of the Court of Appeals will allow building work in this district to go forward.

### League Cuts Wages

A TEN per cent reduction in salaries and wages of 2,800 officers and employees of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association was announced Saturday, November 7, by President Fred H. Sexauer. The reduction will become effective January 1.

"The change in the economic situation during the past two years has brought about a situation in the milk industry which has resulted in cheaper milk to consumers and materially lower prices of milk to producers," said Mr. Sexauer. "The reductions in the price of milk to consumers have been passed on to producers in almost their entirety."

"Employees of this organization, and others engaged in the milk industry, have suffered relatively little decrease in income during this period. In order that the entire burden of these reductions in the prices of milk to consumers may not fall on producers, this organization finds it necessary to announce a ten per cent reduction in wages and salaries of executive officers and all employees."

### Farmers Win Freight Reduction

THROUGH organized effort the farmers of northern New York have won a freight reduction of \$2.10 a ton on bulk shipments of Super-phosphate. This favorable reduction affects communities served by the St. Lawrence Branch of the New York Central Railroad in St. Lawrence, Lewis, Jefferson, and northern Oneida counties. An attempt is being made to gain the reduction also for points along the Adirondack Branch of the Central so as to include Malone farming sections.

Since 1928 farmers in the northern sections of the State have held that they were unable to use Superphosphate as effectively as other farmers because of the exorbitant freight rate of \$6.10 which they were required to pay. Working through their farm organizations, they presented their case to authorities and a freight rate of \$4.00 has now been granted.

This reduction comes at a time when

it will save thousands of dollars for the up-state farmer, especially the dairyman who uses Superphosphate extensively in his stable in the winter and applies it to his pastures and land to be planted with corn, grains, or legumes.

### Trespassing Hunters Held

TWO hunters, accused of beating Chester Janiszewski of Webster, N. Y., have been charged with assault in the second degree and will be tried at the coming Grand Jury session. On Tuesday afternoon, October 29, Mr. Janiszewski heard two men shooting in the woods on his property. He ordered the two men off and an argument developed. One of the hunters grappled with him, discharging the shotgun which he carried. The other took the gun away from him and struck him over the head. Mr. Janiszewski identified the two men later. They were arrested and held for a hearing before Justice of the Peace Roy Shaw of Webster. A special wire from Judge Shaw advises they are now being held for the Grand Jury and are under \$500 bail bond each.

### Western New York Notes

IN trying out new ideas in farming, Genesee County is said to be ahead of nearly all the rest of New York State. On the farm of Henry C. Lamb, near Darien Center, an experiment, which is expected to extend over a period of years, has this fall been started by the Genesee County Farm Bureau, the New York State College of Agriculture, and the United States Department of Agriculture in co-operation, to determine which of twenty-four kinds of grass seed are best adapted to Western New York soils, and their response to different fertilizers. There has been very little experimentation along the pasture line and farm leaders expect the results to be of great importance to Western New York where dairying is a major project. It is planned to start two similar experiments next spring on different types of soil in other sections of the state. Professor John F. Barron of the agronomy department at the State College will be in charge of all three experimental plots.

Over four hundred attended the annual banquet of the Lamb Feeders of Western New York on Friday, October 30, and heard Professor Bell of Ohio discuss feeding and management problems. He stressed the greater chance for profit with a native born lamb due to the high cost of western stock.

The annual rural school fair of Cattaraugus County was recently held at Randolph, twelve schools participating.

Gas produced in Wayne gas field in the Finger Lakes region is to be piped west to Dansville where the Buffalo Company's line now extends, and so be carried to the cities and villages of Western New York.

Erie County Home Bureau, so directors say, is now recognized as the largest country Home Bureau organization in the world. Its manager, Mrs. Francis Holbrook, has arranged a program for the coming year which covers every phase of home management, and a county-wide campaign for new members. This campaign began November 2, and will continue through the month. There are thirty well-organized and very active units in the county and while the membership has been increased each year for the last ten years, the officers aim to double the total membership in the next ten months.

### In the North Country

SATURDAY, October 31, was 4-H Achievement Day at Canton, St. Lawrence County. Miss Adelaide Craig of Winthrop, won the award of ten dollars for the best second-year work in the county. The Pine Grove Club of Lisbon won first prize in the marching contest held at the beginning of the day's program. Individual cups were given to outstanding individuals in club work and checks for pheasant raising were given

### WGY Features

Weather Forecasts (Daily except Sun. at 12:15); N. Y. City Produce Market Reports (Daily except Sat. and Sun. at 12:17 and 4:40); Boston Produce Market Reports (Mon. and Thurs. at 12:20); N. Y. City Milk Market Report (Mon. at 12:25); Vermont Farm Service (Tues. at 12:20); New Hampshire Farm Service (Wed. at 12:20); Massachusetts Farm Service (Fri. at 12:20); County Agent Robbins (Mon. at 12:30)—Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Fri. at 12:25); Mrs. Ruth Robbins (Wed. at 12:55); Miss Carolyn Robbins (Mon. at 12:50); County Agent Johnson (Fri. at 12:45).

4. A. Farm News Briefs (Tues. at 12:55). Editor Ed Looks At Life (Thurs. at 12:55).

#### MONDAY—Nov. 16

12:40—"Safe and Sane House Plants", Miss Lueile Smith, N. Y. S. College of Home Economics.

#### TUESDAY—Nov. 17

12:35—"A Thankful Thanksgiving", Ray F. Pollard.  
12:45—"Dairy Records", F. R. Smith, Manager, Essex Co. Farm Bureau.

#### WEDNESDAY—Nov. 18

12:35—"A New Idea Regarding Milk Fever", Dr. C. E. Hayden, N. Y. S. Veterinary College.  
12:45—"The Fresh Air Cow", Prof. A. M. Goodman, Dept. of Rural Engineering, N. Y. S. College of Agriculture.

#### THURSDAY—Nov. 19

12:35—"Food Spoilage", Dr. A. H. Robertson, Director of Food Laboratory, N. Y. S. Dept. of Agriculture and Markets.  
12:45—"A Sterilized Milk Market", G. R. Ware, Manager, Chittenden Co., Vermont, Farm Bureau.

#### FRIDAY—Nov. 20

8:30—WGY Farm Forum  
"More and Higher Taxes?" Marco Morrow, Co-Publisher, Capper Publications.  
"My Experiences with Farm Electrification," W. J. Whitfield, District Manager, Appalachian Power Co.

#### SATURDAY—Nov. 21

12:17—WGY 4-H Fellowship (Planning Thanksgiving Dinner, Berkshire Co. (Mass.) 4-H Clubs).  
12:30—"The Breeding Flock—Its Care and Management During Fall and Winter", Mulford De Forest, Proprietor, Duane Lake Turkey Ranch.

to five boys who proved themselves capable of completing this task.

Approximately two hundred and fifty dairymen were present at a banquet held in Watertown on Wednesday November 4th. Commissioner of Farms and Markets Berne A. Pyrke, and Professor F. B. Morrison of Cornell, were the principal speakers on a full and much enjoyed program.

### Young Farmers' Club Assembly Program

HIGH School assemblies are held weekly in the Dansville Central High School. The various classes and clubs are responsible for one weekly program during the year. The Dansville Young Farmers' Club was responsible for the program on October twenty-third. The program which was very interesting and instructive, consisted of three demonstrations.

The first demonstration was entitled "How to select a laying hen." A laying hen and a non-laying hen were shown to the audience and the factors determining laying ability were explained.

The second demonstration had reference to potato seed selection. Two samples of potatoes were shown. One came from a boy's project which had extended over a period of four years. He had started with certified seed and made tuber unit selections every year. The other sample showed the result of planting common bin selection seed. It was explained how the good seed was secured and how it resulted in better production and more financial gain.

The third demonstration had reference to the spraying and correct methods of caring for an apple orchard. Two samples of apples were displayed on the stage. One sample came from a neglected orchard. The other came from an orchard which had been sprayed and properly cared for. The different methods of caring for the orchard were explained.

Demonstrations of this kind show what the students in Agriculture are doing and always prove interesting and instructive.

JOHN MCTARNAGHAN, Dansville, N. Y.

The winner of the news writing contest open to students of vocational agriculture for the month of October was Hector Walter of the Newark High School of Newark, N. Y.



# A NEW OPPORTUNITY

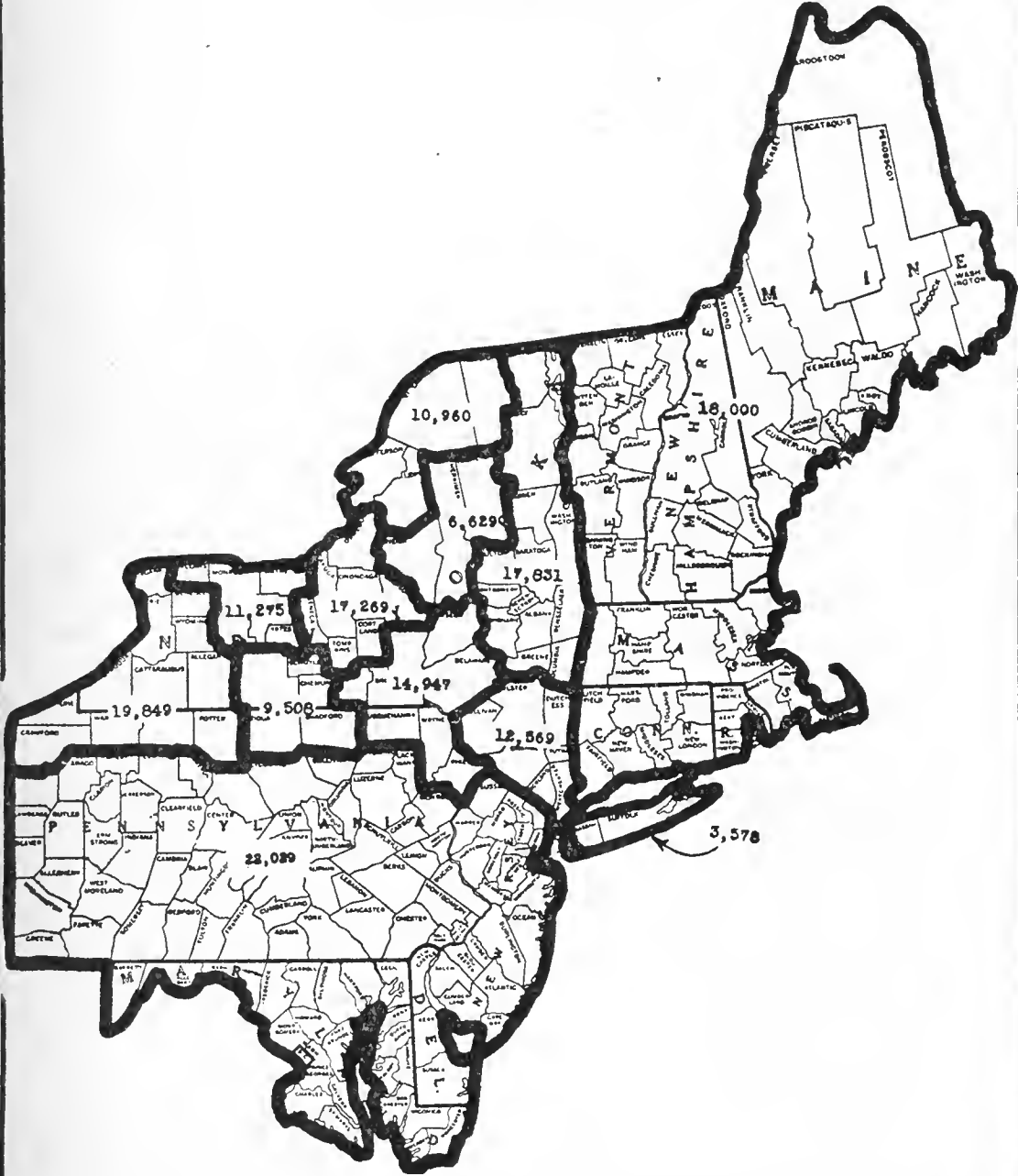
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#### CIRCULATION AND ADVERTISING RATES

Zone	Circulation	Page	1/2 Page	1/4 Page
Long Island	3,578	\$ 21.84	\$ 10.92	None
Po'keepsie-Newburgh	12,569	80.08	40.04	\$ 20.02
Albany	17,831	109.20	54.60	27.30
Utica	6,629	43.68	21.84	10.92
Watertown	10,960	65.52	32.76	16.38
Syracuse	17,269	109.20	54.60	27.30
Binghamton	14,947	94.64	47.32	23.66
Elmira	9,508	58.24	29.12	14.56
Rochester	11,275	72.80	36.40	18.20
Buffalo	19,849	123.76	61.88	30.94
Total New York State				
Zones Circulation	124,415			
New England States	18,166	109.20	54.60	27.30
Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md.	22,029	138.32	69.16	34.58

Minimum Space 1/8 Page

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT, 461 FOURTH AVE., N.Y.C.



## With the A. A. Farm Mechanic



### Information on Soldering

A READER complains about having trouble with his soldered work sticking properly and thinks the trouble is with the solder he gets. I have always preferred the bar half-and-half solder, and believe that you will find that practically all tanners use this also. The resin core-wire solder is quite convenient for bright tin and for radio and electrical work, as it is sometimes easier to get the solder into rather inaccessible places. The acid core solder is also convenient for general household solder where you want only a little at a time. The bar solder is probably the best and the cheapest for all around work. Rosin is the flux generally used with new tin; zinc chloride or cut acid with old tin, copper, brass, iron and steel, and so on; and raw or uncut hydrochloric (muriatic) acid with zinc and galvanized iron. The chief causes of trouble in soldering is failure to get the work bright and clean, failure to get the soldering copper hot and well tinned all over, and failure to get the work hot enough so the solder will flow easily.

You can get some excellent information on soldering, both ordinary and aluminum, from the following:

Extension Bulletin 57—"Soldering" (free) College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York. —I. W. Dickerson.

### Some Important Dont's About Your Car

- DON'T pour cold water in radiator if engine is extremely hot.
- DON'T run engine in closed garage.
- DON'T fail to have cooling system drained and thoroughly flushed every six months.
- DON'T fail to change your oil regularly.
- DON'T fail to have the oil filter cartridge renewed every ten thousand miles.
- DON'T fail to change to lighter oil when cold weather comes.
- DON'T neglect inspecting the entire ignition system twice a year, preferably in the fall and the spring.
- DON'T forget to check tires at least twice a month.
- DON'T forget to have battery checked once a month.
- DON'T forget to grease car at least every thousand miles.
- DON'T forget that periodic attention to your car will save you time and money.

### Ice House from Old Silo

I have an old stone silo (square) in my barn which is about eight foot in the ground and about the same above ground with cement floor and sides plastered. Could I convert this into an ice house that would keep ice satisfactory?

THE only way that you could make an ice house out of this old silo would be to arrange for proper drainage so that the water could be carried away as the ice melts. If you could do this I know of no reason why it should not make a good ice house. Stone, of course, is a pretty good conductor of heat but if you will put in plenty of insulating material there is no reason why it should not keep in good shape. An ice house has to have good drainage and good ventilation, that is, there must be a circulation of air so that the saw dust is kept dry. Wet saw dust will conduct heat a lot faster than dry saw dust.

### How to Soften Paint Brushes

OLD brushes which through neglect have become filled with hardened paint should not be thrown away, since by proper treatment they can be softened and cleaned so they can be used for rough work, roof painting, and so on, although not satisfactory for real paint work. Sometimes the bristles can

be separated by soaking the brush in raw linseed oil for a few days and then washing in hot turpentine. Some painters soak the brush for 24 hours in a warm solution of one pound of soda in three pints of water and then wash in soap and hot water. Others soak the brush in kerosene heated in a water bath, then in a mixture of one part acetone and two parts benzole or in a neutral paint remover containing acetone or benzole. Lye or caustic soda will ruin the fibers. Directions for painting and the proper care of brushes will be found in Farmers' Bulletin 1452 Painting on the Farm—which can be secured free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

### Some 1930 Master Farmers

(Continued from Page 5)

The house is modern, convenient, and comfortable, is surrounded by trees and flowers, while the farm itself consists of orchards and cash crops, including cabbage, tomatoes, and wheat. During the winter Mr. LaMont feeds a considerable number of lambs, which use up the roughage produced on the farm.

The warm place which Mr. LaMont holds in the hearts of his neighbors can be judged by their efforts to honor him when he was named Master Farmer. A local committee arranged a party in his honor, where, after an excellent banquet, his friends told jokes about him and ended by paying him some of the finest tributes a man could hope to receive.

The LaMont family has done things. One of the boys is in the Governmental Diplomatic Service and has been stationed at several widely separated places. The other son is at present in the farm management department of the New York State College of Agriculture and plans sometime to come to the home farm and work with his father.

\* \* \*

### MILLARD HINCHER, Morton, Monroe County.

MR. HINCHER'S farm is located at one of the highest points on the south shore of Lake Ontario and from it one can look out across his fine orchards and beyond them towards some of the finest fruit country in the world. To this spot Mr. and Mrs. Hinchler came in 1905 to establish a profitable farm business and, what is perhaps more important, to establish a real farm home and develop a satisfactory farm life. Their many friends will testify that they have done this. Naturally fruit is the important source of income. Mr. Hinchler has thirty-five acres of apples, twenty-one acres of peaches, and five of cherries. In addition he raises a few cash crops, usually string beans and cucumbers, and keeps three Guernsey cows.

Mr. and Mrs. Hinchler have three girls. Helen, the oldest is a graduate of the University of Rochester, while the two younger girls, Marjorie and Jean, are still in school.

One of the points considered in choosing Master Farmers is the home. The man who has made plenty of money but who neglects to provide a real home for his family is not seriously considered. The Hinchler home is unusually attractive and is supplied with practically every convenience. Mrs. Hinchler's widowed mother has lived with her for a number of years, yet Mrs. Hinchler has found time to give to church and Sunday school work, Home Bureau activities, and other local organizations.

One man, in speaking of Mr. Hinchler, remarked that he was rather soft-spoken and conservative, yet a man whose opinion was greatly valued by his neighbors and a man whom everyone liked better as they became better acquainted with him.

Leaving machinery standing outdoors increases farm expenses and cuts down profits.





## With the A. A. Poultry Farmer

### Hens Have Colds

We have White Leghorns. After having our new cockerels about a month, one seemed to have a swollen eye which gave an odor. Now we have a couple of more birds which seem to be affected in the same way. We keep their drinking fountains and houses clean and also moved the sick bird as soon as we noticed he was not right. Will you please tell us what it is and what we can do for them.

**Y**OUR birds probably have colds which are not uncommon among young stock at this time of the year. As a rule there are no symptoms further than a watery discharge from the eyes and nostrils and a temporary loss of appetite which results in a loss of weight. In more severe cases one or both eyes become swollen, a yellowish cheesy substance forms in the swellings and in the roof of the mouth. At this stage a most offensive odor is noticeable and we say the bird has "roup".

The direct cause of the trouble is a heavy infection with the cold-producing organisms. These can not enter the bird's system, however, unless the protecting power of resistance is lowered. Thus any condition which temporarily or permanently reduces the vitality may become a secondary or indirect cause of the disease. Some of the most common secondary causes are; sudden changes of temperature, damp weather or damp quarters, drafty houses, chronic coccidiosis, intestinal worms, and mal-nutrition.

For treatment, first of all find out what is lowering the bird's vitality and remove or remedy that cause. This often means treating for worms. Remove all affected birds from the flock as soon as you notice them. A chlorine disinfectant may be put in the drinking water of the regular flock according to the manufacturer's directions. Keep the sick birds in clean and dry quarters and give moist mash to encourage them to eat. With a toothpick or match carefully remove all the cheesy matter from the swollen eye and the cleft in the roof of the mouth. With a medicine dropper thrust into this cleft rinse the affected parts several times with clean warm water, then inject a dropper full of 15% argyrol and release the bird. Repeat this treatment daily until recovery.—L. E. Weaver.

### Lights on Pullets

When would you advise using lights on pullets after October 1?

**W**E would not use lights on them until they are about ready to lay. There might be an exception to this in case the pullets are slow in maturing in which case you might put lights on them but feed them very heavily on



**HOLLYWOOD STRAIN** Wh. Leghorn Pullets, Now Laying & ready to lay, \$1.50 ea. CHICKS: Leghorns \$9 per 100; Rocks & Reds \$11 per 100  
**JUNIATA POULTRY FARM,**  
Box A, Richfield, Pa.

**F**AIRPORT "Money Maker" Quality Chicks—Smith-hatched weekly. Sturdy, vigorous, rapid growers, world's best strains for eggs or broilers. Free range breeders culled, supervised, 100% del. guar. Write for beautiful catalog full colors, and **ECONOMY** prices now.  
**FAIRPORT HATCHERIES,** Box 44, FAIRPORT, N. Y.

### QUALITY BROILER CHICKS

Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Bred for fast uniform growth. New low prices. Prompt Shipments.  
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Electrically Hatched. Reds, White and Barred Rocks, and H. Mix. \$9.00-100 up. Quality and live prepaid arrival guaranteed. Cat. free.  
**PEOLA POULTRY YARDS,** Box 10, Beaver Springs, Va.

### PULLETS PULLETS

Thousands of Barron & Hollywood strain White Leghorns. All ages. Write Today for New Low Prices. Also Brown Leghorns & Bd. Rocks. Bos Hatchery, Zeeland, Mich. R-2A

### BABY CHICKS

\$8.00 PER 100 UP. Thousands hatching daily. Fourteen breeds. Sent collect. Postpaid. Live delivery. Prompt shipment. Started chicks priced according to age. Send for folder. **SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY,** 335 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J.

grain rather than mash in order to put on weight instead of stimulating egg production.

### Ventilating a Poultry House

I would like to get information on how to ventilate a poultry house which is 24x24 feet square, 5 feet at front and back, and 8 feet at ridge. It faces south with glass windows and muslin curtains. It has double board floor with roofing paper between but in severe weather seems to gather dampness, even with all the windows open and allowing 4 square feet for each bird.

**I** THINK one thing you need is some openings in the roof which could be opened and closed as needed and which would do away with the dead air space you now have above the eaves. The best way, at least according to some authorities, would be to install a commercial ventilation system which would give you both in-takes and out-takes. There are those, of course, who maintain that muslin curtains are just as satisfactory.

Even under the best conditions, houses will get damp in wet weather. There are two remedies. One is to clean them regularly and put in fresh litter. The other is to supply some artificial heat which warms up the air and improves ventilation. The heating used usually consists of a brooder stove encased in metal to prevent fires.

### Treating Infectious Bronchitis

We are losing our fowls and are wondering if you will tell us what to do for them? We have a rooster that has acted as though something was in his throat for as long as six weeks but we cannot find anything. A fellow said he had the roup and told us to pour some kerosene oil in his nose. We did it and the bird seems to act better but does not seem to get well.—F. G., New York.

**Y**OUR letter tells so little about your sick fowl that it is very difficult to give any information which could be relied upon. One can only surmise what the trouble may be. From your description of the male bird, it is quite possible that the flock has infectious bronchitis. This disease has been causing considerable trouble the last year or two in some flocks. Cold weather seems to make it worse. Losses are usually very few, except from the fact that egg production in the flock is greatly reduced during the period of the epidemic. In severe cases the hens will cough up bloody mucus. This is a positive indication of bronchitis.

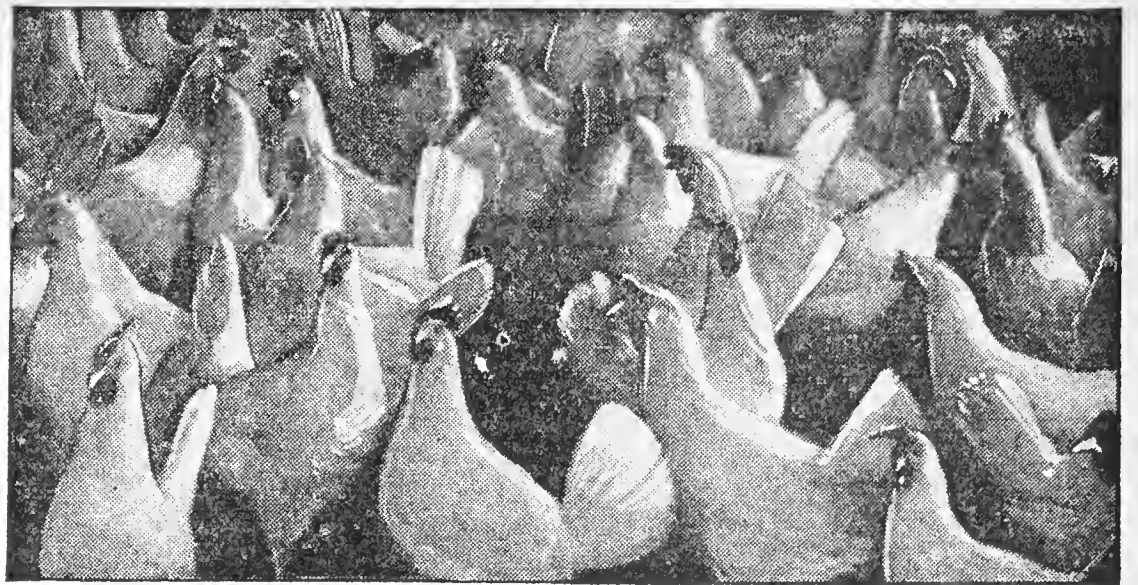
A recommendation for the treatment of infectious bronchitis in birds consists of "smoking" or "gassing" at night with some creosote compound. To do this, pour a little of coal-tar disinfectant in a bucket with some red hot coals that are covered with sand. Shut the hens up tight for half an hour so that the birds have to breathe in the vaporized disinfectant.

This treatment two or three times each night seems to bring relief to the most advanced cases. It is only recommended where a considerable portion of the flock is affected. Isolation of individual birds is suggested in most cases. Keep the house warm and dry and try to avoid infection in the first place.—L. E. WEAVER.

### One Way to Kill Lice

Someone has told me that tobacco extract will kill lice. Can you tell me if this is so, and how it is used?

**A** COMMONLY called Black Leaf Forty, has been successfully used for killing lice. This material, which is a thick liquid, is applied to the roost with an oil can or a brush. It evaporates as the hens sit on the roost, and kills the lice. This, of course, will not kill lice on hens that habitually roost in nests or in other places. You can get around this trouble by going in after dark and putting them on the roost.



## Hold on to your seasoned layers this winter

**START** your promising pullets to laying, but don't discard your dependable year-old hens. The mortality will be less... you will have fewer small eggs... better still, you will have heavy egg production, if you care for them with Pan-a-min.

Don't make the mistake of thinking year-old hens are unprofitable. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min gives health and vigor, conditions and keeps in laying trim. It has the same beneficial effects on mature layers that it has on pullets.

Four hundred mature hens on our Research Farm were used in a test. They were fairly good layers. For the test, we divided them equally and kept them in four pens, all alike, in the same laying house. All had the same ration, and same care. Pens 1 and 3 had Pan-a-min added to their feed. There was no other difference.

At the end of eleven months the two Pan-a-min pens (200 hens) had laid 2066 2/3 dozen eggs. The other two pens (200 hens) had laid 1781 1/2 dozen.

The Pan-a-min hens laid 285 1/6 dozen more eggs than the non-Pan-a-min hens.

The Pan-a-min hens ate more feed—to be exact, \$14.78 worth more. But that is natural. Pan-a-min makes hens hungry. And for that extra feed, and their extra condition, they gave us nearly 300 dozen extra eggs.

Don't sacrifice your proved, seasoned layers. Pan-a-min with its appetizing and conditioning properties, and its indispensable minerals, will extend their usefulness. Make the test now, this winter. Get your supply of Pan-a-min from a nearby Dr. Hess dealer, or write to Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

## Dr. Hess Poultry

# PAN-A-MIN

KEEPS HENS IN LAYING TRIM



Turkeys—Ducks—Geese

**Champion Narragansetts**, Bred for Vigor, Size and Beauty. Toms \$10; Hens \$7. Will ship C.O.D. Satisfaction guaranteed. **W. H. ARMSTRONG,** LISBON, NEW YORK

**PURE BRED WHITE MUSCOVY DRAKES** \$3.00. Ducks \$2. **CHARLES E. HALLOCK,** Mattituck, N. Y.

**WHITE CHINESE GEESSE** Selected breeders. \$4.00 each. \$11.00 trio. **L. A. REARY,** Leominster, Mass.



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A Sensation for Broiler Raisers! We've been doing a lot of experimenting on **CROSS BRED CHICKS**. We wanted a new chick, solely to make more broiler money than any chick ever before offered. We have it now!

**HALLCROSS BROILER CHICKS**

will bring the highest market prices, with a rapid and uniform growth hitherto unknown. Write for details and prices. Regular breed chicks also.

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Prices Cut 6 1/2 Cents if ordered now for spring shipment. Best Egg Strain White Leghorns. Records to 336 eggs. Guaranteed to live and outlay ordinary chicks. Thousands of pullets, hens, cockerels at bargain prices. Big catalog and special price list free. **George B. Ferris,** 923 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

**PULLETS LOWEST IN YEARS.** Hens and Breeding cockerels. From Big type Barron Strain Leghorns, R.O.P. 200-291 large egg size breeding. Health certified by licensed Veterinarian. Shipped C.O.D. on App'l. Cat'l'g free. Also booking orders for '32 baby chicks. **Fairview Hatchery & Poultry Farm,** Box 5, Zeeland, Mich.





## She sells her pastry and flowers by telephone

A FARMER'S wife living near Newton, N. C., takes advantage of her telephone to sell the cakes and pies which she is skilled in making. She calls her customers regularly to find out what they wish, and in this way is able to dispose of all the products she can bake. She also takes telephone orders for flowers in season. Her extra money from these sources amounts to a substantial sum in the course of a year.

The telephone is an important aid in promoting the most profitable sales of livestock, grain, fruit and vegetables through cooperative associations or local markets. It is invaluable in making social or business engagements, ordering supplies or summoning help in times of fire, accident or sickness. And it enables parents on the farm to keep in frequent touch with children who are at school or working in nearby places.

The modern farm home has a telephone that serves well, rain or shine.

A BELL SYSTEM



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We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land. The signs we have prepared are worded to comply with Conservation Law.

Per Dozen .....	\$ 1.00
Per Fifty .....	3.50
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Specially worded signs will be made up at slight additional cost. Names and addresses will be imprinted at \$2.00 for the first one hundred and \$1.00 for each additional one hundred.

These signs are made up of extra heavy cloth material that will withstand the severities of the weather.

To avoid loss of cash in mail, send check or money order with order.

**American Agriculturist**

10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

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Good Pay in Aviation! Quick advancement! Learn at Lincoln where "Lindy" learned. Attend the Lincoln School. Government Approved. Factory in connection. Complete flying and mechanical courses. Part time employment. Write for details.  
Lincoln Airplane & Flying School  
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### When Your Cough Hangs On, Mix This at Home

For coughs due to colds, the best remedy that money could buy can easily be mixed at home. It saves money and gives you the most reliable, quick-acting medicine you ever used. The way it takes hold of stubborn coughs, giving immediate relief, is astonishing.

Any druggist can supply you with 2½ ounces of Pinex. Pour this into a pint bottle, and fill up with plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey. It's no trouble at all to mix, and when you once use it, you will never be without it. Keeps perfectly and tastes good—children really like it.

It is surprising how quickly this loosens the germ-laden phlegm, and soothes the inflamed membranes. At the same time, part of the medicine is absorbed into the blood, where it acts directly on the bronchial tubes, and helps the system throw off the whole trouble. Even those severe coughs which follow cold epidemics, are promptly ended.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of Norway Pine, containing the active agent of creosote, in a refined, palatable form. Nothing known in medicine is more helpful in cases of severe coughs and bronchial irritations.

Do not accept a substitute for Pinex. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.

BOYS AND GIRLS

EARN XMAS MONEY

Write for 50 sets St. Nicholas Christmas Seals. Sell for 10c a set. When sold send us \$3.00 and you keep \$2.00. St. Nicholas Seal Co., Dept. 334-A, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## Aunt Janet's Corner

### What Would You Choose for Christmas?

IF you shut your eyes, and thought and thought, what would you wish for a Christmas present—what would give you the greatest, most enduring pleasure? Perhaps there is some little want that you have harbored for years, and never put into words—this contest is intended to be the outlet for all such, as well as for those which have been voiced long and loudly.

All are on an equal footing, whether the want is much or little—nobody gets anything out of it, except the fun of telling about it. But what a revelation it will be, to have our Corner readers tell the dearest wish of their hearts for Christmas!

Ever since I was a little girl and went to visit my aunt and played with her gold thimble, I've said many times that that was my idea of a real present! Of course, there have been a great many presents since then, but somehow that little "want" pops up every now and then. In fact, I sort of treasure the idea as a pet, for we are told it is good for our souls not to have everything we want.

Just to find out if others of the A. A. family harbored any deep-laid wants, I asked at the office what they would like best. What do you suppose two of the girls want? Dogs—can you beat that? Absolute proof that the world is upside down, that woman is usurping man's place, and so on, and so on. The Associate Editor wants no less than a house with a **Big Back Yard**, room enough for dogs—lots of 'em, maybe. Well, wait and see if he

gets all that in his Christmas stocking—sock, rather.

Now, tell us the innermost wish of your heart, but make it short, and fairly probable, not a house and lot! Send your letter before December 1st to Aunt Janet, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

### Selling Walnut Kernels

WE have derived quite a little income from black walnut kernels. Two of us, using spare time in evenings, can pick out \$60 worth of meats between harvesting time and Christmas. A nice nest-egg for Christmas presents!

When we gather the walnuts early in fall, we dump about ten bags in a pile. We then drive back and forth over the nuts with the automobile—this hulls the nuts in short order. Doesn't hurt the tires as far as we can see.

We rake the nuts out of the hulls and let them dry. If the weather is rainy, or there is danger of freezing, we put on old gloves and pick them up right away, then spread them out in the brooder-house (windows are opened to provide ventilation).

After the walnuts have dried for a few days we put them in old gunny sacks—clean, of course. We move the bags and jostle them every day—this helps to prevent molding before walnuts are thoroughly dry.

A bushel of walnuts yields six and  
(Continued on Opposite Page)

### Smart Junior Style



DRESS PATTERN NUMBER 3479 shows a cunning jacket dress, which every school girl will like. The wide box-plaited skirt buttons on to a straight little bodice, while the jacket is separate. Novelty woolen in navy blue, with vivid red plain woolen, made a delightful combination for the original model. Tweed-like cottons, wool crepe, wool challis, and crepe de chine are equally suitable for this dress design which cuts in sizes 4, 6, 8, and 10 years. Size 6 requires 1½ yards of 54-inch material with ¾ yard of 35-inch contrasting. PRICE, 15c.

**TO ORDER:** Write name, address, pattern sizes, and numbers clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps. Add 12 cents for our Fall and Winter Fashion catalog. Address to our Pattern Department, 10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

### Chic Daytime Model



DRESS PATTERN NUMBER 3447 is as attractive and smart as one can possibly desire for the useful daytime frock. The new supple, sheer woolen, especially if in the new Spanish tile shade, trimmed with a becoming rolled collar, in brown woolen, with buttons and soft girle buckle which tone with the collar, would make a striking costume for general town use. The diagonal lines across the front mark this season's style. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18, years, 36, 38, 40, and 42-inches bust. Size 36 requires 3¼ yards of 39-inch material with ½ yard of 39-inch contrasting. PRICE 15c.

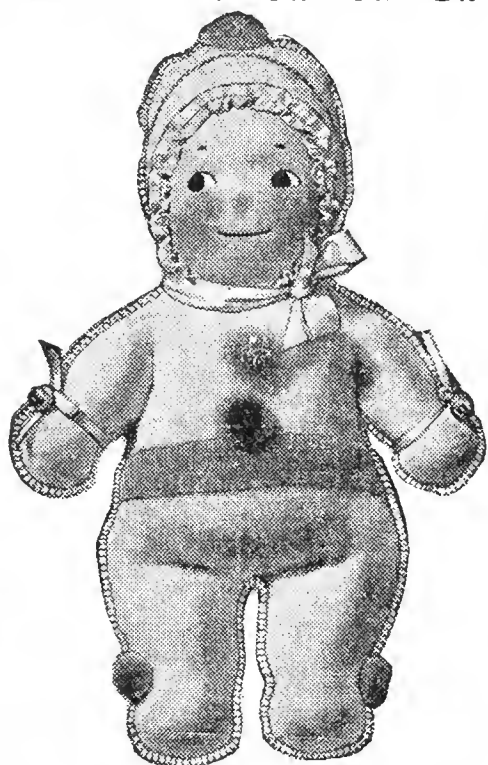
When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to  
Mention American Agriculturist



(Continued from Opposite Page)  
one half or seven pounds of kernels. The price varies—we have been able to get 55 cents a pound and upward from commission houses and candy factories. With the hulls off, the kernels freeze easily, and we must be careful in freezing weather not to let the kernels freeze, for frozen kernels become soft.

Some people get one dollar a pound for unbroken kernels, but we never separate them. People who have more spare time could handle more than we do. It is pleasant work that can be done winter days and nights.

We dry kernels in upstairs room on paper. We ship in grain bags, with



DOLL B 5530 comes stamped on soft, white bunny cloth for simple embroidery, pink worsted yarn for embroidery being included in the package. The painted doll face and the two jingly bells, which are to be tied on the chubby arms, together with instructions for making, are also included in the package. Price 75c.

Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

wire tied around the tops. That is, we use half a grain bag, and send twenty pounds at a time.—J. P. N.

### Tested Recipes

#### Pumpkin Vegetable

A sweet, well ripened pumpkin, peeled, all inside removed, and cut in dice and cooked until tender. Drain well and mash, adding salt, pepper and butter to taste, same as any vegetable. If in individual dishes, a little thick, sweet cream turned over them, adds to the goodness. My parents thought this one of the favorite dishes, and equal to, if not better than, squash.—C. R.

\* \* \*

#### Pumpkin Chips

A golden, solid pumpkin, golden inside as well as out. Peel, and scrape out all the inside and cut in thick short slices. To each pound of these pumpkin chips add one pound of sugar (granulated), and the grated rinds of an orange and lemon, also the juice of each. Stir together thoroughly, and let stand overnight. The next morning cook slowly until very tender. When fully done, lift carefully from the syrup with a skimmer, and let stand until perfectly cold and firm. This may require a day or two. Cook down the syrup until heavy, and after putting the chips in a jar, turn the cold juice over them.—C. R.

\* \* \*

#### Pumpkin Timbales

Two cups cooked, mashed pumpkin, the well-beaten yolks of four eggs, one teaspoon salt, and a sprinkle of black pepper. Mix thoroughly and fill the timbale cups two-thirds full. Set them in a pan of boiling water and bake until done in a quick oven. Serve with any sauce preferred, or use just as they are. We prefer them just plain.—C. R.

Hot breakfast cereal is more nourishing if made with milk instead of water.

\* \* \*

To polish brass or copper, rub with a paste of rottenstone and oil.

# ANNOUNCING

The  
**LOWEST PRICED  
WASHER** ever built  
with **ONE-PIECE  
CAST  
ALUMINUM  
TUB**



**NEW  
MAYTAG**  
Model 26

**\$134<sup>50</sup>**

**NEW LOW TERMS**



**N**EVER before has a one-piece cast-aluminum tub washer been offered at this low price. Only Maytag with its own aluminum foundry is equipped to build such a washer. Only Maytag, with the world's largest washer factory, can put such value into a washer at this low price. Only Maytag can give you the advantage of the divided, balloon-roll, ball-bearing wringer with enclosed, self-reversing drain, and many other original Maytag features.

Here is a washer built the Maytag way, with extra quality even in its hidden working parts, and at a price that is in keeping with present-day thrift.

### **GASOLINE MULTI-MOTOR** for homes without electricity

The famous Maytag in-built gasoline Multi-Motor is the finest, simplest washer engine built. Half a million of them in use by farm homes. Only four working parts—a woman's engine. Step on the foot starter and away it goes.

### **A WEEK'S WASHING FREE**

Write, phone or call on the nearest Maytag dealer for our free washing plan. Try this washer in your own home, on your own clothes. If it doesn't sell itself—don't keep it.

**THE MAYTAG COMPANY, Newton, Iowa**  
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**What A Relief!**

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WALL PAPER**  
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**PEONIES** —On receipt of \$1.25 we will send parcel post prepaid one of each good pink, red and white peonies labeled.  
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48 ST. WEST of BROADWAY  
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**\$2<sup>50</sup> ROOM  
BATH-RADIO/  
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**WONDERFUL VALUE AT THIS  
NEW, MODERN, CENTRAL HOTEL**



# Stories of Our Farmer Pioneers

## Religious Beliefs Urge Settlers Toward New Lands

By E. R. EASTMAN

THE need of religious freedom has been one of the most impelling motives of emigration since the beginning of civilization. The history of the settlement of our country proves this again and again. Here are two stories of religious sects that were formed in the early days of our section of the country.

Some years after the Revolution, a little Rhode Island Quaker girl by the name of Jemima Wilkinson was taken very ill and given up for dead. When she recovered, she insisted that her soul had gone to Heaven and that it had returned to her body after having received direct inspiration and revelation from God. She organized a religious sect called the "Friends," of which religion she presumed to be the prophet, and soon gathered about herself a number of persons of respectability, wealth, and influence. As you know, those whose religion did not conform were not well tolerated in New England in those days, and soon the Friends resolved to emigrate to some unsettled region and found a colony where they might live in peace and undisturbed enjoyment of their religious opinions.

Three of their number, according to the old "Gazetteer of New York State" proceeded to Pennsylvania, went up the Susquehanna River and followed the route of General Sullivan to Seneca Lake, where they finally determined to locate. In June, 1787, twenty-five Friends set out for this land of promise from Rhode Island by way of the Mohawk Valley. They traveled and slept in covered carts, making only a few painful miles a day. They were led by Benjamin Stone, a Revolutionary soldier.

Many stories and legends are told of this emigration of people who were the first to settle in Yates County, New York. Always when I think of those early emigrations across the wilderness into the unknown west, I think of the indomitable courage and resolution of those early pioneers. Well they knew when they kissed their friends and relatives goodbye that they would never see them again, would not even communicate with them.

Unfortunately, also, when Jemima Wilkinson's party left, there was much bickering and quarreling. Husbands left their wives and wives their husbands to go along. A few days before the party departed, some of those who were to go would not speak to those relatives, friends, and neighbors who were left behind. How many, many senseless quarrels there have been in this old world of ours over religion!

The story is told that when the Wilkinson party was about to cross the lands of one of the chiefs of the United Indians, he demanded payment or tribute. Captain Stone refused, and then the chief challenged Stone to a wrestling match. The Captain promptly accepted and after fighting and struggling for several moments, the Yankee put the Indian flat on his back. Up

jumped the chief when he was released and asked the Captain to drink with him from a bottle of rum. Fearing a trick, Captain Stone insisted that the Indian should drink a "thumb" of rum first, an old expression meaning that he should drink the liquor down in the bottle the width of a man's thumb. The chief took his drink, passed the bottle back to the white man, everybody was happy, and the party was allowed to proceed.

At another place Jemima Wilkinson was preaching a sermon and claimed that she could walk upon the waters of the river without getting her feet wet. She demanded of each of her followers in turn if they had faith in her to believe that she could walk upon the water. They all answered in the affirmative and Jemima then said that as all of them believed she could do it, there was no need for her to demonstrate.

Like so many others of our dauntless pioneers, the first settlers of these Friends in Yates County were often hungry. The story is told of one man, Jonathan Davis, by name, who left his home and went south to Newtown near what is now Elmira, and worked for a long time for two bushels of wheat. When he earned them he took them to Tioga Point where there was a grist mill, had the wheat ground, and carried the two bushels of wheat, weighing 120 pounds, on his back to Seneca Lake and then by boat to Norris Landing. There he lifted the wheat to his back again and carried it to his home. Such were some of the joys of the good old times!

Jemima Wilkinson, according to most historians, was more or less an imposter, but she was responsible for one of the first settlements in western New York and her followers were as fine a people as ever settled in any land. Some of the members of the early settlement of Friends in Yates County bear names that you will recognize, for their descendants are among the fine farm people of western New York: Davis, Richard, Smith, Dayton, Barnes, Clark, Townsend, Botsford, Ingraham, Matthews, Robinson, Parsons, Aldrich, Stone, Doolittle, Malin, Briggs.

### The Founding of the Mormon Church

One of the most interesting stories to me in American history is that of the founding of the Mormon Church, and no history of western New York would be complete without telling the story of the Mormons, for the founder of this remarkable group or religious sect received his so-called "revelations" on a hillside in the town of Manchester, Ontario County, New York.

Joseph Smith, the founder of the Mormon Church, was born and raised in the State of Vermont. When he was a young man, his father, Joseph Smith Sr., moved to Wayne County, New York, and settled a little south of Palmyra, in the year 1819. The Smiths



were said to be gold prospectors and for years did a great deal of digging for gold in their locality. While engaged in this digging, on the 22nd of September, 1827, the Smiths claimed to have dug up the plates of the Mormon Bible, on a hillside in Manchester, Ontario County, just a little south of the Palmyra line.

The Mormon book, or bible, was printed at the office of the Wayne County Sentinel, and Martin Harris, a Mormon convert, mortgaged his farm to defray the expense. This book, called the Book of Mormon, became one of the authoritative writings of the Mormon Church. According to Mormons, it is the record of certain ancient peoples in America, begun by the Prophet Mormon, and written on golden plates. Joseph Smith claimed that he was inspired, so that he could translate the ancient writings on these plates. Anti-Mormons living at the same time and neighbors of Smith were naturally skeptical and they claimed that the Book of Mormon was nothing more than a romance written about 1811 by Solomon Spaulding.

It is interesting to note, also, in discussing western New York local history, that Brigham Young, the great leader and prophet of the Mormons, was a resident of Seneca County, New York.

Whatever criticism we may have of the Mormon leaders and followers, we cannot help but admire their faith and unconquerable courage. The story of their migration step by step across the wilderness until they finally settled in the deserts of Utah is one of the great romances of history.

It is a characteristic of human nature that we are always suspicious of an individual or a people who differ radically from us in religious beliefs. In other words, the human being is naturally intolerant. Therefore, the neighbors of the Mormons never had much use for them, not only because of the Mormons' religious beliefs, but because the Mormon believed in polygamy. The more wives he had, the better was his chance of salvation. This belief, of course, is contrary to all the teachings of Christianity, with the result that the Mormons no sooner settled in a new community than trouble began, which eventually ended with their having to move on, ever toward the unknown West.

Under the leadership of Smith, the

first Mormon settlement and Mormon missions were made in Ohio. Gentiles made it so unpleasant there that the Mormons moved on to Missouri and Illinois. At Nauvoo in Illinois, on the bend of the Mississippi River, the Mormons built a large city noted for its industry, temperance, and thrift. Political opponents accused the Mormons of attempting to get control of the State of Illinois, and finally the disagreements and bickerings led to the arrest and imprisonment of Smith. While he was in prison, in 1844, a mob collected, attacked the jail, and shot him. Then Brigham Young became their leader and prophet in 1846.

The sentiment against the Mormons became so great that Brigham Young started out to find an entirely new country beyond the control and criticisms of the Gentiles. Under his leadership, one of the greatest migrations in history took place, across the unknown plains of the West and over the Rocky Mountains, into what is now Utah. There in the midst of an alkaline desert in the vicinity of great Salt Lake, the Mormons began to erect their new Zion, with both ability and courage. They brought water from the mountains and made the desolate wilderness blossom like a rose.

As the West began to be settled, trouble frequently arose between the Mormons and the Gentiles, and several times the Mormons even defied the United States Government. The chief difficulty was over polygamy, which is contrary to United States law. Finally, this practice was abolished, and in recent years, the Mormons, who were fundamentally of the fine old Yankee-American stock, have become one of our best classes of citizens.

Our new Fall Fashion Catalog is ready and the woman who sews will want a copy at once. It shows the best styles of the coming season besides being very economical in material requirements. Have two frocks for the price of one by using the new patterns which are displayed in our new Fall Fashion Catalog. Send 12c in stamps to the Fashion Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

Mosquitoes are thick, but one sage remarks that it's better to be stung by them than by an oil stock shark.

### HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

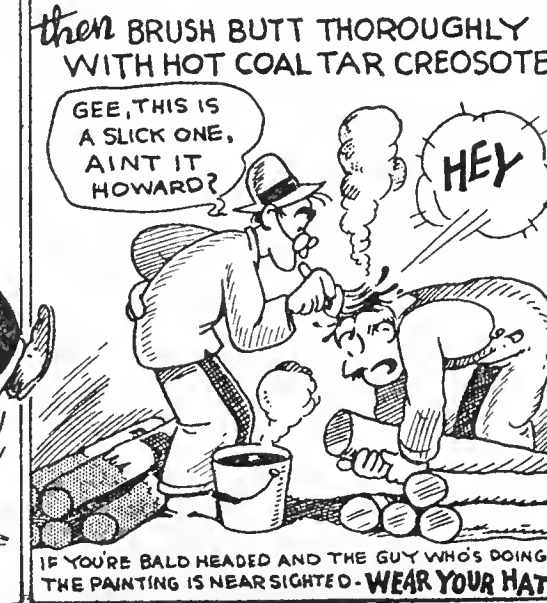
### To Keep Fence Posts from Rotting

By Ray Inman

DO YOU WANT TO KNOW HOW TO KEEP WOOD FENCE POSTS FROM ROTTING?



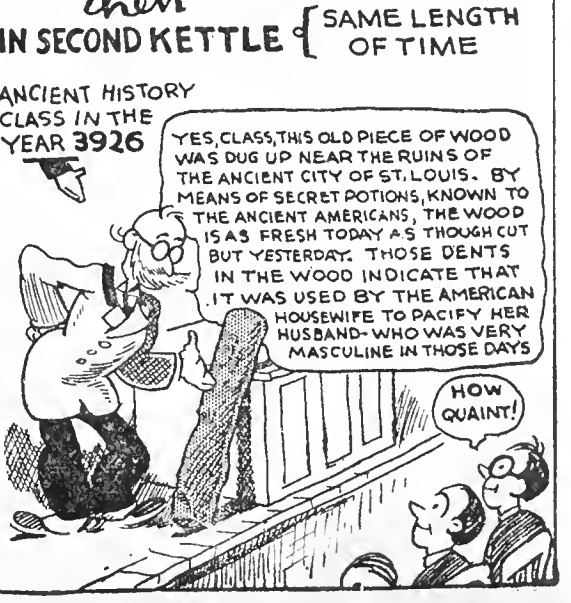
here's how — POSTS SHOULD BE DRY AND THE BARK REMOVED



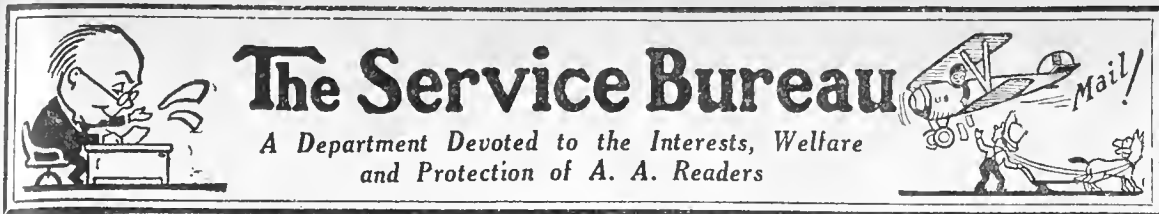
OR HAVE 2 LARGE KETTLES OF CREOSOTE — ONE HEATED TO 180° TO 200°F. THE OTHER 75° TO 100°F.



place posts IN HOT KETTLE { FOR 15 MINUTES TO ONE HOUR







## What Would You Do ?

About August 15th, a man called at my farm, and claimed to be a representative of a paint company in New York City. I gave him an order for five gallons of roofing paint on sixty-day trial. At least, that is the proposition he offered me, and I have a witness to the agreement.

About two weeks later, I received a letter from another firm in the City, saying that they had purchased my trade acceptance dated August 19th, and due in sixty days for \$450. About that time I received the paint, not five gallons, but three hun-

sharing agreement whereby the Mt. Forest Farms Company was to take care of the animals and their offspring, and divide the proceeds with the purchaser. Later they followed about the same practice in selling rabbits. At a still later date, the company was re-organized and issued stock.

An interesting comment accompanied the report sent us. Here it is:

"The writer has never seen one of these fur promotions, in which animals were offered to the general public in pairs and groups, work out otherwise than a total loss to all except the promoters."

### Reward!

**HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr.**, publisher of American Agriculturist, has a standing offer whereby he will pay a reward of \$100 for information leading to the arrest, conviction, and imprisonment of any person who swindles or attempts to defraud an A. A. subscriber who, at the time, has prominently displayed on his farm a yellow American Agriculturist Service Bureau sign.

dred gallons. This paint had been shipped from New York City to New Hampshire in three different lots, and then reshipped here with freight and storage charges of about thirty dollars added. I investigated and found that this paint had been refused by the man to whom it had been originally shipped, and then apparently had been forwarded on to me. It looks as though the same trick had been played on them and that they would not accept the stuff. I did not accept it either, and wrote them to that effect.

We have heard that a company has been operating in Oswego County along the same lines, and that when farmers refused to accept the paint, they sued to collect. They then had the cases transferred to a New York City court, and, as a result, the farmers paid, rather than take a trip to the city.

WE wrote to the paint company and received a reply to the effect that our subscriber had not told the story correctly, that they had his signed trade acceptance for the amount of the sale, and that our subscriber was merely trying to get out of paying his just debt.

It looks, therefore, as if it is just one man's word against another's. Our subscriber's story is straightforward, and we believe his story is right. Investigation indicates that the company in question is not particularly responsible.

We understand that companies are sometimes able to get cases transferred to New York City, where they naturally are able to get a better settlement than they would if the case were tried in a rural locality before a jury of farmers. In this case, we have advised our subscriber to refuse to pay, and if he is sued, we will recommend a good lawyer in New York City to represent him. We doubt very much whether he will ever hear anything from the company again.

If any subscribers have had a similar experience, we will be glad to hear from them.

### No Dividends from Fur Stock

What can you tell me about the Mt. Forest Fur Farms Company, of Detroit, Michigan? My sister has stock in this concern, and has received no dividends for the last two years.

OUR investigation shows that about a year ago, stockholders of this concern formed a protective committee to look out for their interests. Perhaps, as a result, a petition to put the company in the hands of a receiver was filed, although apparently no receiver has been as yet appointed.

We are informed that this company started out selling pairs of muskrats at a price entirely out of line with the prevailing market price for live animals, and gave the purchasers a profit

### Heeds Our Warnings

I noted yours regarding the eye specialist and peddler of eye glasses. He was, I presume, the same man whom, a few days before I saw your notice, I told we did not buy of such men. He cleared out quickly, and made tracks for the road.

Last week a man came here selling enlarged pictures from small ones or negatives. I was not at home, but my son found out his game which included drawing for a prize. My son said he would not buy in such a game.

Now, I think if people approached by such slick artists would get their car numbers and report at once to the sheriff's office, that it would clear out at least a part of such men who just come through and cheat the people. We have state troopers here and all over the State for just that purpose, and lately there seem to be more of these slickers than ever before. A determined front by all would save the people many a hard-earned dollar.

WE do not claim that every agent who travels the road is a swindler, but it does give us a feeling of satisfaction every time a subscriber writes us that some warning read in the A. A. Service Bureau has prevented him from losing some money. An unusual number of slick gentlemen are traveling the country in an attempt to pick up a few easy dollars.

### 'Unable to Locate

Will you try to get \$2.75 for me from the Universal Jobbers of 192 Henry Street New York City? I mailed them a check last April. They never sent the order, and will not reply to my letters.

WE were unable to locate this firm. Their name does not appear in the telephone directory, and we have been advised that there is no firm of that name at the address given.

\* \* \*

My son sent a post office money order for \$1.40 to the Independence Airplane Company, Far Rockaway, Long Island, for a model aeroplane. The money order was cashed, but although I have written them several times, I have never had a reply.

WE were told that this company is no longer located in Far Rockaway, but rather in Inwood. We wrote the Postmaster in Inwood, who replied that their address was McNeil Avenue, Far Rockaway. We addressed a letter to them some time ago, but have not had any reply. Apparently our subscriber will have to charge this up to experience.

### Eye Doctors Still Active

I read of the fake eye doctor in your paper. An eye doctor called at my house in mid-October, and said he was testing eyes of people over fifty. He wanted to test mine, but I told him I did not have the money. He said that he had glasses that were selling for \$12.00, and he was making an offer on them for \$4.00. He asked me if that would interest me, and I told him "no," so he asked me all about the people along the road if they were over fifty and could afford to buy glasses.

He is about five feet five inches tall, and wore a dark blue suit, a long black leather overcoat, a soft tan hat and light brown shoes. He had a smooth face. He had a black coupe, high priced model, with black and white license U. R. 396.

Couldn't quite get the State, but I have the rest of the license all O. K. The letters were white and the plate black. I hope this is the man you are looking for. He looks like a pretty slick duck, and I am sure I would know him again if I saw him.

WE have forwarded a copy of our subscriber's letter to the State Police of New York and New Jersey, and they will be on the lookout for a man answering this description. It is, of course, possible that he may be following an entirely legitimate business, but his tactics sound very much like those pursued by some of the eye doctors re-

ported in previous issues of American Agriculturist, who have been swindling some of our readers out of large sums of money.

### Keys Found

A NUMBER of years ago, when an American Agriculturist was published by the Orange Judd Company, identification key tags were issued to subscribers. Word has come to us that key No. 302911 has been found. If the owner will write to us, his keys will be returned to him.

## CLASSIFIED ADS

Classified Ads are inserted at the rate of 7 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1.00. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than 14 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order. Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references.

### BEEES AND HONEY

HONEY—OUR FINEST White Clover 60 lb. can \$4.50; 120 lbs. \$8.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

HONEY—Our Buckwheat honey was never finer. 60 lb. can \$3.50; two \$6.50 CLAYTON WRIGHT, Brockton, N. Y.

LONG'S PURE HONEY—Clover or buckwheat 5 lb. pail one dollar, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. C. LONG, Millville, Pa.

### BUILDING MATERIALS

WHITE PINE BEVEL siding: 1/4x4—\$20.00 per M. 1/2x6—\$25.00 per M. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

FIRST QUALITY ROOFING paper. Prepaid. 1 ply. \$1.15; 2 ply. \$1.30; 3 ply. \$1.45. Nails and cement. 15c per roll extra. WINIKER BROS., Mills, Mass.

### HELP WANTED

JOBS OPEN—BIG PAY. Could you hold such a job if you had the opportunity? We will show you how hundreds of men obtain and hold jobs as Auto and Aviation mechanics. Write for free book and low tuition offer. McSWEENEY SCHOOL, Dept. B-32-A, Cleveland, Ohio.

### AGENTS WANTED

CHARLTON NURSERIES, Rochester, N. Y., established 1865, wants reliable men to take orders for spring delivery for its "First-prize Winning" shrubbery, hedging, bushes, trees. Free 2-year replacement guarantee. New lower prices. Free outfit. Part or full time. Pay weekly.

SALESMEN WANTED to sell our high grade garden and field seeds direct to planters. A good position with big income for man acquainted with farming. Previous selling experience unnecessary. COBB CO., Franklin, Mass.

### DAIRY SUPPLIES

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer. 300 sterilized 6 inch discs \$1.15; 6 1/4 inch \$1.35; gauzefaced, 6 inch \$1.35, 6 1/4 inch \$1.50. Postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Canton, Maine, Dept. D.

BEST COTTON MILK STRAINER Discs! 300 sterilized 6 in. discs, \$1.15, 2 boxes, \$2.20. 300 gauzefaced 7 in. discs, \$1.50, 2 boxes \$3.50. Postpaid. HOWARD BROTHERS, South Shaftsbury, Vt.

### FARMS FOR SALE

FARM, LARGE HOUSE, \$400 down. Chance for splendid living here. 135 acres handy depot town and markets; 100 acres level tillage, spring and creek-watered pasture, woodland, fruit; warm 10-room house, 22-cow barn, running water, milk house, 2-car garage, hen house, \$1200 complete, \$400 down. Pg 62 Free catalog. Strout Pays Buyer's Fare. STROUT AGENCY, 255-R Fourth Ave., New York City.

160-ACRE, STONE HOUSE, Dairy and general farm, Ulster County, New York. Village one mile. Convenient to Kingston, Newburgh, and New York City. 100 acres machine-worked crop land. 50 acres creek watered pasture, fuelwood for farm needs. Pleasant 8-room house, fireplace, electricity available. Large dairy barn, 40-cow concrete stable, room for 75. 2 silos. Poultry house, ice house. All in substantial condition. \$9,000. Investigate liberal terms. FEDERAL LANE BANK, Springfield, Mass.

### WANTED TO RENT ON SHARES

WANTED: To rent on share basis with option to purchase at the end of season, small general farm with buildings in fair condition. KENNETH TURNER, 15 Second St., Albany, N. Y.

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MUSHROOM PLANTATION; established 9 years; Ulster County. Equipped Summer, Winter growing; experienced grower available; ready sales; participation or sale; about \$5000 required. Box 219M, 1107, Times Bldg., N. Y. City.

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MEN WANTED for good pay positions as Master Airplane and Engine Mechanics, Auto Mechanics, Electrical Mechanics, Radio Mechanics, Welders, also Pilots, after taking necessary training. Learn where Lindbergh learned. We qualify you for good positions paying \$150 to \$500 per month. For complete information, write LINCOLN AUTO AND AIRPLANE SCHOOL, 2853 Automotive Bldg., Lincoln, Nebr.

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PATENTS—Time counts in applying for patents. Send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent," and "Record of Invention" on how to proceed. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Attorney, 734 Security Savings and Commercial Bank Bldg., (directly opposite U. S. Patent Office), Washington, D. C.

### MISCELLANEOUS

Consign your hay and straw to GEORGE E. VAN VORST, INC., Bonded Commission Merchant, 601 W. 33rd St., New York City. Write for market letter.

KODAK FILMS. Special Trial Offer. Developing any size roll 5c, prints 3c each. Beautiful 8x10 mounted enlargement 40c. Send us your films. YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE, 409 Bertha St., Albany, N. Y.

SMALL PECANS 10c lb., large papershell pecans 25c lb. W. W. WILLIAMS, Quitman, Ga.

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STATIONERY, CHRISTMAS CARDS—Big profits. Outfit furnished. Samples and particulars free. PRINTER HOWIE, Beebeplain, Vt.

### TOBACCO

SMOKERS—Save real money by ordering direct from factory. Good mild 5c cigars \$2.48 per 100 prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. COSMOPOLITE CIGAR CO., Dept. A, Dallastown, Pa.

GOLD LEAF—GUARANTEED chewing or smoking 5 lbs. \$1.00; ten \$1.50. Pipe free. Pay postmaster. CO-OPERATIVE FARMERS, B3, Sedalia, Kentucky.

LEAF TOBACCO, Guaranteed, Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10, \$1.50. UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Ky.

GUARANTEED Chewing or Smoking five lbs. \$1.00; ten \$1.50; Fifty Cigars \$1.75; Pay when received. KENTUCKY FARMERS, West Paducah, Ky.

GEORGIA, BRIGHT LEAF smoking tobacco five pounds, \$1.35, postpaid. W. W. WILLIAMS, Quitman, Ga.

GUARANTEED LEAF SMOKING or Chewing, five pounds \$1.00; ten \$1.50. Pipe Free. Twenty Chewing twist \$1.00; twenty sacks Smoking \$1.00. Pay when received. FORD FARMS, S-8, Paducah, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO—Guaranteed. Chewing 5 pounds \$1.25; 10, \$2.00. Smoking, 10-\$1.50. Pay Postmaster. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Ky.

CIGARS BLENDED LONG FILLER, Sumatra wrapped, mild, 100, \$3.50; 50, \$1.80, postpaid. Dissatisfied money refunded. PERKIOMEN CIGAR CO., Yerkess, Pa.

### WOMEN'S WANTS

50 BUTTERFLY PIECES 30c prepaid, pattern free. Fancy smaller cottons 10 lbs. \$1.00 postage. Rug supplies. JOSEPH DEMENKOW, Brockton, Mass.

DO YOU BAKE? Use the French chef's secret of success. Miriam's Vanilla Flavor, 36-5 cent packages for \$1.00. Agents Wanted. MIRIAM, 5702 Fourteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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YARN: Colored wool for Rugs \$1.15 pound. Knitting Yarn at bargain. Free samples. H. BARTLETT, Manufacturer, Box R, Harmony, Maine.

### WOOL—HIDES—FURS

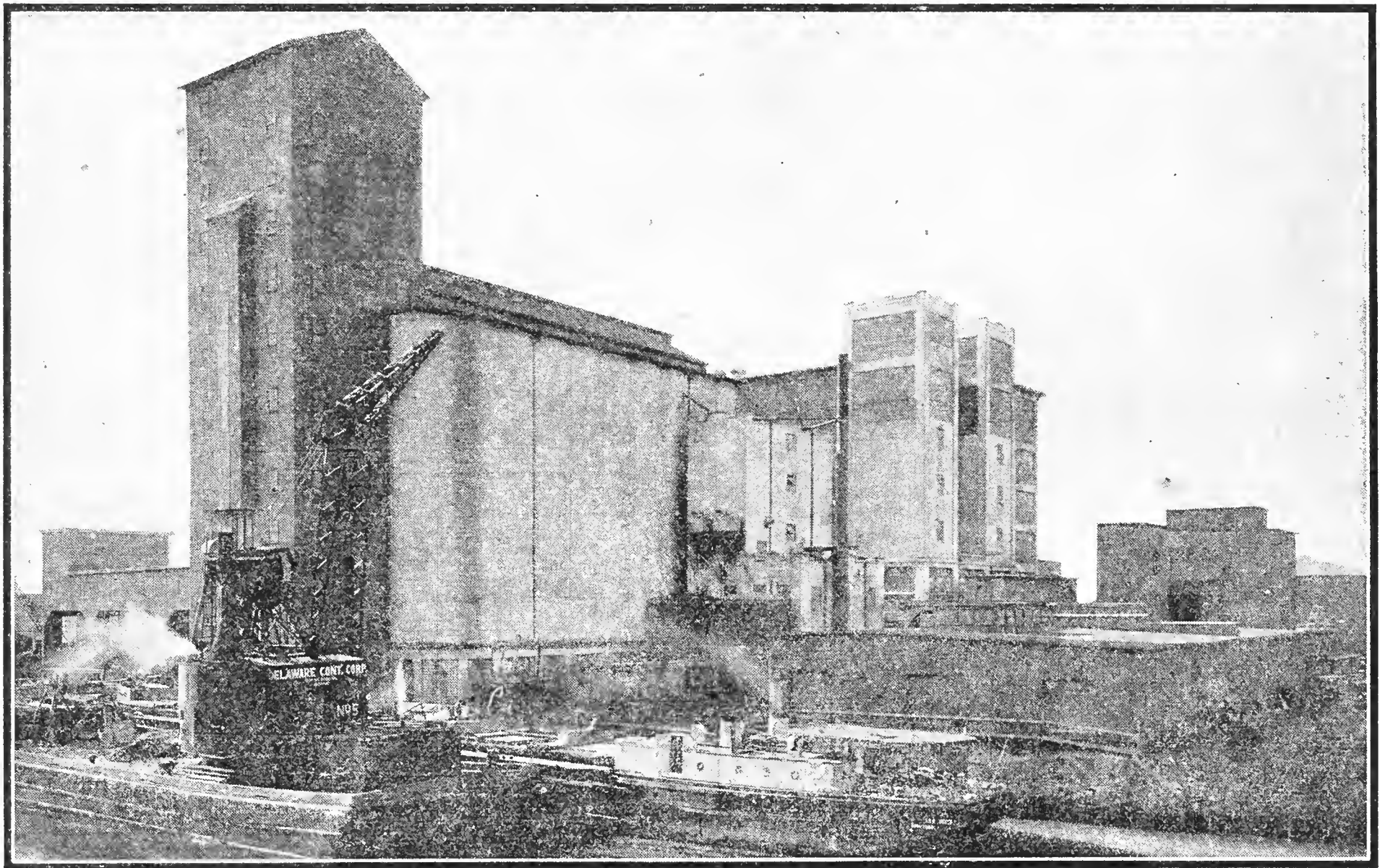
TRAPS, TRAP TAGS, Scents, trapping equipment. Quick Service. Write for new catalogue. HOWE FUR CO., Dept. E, Coopers Mills, Maine.

WANTED RAW FURS and wool. Full market prices paid. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.



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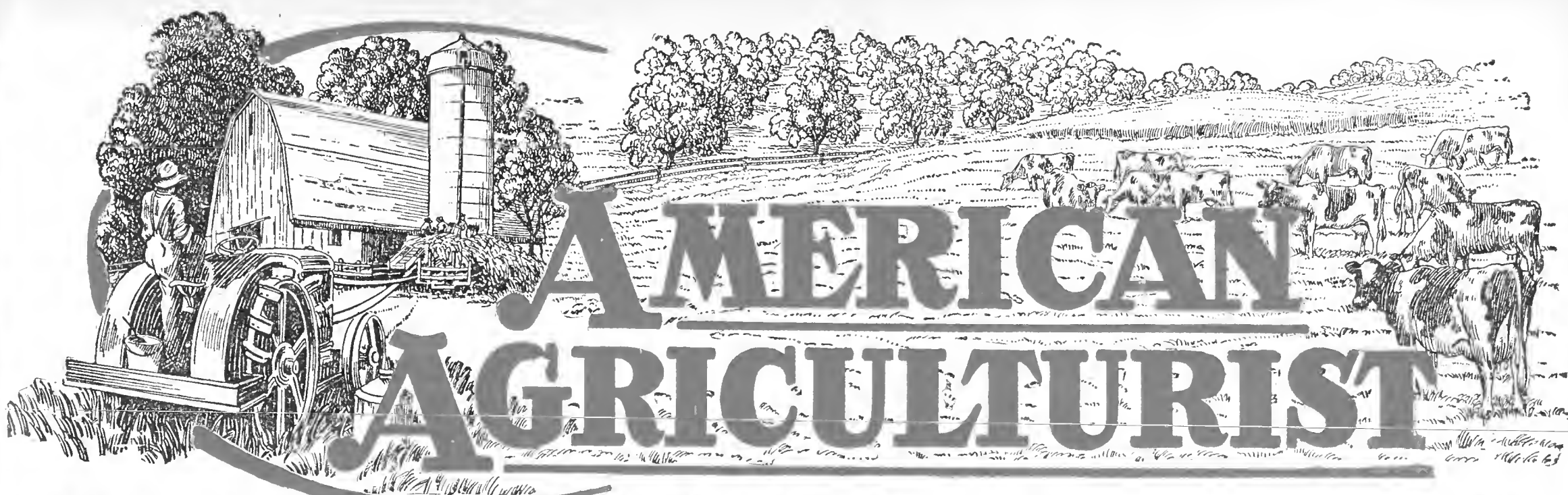
both the elevators and the tanks is a gigantic feed mill completely equipped with the most modern machinery for cleaning, grinding, and mixing grain and feed; a mill for which a comfortable grist is 2500 tons a day.

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COOPERATIVE G. L. F. EXCHANGE, INC. ★ ITHACA, N. Y.





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November 21, 1931

Published Weekly

# Thanksgiving

*My Puritan grandmother swept and spun  
And prayed to God on Thanksgiving Day;  
Her soul content with a work well done  
And her heart too earnest for pleasures gay.  
But I like to think that her irksome load,  
Travail and labor and urge and goad,  
Was joy—because she was hewing a road  
A road that should be my way.*

*My Puritan grandmother blazed a trail  
And looked to God on Thanksgiving Day,  
And how can I dare to shirk or fail,  
I who have such a debt to pay?  
Teach me, Lord, as I kneel in prayer,  
To lift her torch in my hands, to dare  
To keep unsullied and straight and fair  
The road that she made my way.*

L. MITCHELL THORNTON



—Illustration reproduced from the famous painting "Pilgrims Going to Church" by G. H. Boughton.



DON'T GAMBLE WITH WEATHER . . . USE EVEREADY PRESTONE

# Why Gamble YOUR MONEY

on an anti-freeze that evaporates in warm weather?

WINTER weather rarely runs "true to form." It mixes cold snaps and warm spells—unexpected changes that are sure to catch you napping if you depend on a "boil-away" anti-freeze. Trying to outguess the temperature is like playing the races. In the long run you're bound to lose. And if you've paid a bill for a frozen radiator or a cracked engine-block you know the loss can be heavy!

Stop gambling with weather. Instead of taking a chance with a makeshift mixture that has to be constantly tested and replaced, put in Eveready Prestone *once*, and forget winter-worry!

Eveready Prestone is the first product scientifically developed to give absolute, all-weather protection. It won't leak out of a water-tight system. It retards the formation of rust. It won't evaporate, even at summer temperatures. And it remains free-flowing, however cold the weather. It has been used by scientific expeditions to defy

the bitterest polar temperatures, and is accepted by leading car manufacturers.

Don't get the idea that this great anti-freeze is expensive. Compare the cost *per season* with that of makeshift products, and you'll find Eveready Prestone is actually *cheaper*, as well as safer.

This winter, give your cars, trucks and other farm equipment complete, all-weather protection with Eveready Prestone. A single filling and they're safe for the season.

National Carbon Company, Inc., New York, N. Y.

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1. Gives complete protection.
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3. Positively will not damage cooling-system.
4. Will not heat-up a motor.
5. Circulates freely at the lowest operating temperatures.
6. Will not affect paint, varnish, or lacquer finishes.
7. Non-inflammable and odorless.
8. Prevents formation of rust in cooling-system.
9. Economical—one filling lasts all winter.



NOTE: When you drain your cooling-system of Eveready Prestone in the spring, put in Eveready RUSTONE, for all-summer protection against rust, clogging and overheating. Then your car will always be free of rust.

EVEREADY

PRESTONE

## Shall We Speed Up TB Testing in New York?

Legislative Committee Urges Finishing Job in Three Years

By SENATOR L. J. KIRKLAND

EDITOR'S NOTE—The following article is part of an address delivered by Senator Leigh J. Kirkland before the recent annual meeting of the New York State Farm and Home Bureau Federation. Senator Kirkland is chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and is always found doing his best to serve the interests of farmers.

WHAT progress have we made in TB eradication since 1918? Then there was no clean territory in New York and the area plan was just beginning to be considered seriously. In 1921 there were ten counties organized. In 1931 that territory as might be described as west of Onondaga County was practically all tested. Northeastern New York and the counties up and down the Hudson were largely tested, excepting some of that area closely adjacent to New York City. That leaves a section north and south through central New York largely untested and some sections close to New York City. Namely, the following counties present the real problem and the urge for haste in suppression of this disease; Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Dutchess, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Montgomery, Oneida, Onondaga, Orange, Otsego, St. Lawrence, Schoenectady, Schoharie, Tioga, Ulster, Washington, and Westchester. While some work has been done in these counties it is generally considered the real big job is yet to be done.

## Whole Dairy Industry Affected

It is estimated that there are 300,000 reactors in this State or one-third the total reactors in the United States and probably 30% of that 33-1/3% is in these counties. The problem can in no sense be considered local in any way and has in no sense been so considered. For it vitally affects the whole dairy industry of the State, and that which affects this great New York industry is of importance to all of us whether dairymen or not. What is the situation throughout the United States? We in New York, have one-third of the infected cattle, with the New England states and New Jersey and southeastern Pennsylvania yet with areas largely untested, but with small cow population. Some of our counties have a larger cow population than any one of these states. California is largely untested, but is so far removed that it will not affect our city markets.

These other states have a program which will likely complete their tests within two or three years at the outside, leaving us at the present rate of progress to be the last dairy state in the United States to complete its test.

## A Dangerous Situation

What the effect will be, I don't know. That depends largely on how long the health authorities are willing to be satisfied to approve of pasteurization of milk as sufficient protection from the danger that comes from use of milk from cows affected by bovine tuberculosis. They have been patient and are reasonable but I expect they are going to insist this matter be not allowed to drift with no assurance that the job is to be completed at an early date.

That this is an expensive program is acknowledged by every one but I think it is universally acknowledged today as a necessary one. Beginning 1928 the budget carried an appropriation of \$3,000,000 to pay indemnities for bovine tubercular cattle, slaughtered by order of the State. Prior to 1928 the amount had been somewhat larger. This year the budget carried an item of \$3,000,000 to pay indemnities for 1931. But we were in debt over \$500,000 for cattle slaughtered prior to Jan. 1st of this year. These cattle having been slaughtered with approval of the Governor and Finance Chairman of the Legislature, bills were introduced by Assemblyman Frank Smith and myself to appropriate \$1,000,000 more to pay indemnities, such portion as

(Continued on Page 7)



# Legumes—Good for Cows and Soil

## An Economical Source of Protein, Vitamins, and Nitrogen

EDITOR'S NOTE—The following talk was originally given over radio station WEAI. Professor Morrison, an authority on the subject of feeding animals, is head of the Animal Husbandry Department at the State College, and, along with Professor Henry, author of the well-known book, "Feeds and Feeding."

By F. B. MORRISON,  
Department of Animal Husbandry,  
New York State College of Agriculture

just as important. This family of plants is the very one which is so valuable in economical maintenance of soil fertility. You have probably already guessed that the family whose praises I

am proclaiming is the great family of legumes. It includes not only the clovers—red, white, alsike, sweet and crimson—alfalfa, peas, beans, soy beans, and cow peas, but also such plants as the lespedeza, beggar weed and velvet beans of the south.

The stockman who makes wise use of the legume forage crops will automatically provide, for the most part, the recently discovered mysterious food essentials which might otherwise be deficient in the rations of farm animals. When we fully appreciate this important fact efficient stock feeding from the modern standpoint is very much simplified.

Just what are these virtues of legume forages?

First, they excel in the yield of palatable hay produced per acre.

Second, they are the richest in protein of all common roughages.

Third, the protein which they provide supplements in a very effective manner the deficiencies in the proteins of the cereal grains and other common protein-poor feeds.

Fourth, they are the richest source of calcium among common feeds, and are generally somewhat higher in phosphorus than forage from corn, the sorghums, or the grasses.

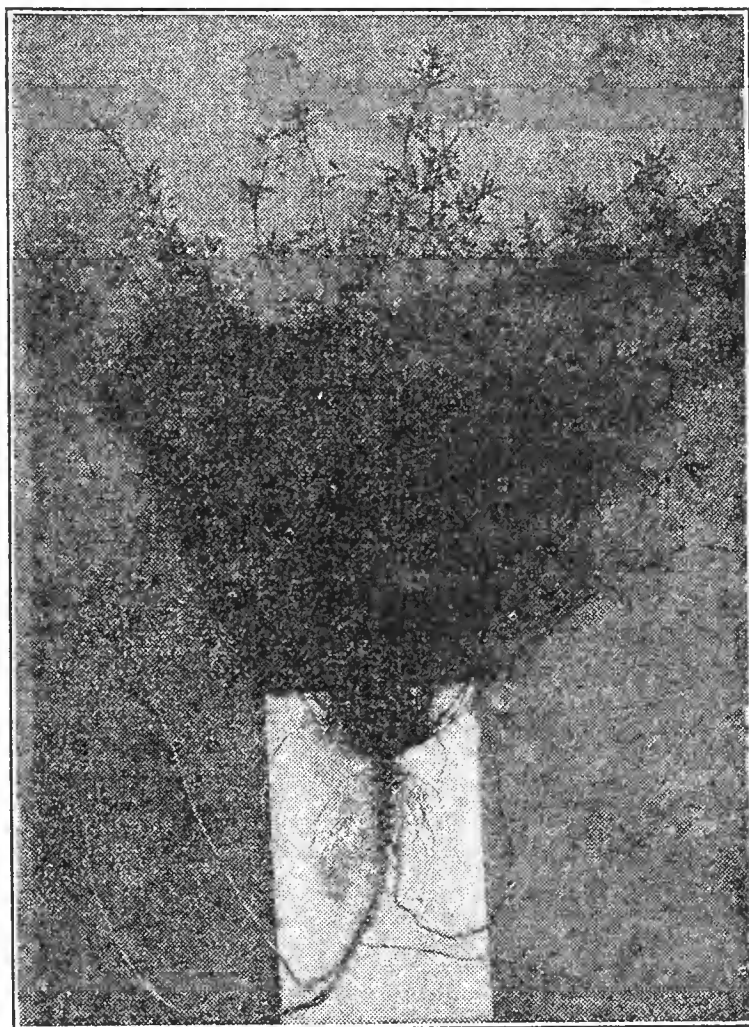
Fifth, well-cured legume hay is the best source of vitamins A and D among the common feeds available for winter feeding.

Sixth, they are highly important from the standpoint of the maintenance of soil fertility.

Let us analyze in a little more detail some of these virtues of legume forages, particularly legume hay, and see just how far they actually do serve as storehouses of the various food nutrients.

First of all, the legume hay crops are bountiful yielders. According to census figures, alfalfa hay produces on the

(Continued on Page 6)



One alfalfa plant with roots which, in their search for plant food and moisture, went to an approximate depth of six feet.

## Feeding Lambs in Western New York

### Some Observations and Experiences of a Man Who Has Done It

By ROBERT CALL,  
Genesee County Farmer

THE fattening of lambs in Western New York has been an important industry for nearly fifty years. It is largely confined to a few counties on farms where cash crops are the principal source of income. They are not found on dairy farms; the reasons for this are very evident. On the former type of farm there is generally surplus feed, time, and building space in the winter season, and the lamb makes good use of these. On the dairy farm it is often a problem to raise feed enough for the cows.

The common practice is to purchase western range lambs through commission men in the central west markets. In recent years some have been contracted for direct from the range.

On the average, men in this section, feed one car or about 300 lambs, but some handle as many as 2,000 lambs at once. Milo Jeffry at Castile, N. Y., is probably one of the most skillful feeders in the State. He works wonders even with a class of lambs that other men would not take home. Gilbert Prole and Ted Buhl of Stafford are also large and successful lamb feeders. N. N. Hawley at Batavia has room for 2,000 and has one of the most up-to-date feeding plants in this section. William Gall at South Byron is an experienced feeder who buys light lambs and feeds a longer period but he always turns out a fancy product.

We prefer range lambs for feeding rather than native ones, because they seem more hardy and death losses are fewer. This is, no doubt, due to the absence of the internal parasites, lung worms and stomach worms, in the western lambs. Native lambs are better bred, dress out a more desirable

carcass, and are often cheaper. It would be a great advantage to all if a sure and easy method were available to rid our native lambs of these pests.

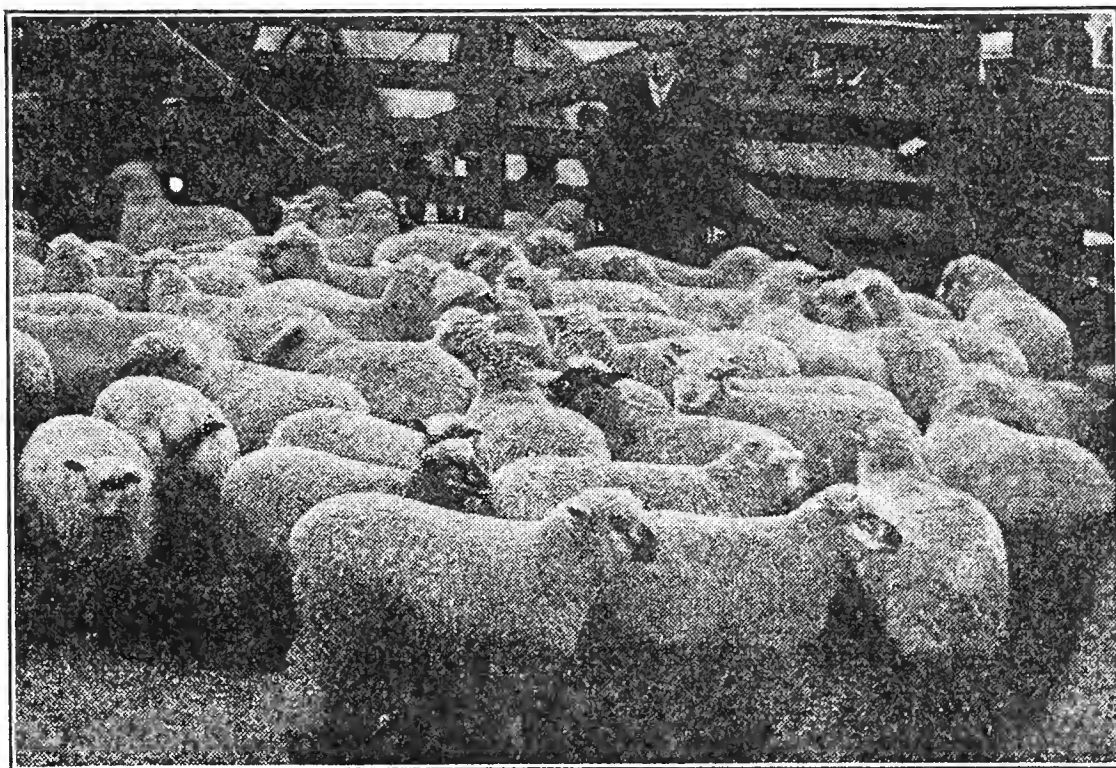
As soon as the rush of fall work is over, we place an order with a reliable commission firm for lambs. If one wishes, he may specify desired weight and place a price limit, or he may leave it to the agent to make the best buy possible. The lambs weigh from 40 to 75 pounds, but the most desirable weight is about 60 pounds. A normal shrink in weight to be expected from Chicago to the farm is about five pounds. Upon arrival at

the farm, the lambs are placed in pens and great care taken that they do not over-eat or catch cold. It will take them about a week to recover from their two thousand mile journey. At the end of a week, grain is started and the amount slowly increased until, at the end of a month, they should be on full feed. Self-feeding is becoming much more popular than it was a few years ago. The self-feeders are first partly filled with bran, oat feed, or some other bulky feed, then whole oats added, followed by other grains. The bulky feed is gradually reduced as the feeding period advances. One desirable trait of sheep and lambs is that they will learn to like almost any kind of food. In fact, they make good use of screenings and salvage grains that other livestock will not even look at.

So one finds different feeders using a great variety of feeds with equally good results. All kinds of home grown feeds are used: oats, corn, barley, and wheat, supplemented with some high protein feed, for example, cottonseed or oil meal. It seems quite important that some of the roughage should be a good legume hay, pea vine, or corn silage, or bean pods and straw also may be used as part of the ration. Although sheep on pasture often get along with very little water, lambs on feed need a liberal supply. Salt, of course, is supplied regularly.

A good flock of lambs in the hands of a skillful feeder will put on 3/10 of a pound of gain a day, so that at the end of 60 to 90 days, an 85 to 90 pound lamb is produced. This is the desired weight of finished lambs. However, lambs are often discounted

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This is the type of lamb that brings a premium on the market.



## Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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### The Pioneers' Thanksgiving



YOU have probably heard of the old lady from the poor-house in attendance at a midweek prayer meeting. After she had heard several others testify to the many things they had to be thankful for, she got up and testified that she was thankful she still had two teeth and that they hit!

There will be many on this Thanksgiving Day in this year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty one, who will think they have as little to be thankful for as the old lady. Times are hard, farm products are discouragingly low in price, and money is scarce. We never take any stock in Pollyanna philosophy in trying to be foolishly optimistic; yet it is just as bad to be too pessimistic, so perhaps it will not be amiss at this Thanksgiving time to make a few comparisons of Thanksgiving on the farms in nineteen hundred and thirty one and those that were celebrated by our pioneer fathers.

Consider that first Thanksgiving. You all know the story—how forty four out of the total of one hundred and two Pilgrims died during that first terrible winter of sixteen hundred and twenty. Next year, however, they fared a little better. With no horses or plows, almost with no tools at all, they raised with the advice of the Indians, a little wheat, and some peas. Here was cause indeed to be thankful. A day was set aside to give thanks to the Lord, and so came the first Thanksgiving Day.

Compare this, if you please, and a hundred meager, scanty Thanksgivings that followed, in the rude cabins of our pioneer fathers, with what most farm people enjoy today, even if times are hard.

Most of us would not even eat the fare that satisfied the early settlers. Try making some johnnycake or corn bread with corn partially cracked with a rude stone and pestle. Did you ever eat any food cooked or baked in a fireplace? The settlers depended chiefly on game for meat. Sometimes it was plenty; more often it was scarce. Certainly none of us would be willing to live in the log cabins of the settlers, or put up with their crude inconveniences.

Take, for example, the home of Amos Sweet, the first settler in the town of Dryden, Tompkins County, near Ithaca. In 1797 Sweet emigrated from eastern New York or New England with

his wife, two children, his mother, and brother. They built a log cabin of one room, and in it all of them lived. The logs were halved together at the ends and the cracks chinked in with split sticks and mud. The house was eight logs high and covered with bark from elm and basswood. One corner of the cabin was left entirely open for smoke to pass through. There was no chimney or garret, and the only window consisted of an opening about eighteen inches square covered with paper greased to admit the light. In this house the only chairs were benches and the family ate off wooden trenchers set on slab tables.

As settlements grew older, the homes and conveniences improved, of course, but one does not have to go back to the distant past for comparisons with the blessings we may be thankful for today. Many of us of middle age or older can count innumerable conveniences that make life easier and more pleasant now that we never had heard of when we were boys and girls. The so-called "good old times" were mostly bad old times. Seldom was there a family that had not lost children by disease. Long hours of drudgery prevailed on the farm and hard work and loneliness killed women off until it was said that it took two New England mothers to raise one New England family.

So it would seem that if the Pilgrims and the men and women who followed them could always find cause for thanksgiving at the end of the harvest season, we of nineteen hundred and thirty one may also give thanks to Providence for the many blessings bestowed.

### Better Times—Maybe

THE best news in many a long month is the report of the constantly advancing price of wheat. Prices of other grains are keeping in step somewhat with wheat, and one of the good things about the advance is that a considerable portion of wheat and corn is still in the hands of the farmers.

A large credit corporation in the Central West has been formed to advance loans to farmers, so that they may hold their corn for better prices. The advance in the prices of these commodities is having a most encouraging effect on other business.

This publication has not been one of those which has constantly claimed that prosperity was "just around the corner." We have believed that foolish optimism is dangerous—just as bad, in fact, as foolish pessimism. But now we see in the better prices of grain and in other signs, distinct promise of improvement. The corner has certainly been turned toward better times. To be sure, progress will be slow. Dairymen and poultrymen, unfortunately, will temporarily be adversely affected by the rise in feed prices.

But grain, particularly wheat, is a fundamental commodity. Its success or failure eventually affects every other business in the world. So all should rejoice to see this upward trend of wheat prices.

### The League Lowers Salaries

WE heartily congratulate the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association for its courageous action in reducing salaries and wages of all League employees ten per cent. This policy is in keeping with the times and with the League's constant practice, of trying its best to serve the interests of its membership.

In fairness, it should be said in connection with this general lowering of salaries and wages throughout the country, that the so-called white-collar class, that is, the men and women who work in the professions and in offices and stores, never saw very much prosperity in the good times. These more or less educated workers are not organized. Their salaries, therefore, were very slow to advance in keeping with the high costs of living, and when they were gradually put up the salaries of the white-collar people did not rise in proportion to wages. At the first sign of depression, salaries were the first to be cut. Nevertheless, both wages and salaries must

come down, at least moderately, before any permanent return of good times, and this is especially so with the employees of any business like the League which is dependent directly or indirectly upon farming.

### Watch Out For the Bears!

IN one year, according to the Pennsylvania Board of Game Commissioners, on a section of road only three and five-tenths miles long, automobiles killed 52 deer and wounded 16. Other game killed were 196 rabbits, 6 grouse, 1 fox, and many chipmunks and skunks, and one car collided with a bear.

Shades of our pioneer fathers! All that is lacking to make the picture complete are several Indians skulking in the forest along the edge of the road waiting to get an opportunity to take a potshot at a traveler.

### For the Lack of a Little Care

CHOOSE some city near you—a fairly large city of about a hundred thousand inhabitants. Now imagine that some gigantic disaster should kill every person in that city. What would be its effect on you and on the whole nation? You would talk about it for years; papers and magazines would publish many and long articles, and the government would conduct investigation after investigation to fix the blame and prevent another such disaster.

Yet, last year, one hundred thousand people in America were killed outright by accident—thirty-three thousand by automobiles alone. And the National Safety Council reports that ten million more people figured in non-fatal accidents.

So callous and indifferent have most of us become to this constant slaughter that we pay little attention. You read an editorial like this, shrug your shoulders indifferently, and pass on because you think it does not include you. Then some day you or the other fellow gets careless; it only takes just once. Then, to your horror, you find, when too late, that you or a loved one has joined the great army of killed and wounded by accident. This is a machine age. If we are to live with these monsters we have created, we must treat them with more respect.

### An Absurd Practice

A BREEDER of purebred Holsteins writes a letter to the *Holstein-Friesian World* objecting to the long silly names commonly given to purebred cattle of all breeds. To this objection we add a hearty and emphatic "Amen!" Of all absurd practices the naming of purebred cattle certainly is the limit.

Listen to these names, for example, taken from a list of prize-winning individuals. Better still, try to pronounce them or memorize them. Think of the hours of unnecessary labor in keeping records with these long names:

SIR MODEST ELSIE  
COUNT VEEMAN SEGIS PIEBE  
ELENORA DELLA BURKE  
RIVERDALE ECHO SEGIS FAYNE  
FOBES FORUM ORMSBY HENGERVELD

These examples are typical of names of all breeds. What is the matter with the good old English language and with plain Saxon words when the breeders have to resort to such stuff as this?

### Eastman's Chestnut

IS it not absurd that so many public speakers in talking to farmers always feel that they have to begin their speeches by proving that they know all about farming, even though they may not have seen a farm in thirty years? Here is a chestnut I picked up somewhere that hits the nail on the head:

Candidate, making campaign speech: "I am a practical farmer and in sympathy with farmers. I can plow, reap, milk cows, shoe a horse—in fact I doubt whether any of my hearers can name one thing about a farm I can not do."

Voice from back hall: "Can you lay an egg?"



# Who Gets Most of Your Tax Money?

## What a Special Commission Found About Your Taxes

By SENATOR SEABURY C. MASTICK,

Chairman, New York State Commission for Revision of Tax Laws

THE Commission was appointed by Chapter 726 of the Laws of 1930 and was instructed "to provide for New York State a system of taxation which shall reasonably distribute the tax burden as widely and evenly as possible and thereby relieve those present sources of revenue, particularly real estate, which now bear a disproportionate part of the whole tax burden of the State."

The Commission was continued by Chapter 12 of the Laws of 1931 with additional instructions "(a) to make a thorough survey, examination and study of the tax laws and of the subject of taxation in general for the purpose of determining whether or not the present taxing system of the State is efficient and adapted to the social and economic conditions now prevailing and of determining what, if any, amendments, revisions and changes in the tax laws and taxing system should be made; (b) to consider possible economies consistent with efficiency in the collection and expenditure of public moneys, to the extent they bear on general taxation problems; and (c) to examine the methods of apportioning revenues collected by the State to the localities and of granting state aid to the localities for the purpose of determining which are best suited to existing conditions."

The Commission is desirous of rendering its report as to the equitable distribution of the tax burden at as early a date as possible and now expects to do so in January, 1932, with the necessary bills for introduction to carry out its recommendations.

### Too Many Expenses

The cause of the ill of excessive taxation is excessive expenditure, not only excessive expenditure last year or the last few years but excessive expenditure extending over a series of years. The public expense has been increasing from year to year in cumulative form until the burden has become too great for the willing old horse "real estate" to carry almost the entire load. We hear little or no complaint from other sources of revenue than real estate. The reason for this is that substantially all local expense, town, village, county and city, is carried by real estate and it is the local expense which has increased in such alarming proportions.

Real estate carries all of the local burden which is left over after subtracting state aid given for schools and highways and certain sums paid over by the State from state-collected but locally shared taxes. The expenses for which the taxes are to pay are incurred by the locality, whether school district, special district, town, village, county or city, and are under the control of the locality, excepting those expenses which are either demanded by some Act of the Legislature or are encouraged, sometimes amounting to a demand, by some department of the State government. If you want to reduce your taxes look first to your expenses. These are largely in your own hands and no one but yourselves can save you.

### What County Governments Cost

The Tax Revision Commission has been studying every possible, practical source of revenue in an endeavor to spread the tax burden as evenly as possible over all the sources of revenue. But even if this can be done and the revenue from new sources or increased revenue from some of the present sources which are not now carrying their share brought up to an amount sufficient to afford real relief to real estate, the work is only half done. There then remains the task of providing that this relief shall be permanent so that it will not be possible in the future to again load more than its share on real estate. And this is the difficult part of the problem, for limits must be set to expenditure and some system of check or control evolved which will be acceptable and effective.

I take it you want to know as specifically as you can, if, how and when

the farmers real estate tax can be reduced. This I shall do my best to set forth.

If we subtract from the "County" tax alone, the amounts collected in the "city" counties for county purposes we find that the rural counties collected \$23,634,000 for county purposes (not including highways), and if we subtract from the total town tax the amounts collected in the "city" counties for town purposes we find that the rural counties collected \$3,939,000 for

the entire town taxes, the school taxes and the highway taxes.

The most accurate way of measuring the increase in taxes is by obtaining the amount of taxes paid per acre of farm land. This method eliminates from consideration increased size and value of the farms. The average for the State was \$0.61 per acre for 1913-1916, and \$1.20 per acre for 1925-1930. The increase in the different regions varied from 68 per cent to 161 per cent and the average for the entire State in-

### Tax Time Again

**B**EFORE anything can be done about the tax problem, it is first necessary to find the facts. Senator Mastick's commission is doing this, and his speech before the annual meeting of the New York Farm and Home Bureau Federation, and printed here in part, should be studied and read aloud at every Grange and local farm meeting this fall.

More of this extremely interesting material on our tax situation will follow in early issues of American Agriculturist.

We were almost the first to point out the dangers of constantly increasing taxes, but now farm organizations and public officials are giving real attention to the problem. It will not be solved, however, until you local taxpayers learn the facts and take action.

town purposes (not including highways and schools). So far, then we see that the rural counties collected about \$27,573,000 in 1929 for general county and town purposes.

We may assume that the town taxes in the rural counties, outside of the cities and villages, amounted to about \$8,000,000, including approximately \$4,000,000 for the highways and school districts and the \$3,939,000 for general town purposes. If we add to this the part of the county taxes applicable to the towns outside of villages and cities, including the county expense for highways in such towns, we get a total figure of not less than approximately \$35,500,000 general property tax collected on real estate. This is my guess of the total tax burden on the farms in the state and includes the share of the county tax charged to the farms,

creased 97 per cent.

From these figures we can deduce that if the increase in taxes was in proportion to the increase in net income, the increase would have been 32 per cent instead of 97 per cent and that present real estate taxes should be reduced 33 per cent in order to be in line with the increase in farm income. As the value of the farm has not increased materially during the period there is no warrant for tax increase on that score unless the farm is now receiving certain advantages which it did not formerly receive. These advantages are found in improved highways and schools. However if these advantages do not add to the value of the farm they do not help the farmer to pay the tax. He must rely on his income.

Now we have estimated the total tax on the farmer's real estate, based

on the 1929 figures, to be about \$35,500,000. If that should be reduced 33 per cent it would mean a reduction of about \$12,000,000 per year.

### How Can Real Estate Taxes Be Reduced?

How and when can this tax reduction be obtained? There are at least four possible ways of reducing the tax on real estate. First, reduce expenses. Second, find some new source of local revenue other than real estate. Third, get a greater share of state-collected but locally shared taxes and fourth, have the State take over a greater share in the expense of maintaining schools and highways or other functions in which it does not now take a part or a large part. The last two methods require larger state taxes and of that I shall speak later. The second method is at best ineffective as there are substantially no rural sources of taxation from which any considerable sums could be raised. The first method is the only method of really reducing taxes. The other methods are merely means of having them shared by other sources of revenue. It is quite likely that a combination of all these methods would be the practical way to solve the problem.

Now as to reducing expenses. Where does the greater amount of the rural tax come from. We have seen that the rural counties collected \$23,634,000 for county purposes (not including highways) and that the rural counties collected \$3,939,000 for town purposes (not including highways and schools). It is apparent that the greater part of the tax on farms is for county and not for town purposes. Even if we allocate the highway and school taxes as best we may we find that the farms carry some \$28,000,000 of county taxes to some \$8,000,000 of town and school taxes. It would seem as though the greater reduction in expense would be in the county tax. You should therefore make a careful study and analysis of your county expenses to see how and where reduction can be made. Each county as well as each town differs from each of the others and no general rule would cover all.

### Can Towns Be Consolidated?

As to reducing town taxes (including school taxes) we have heard something about a change in the form of town government and about the consolidation of towns. It is difficult to see how any change in the form of town government would result in the saving of any great amount of money. It might improve efficiency. As to the consolidation of towns there are undoubtedly many instances in which either the assessed valuation or the population is too small to support a town government. In such cases consolidation of adjoining towns would result in a saving. Any such plan would require careful study and analysis and should be made. However the greater part of town expense is found in the highways and the schools. It does not seem to me that the highway expense can be reduced if we are to proceed with the present plans of improving the dirt roads and they must be improved if the farmer is to be placed in a position of economic independence. Here the State must step in with a larger assistance. The farmer cannot stand the expense no matter how desirable it may be. Considerable help has already been granted by the State for this purpose and plans are under way for future additional help.

### School Taxes a Great Problem

The question of school expense is probably the one great item in all local budgets, town, village and city. School expenses have grown by leaps and bounds all over the State. This expense was started by the former policy of encouraging the matching of dollars by the State with the local community. It has continued under the present policy of giving larger contributions by the State in order to pro-

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## The Song of the Lazy Farmer



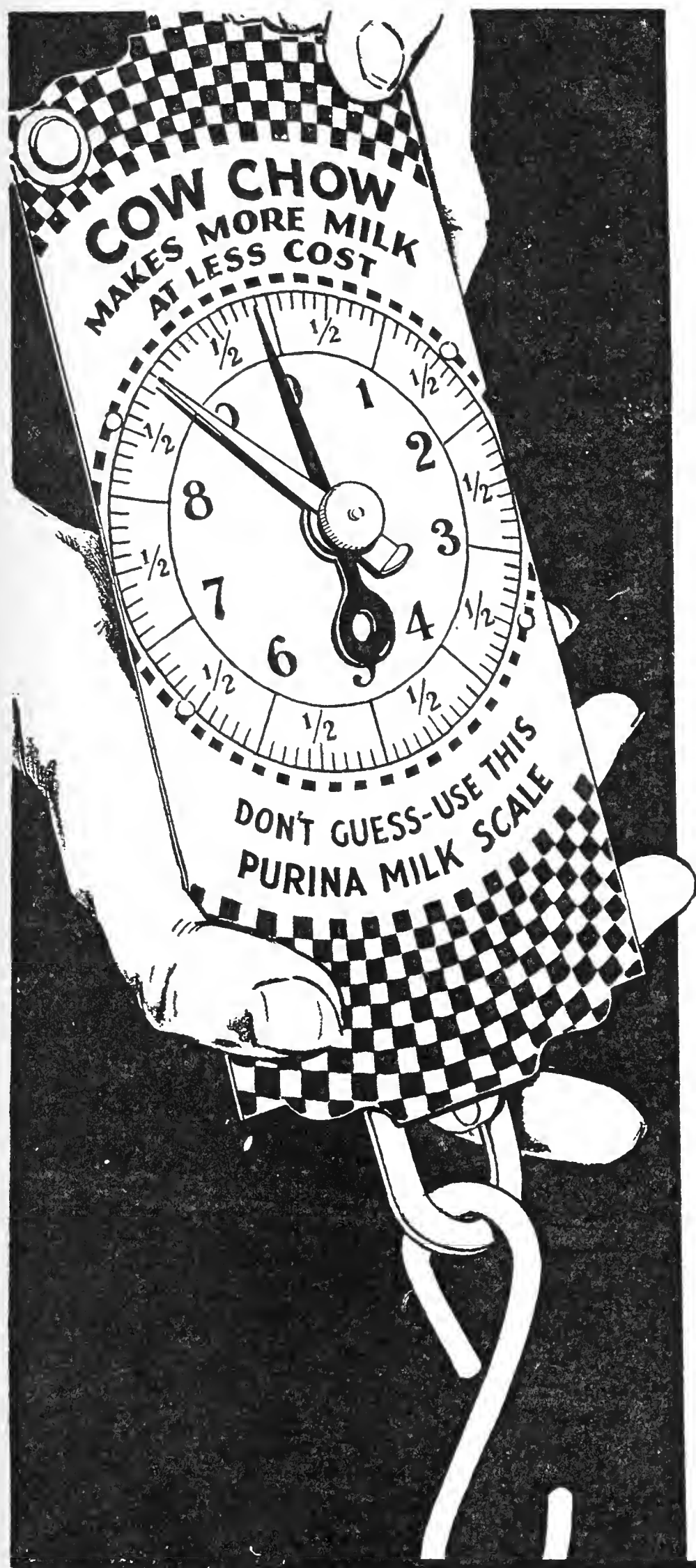
he's made a battle on the board of trade, he's fought the tariff and the tax, that politics lays on our backs. We ain't been licked, us farmers is almighty hard to whip, gee whiz, and so on this Thanksgiving Day we're glad that we're still in the fray, we thank the Lord our hearts are stout, we'll put our enemies to rout, they can't defeat us or cajole while we've got courage in our soul!

I T soon will be Thanksgiving Day, the season's crops are stored away, we've got the smokehouse filled with meat, the cellar's full of things to eat, we're thankful for the crops that grow, we're thankful for the rain and snow that puts the moisture in the soil. As we survey a year of toil we're glad that we have done so well in spite of troubles that befell; we have to fight with bugs and worms, and disinfect to kill the germs, of pests and varmints there's no end, we're fightin' all the year to fend against them pests, and yet we raise a crop in spite of pests that preys upon our stuff, each crib and bin is full of crops we've gathered in.

It's hard to lick us farmers, for we're used to troubles and to war, the farmer ain't a man of peace, since time began he could not cease from fightin' for to stay on top, and in the fall to have a crop. He fought the Indians for years, the bandits and the buccaneers, he fought the Redcoats, and



# GET THE TRUTH!

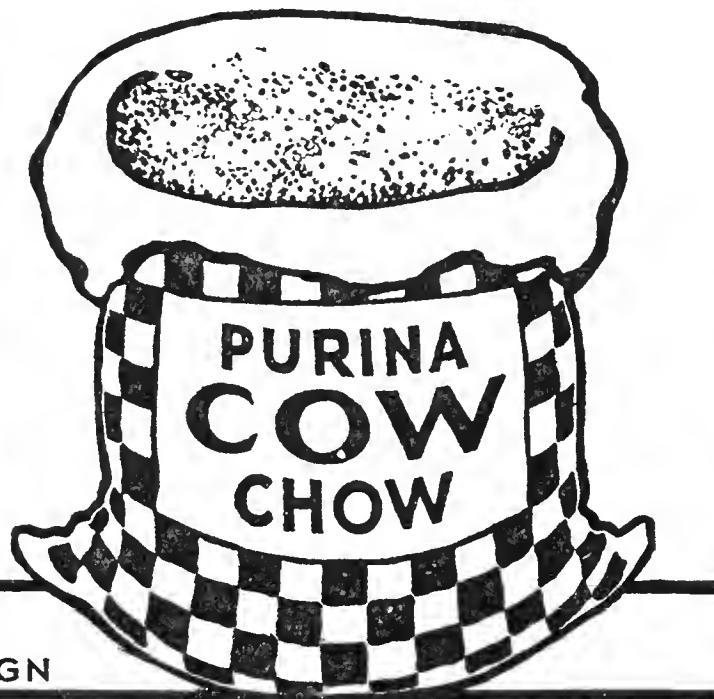


Take this scale and prove for yourself which feed makes milk at the lowest cost.

It's MIGHTY HARD for you to know what to feed your cows these days. You are offered every kind of feed conceivable, backed by every kind of claim imaginable. One man's story sounds as good as the next man's, "the best this" and "the best that"—they all sound alike. Where are you going to start in deciding what to do about it?

You can't judge a feed by looks. The analysis tag doesn't help much, either. You can't even go by price. The only way you can tell what a feed is worth is by the money that's left after the feed bill is paid. That's something your own cows must tell you. Put the feed before your cows—keep a record of your costs—and there you'll have the story, right in your own handwriting.

We don't ask you to take our word that Purina Cow Chow makes milk at the lowest cost. Just put your cows on Cow Chow, take the Cow Chow milk scale and record sheet, weigh the milk and put it on record. Let your cows decide... they'll show you that Purina Cow Chow will make milk at the lowest possible cost and greatest profit to you. The scale tells the story! Purina Mills, 898 Checkerboard Square, Saint Louis, Missouri.



FREE MILK RECORD SHEETS

AT THE STORE WITH THE CHECKERBOARD SIGN

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We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land. The signs we have prepared are worded to comply with Conservation Law.

Per Dozen .....\$ 1.00  
Per Fifty ..... 3.50  
Per Hundred ..... 6.50

Specially worded signs will be made up at slight additional cost. Names and addresses will be imprinted at \$2.00 for the first one hundred and \$1.00 for each additional one hundred.

These signs are made up of extra heavy cloth material that will withstand the severities of the weather.

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38-year-old Absorbine relieves lame legs strained or injured. Old-timers rely on it to get soreness from overworked muscles and tendons. No lost hair, blisters, or lay-ups. Kills infection; aids prompt healing of cuts, bruises. Get a bottle and keep it handy. All druggists—\$2.50. W. F. Young, Inc., 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.



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**PAY** Allen's Book of Berries tells how. Describes best varieties, methods and plants. Write today for free copy.  
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## Legumes—Good for Cows and Soil

(Continued from Page 3)

average in the United States 2.18 tons of hay per acre, containing 463 pounds of digestible crude protein and 2,250 pounds of total digestible nutrients. Clover hay on the average yields only 1.31 tons per acre, containing 199 pounds of digestible crude protein and 1,336 pounds of total digestible nutrients. Timothy hay yields on the average only 1.17 tons per acre, containing only 70 pounds crude protein per acre and 1,134 pounds of total digestible nutrients.

The fact that legume hays are the richest in protein of all common roughages is of paramount importance in providing economically the large amount of protein needed by dairy cows for high milk production, and in the efficient feeding of beef cattle, sheep, and horses.

In most dairy sections the cereal grains and corn forage or other roughage low in protein provide the cheapest source of energy or digestible nutrients for dairy cows. These feeds, which therefore, form a large part of most dairy rations, are all decidedly low in protein. To provide most economically the additional protein the cows need for efficient production it is of first importance generally to grow an abundance of good legume hay. This will go far toward meeting their protein requirements and will reduce greatly the amount of protein-rich supplements like linseed meal, cottonseed meal, and gluten feed, which must be furnished in addition.

Legume hays are the richest source of calcium among common feeds. Indeed, they furnish calcium so liberally that they will provide adequately for the calcium requirements of dairy cows, even those of high productive capacity, if an ample amount of such hay is fed.

Legume hays are not rich in phosphorus, containing less of this mineral nutrient than do the cereal grains. However, their phosphorus content is generally somewhat higher than that of forage from corn, the sorghums, or the grasses.

### Green Hay Best

Well-cured legume hay is the best source of vitamins A and B among ordinary stock feeds, and these are the only vitamins which may be deficient in any ordinary good rations for dairy cows, beef cattle, horses, sheep, or swine. The greener the color of the hay, the higher will be the content of vitamin A. Curing hay with good exposure to sunlight increases its content of vitamin D. This richness of legume hay in vitamins A and D makes it especially important in feeding dairy cows, or young growing animals, particularly pigs and poultry.

The importance of legumes in proper crop rotations for the maintenance of soil fertility and the increase in yield of succeeding crops is too well known to necessitate lengthy explanations. When properly inoculated, the legumes are able, through the action of legume bacteria in the nodules on their roots, to utilize in their growth the free nitrogen in the air. Due to this these crops are not only able to secure indirectly from the air most of the nitrogen in the crop harvested, but the stubble and roots are rich in nitrogen. Therefore, even when the legume forage is harvested for feeding, the nitrogen content of the soil will be increased, providing proper care is taken of the farm manure, or, at least, there will be much less depreciation of soil nitrogen than when a non-legume is grown.

### Stanchions Prevent Calf Vices

WHERE two or more calves are being fed skimmilk and are not confined in stanchions during the feeding period they often develop the habit of sucking each other's ears or bellies. Persistent sucking of heifers may later result in congested quarters and permanent injury. Not only should the calves be confined to stanchions while having their milk but also until their faces are dry or until they have had an opportunity to eat some ground feed.





## LIVESTOCK BREEDERS

### CATTLE

#### \$200.00 Buys KING PIETERTJE ORMSBY PIEBE BESS 40th

BORN, DEC. 5, 1930

well grown. As an individual, he is exceptionally good; in fact, promises to develop into show animal.

Sire: KING PIETERTJE ORMSBY PIEBE BESS; ten cows appearing in his pedigree average Butter 365 days, 1198.3, Milk 2827 lbs. His first daughter to be tested at 26 mos. made 754.5 Butter, 1643.4 lbs. of milk. Several others nearly as good.

Dam: K. O. I. Ardella at 1 yr. 11 mos. made the following record in class B 305 days (carried calf 223 days). Butter 552.3, Milk 13200.3. She is a promising candidate for a 1000 lb. record in the future. Her sire is the great King Ormsby Ideal who now has 14 daughters with records above 1000 lbs. Butter in a year, which is more than any living Sire. Her dam has record of Butter 890.3, Milk 21645.1. Send for his pedigree, or better, come and see him and his dam. W. D. ROBENS &amp; SON, POLAND, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Registered Hereford BULL CALVES. CASE COTTRELL, Hoosick Falls, N.Y.

## SOLD

The bull-calf—ear tag 321 went to Mr. Alfred Raabe, West Copake, N. Y. for \$70.

### Now we start another Chinese Auction

This time we offer a fine bull calf—ear tag 320—born August 17, 1931. Excellent individual, very straight and square, color mostly black. His full brother brought \$180.00 as yearling at 1930 Earlville Sale. SIRE King Piebe 19th DAM Fishkill Lady Inka Hengerveld, at 2 yrs. 9 mos. 29 days made record of 18.96 lbs. butter in 7 days; 550.17 lbs. butter and 12,521 lbs. milk in 365 (Class C). A real buy at the opening price—do not delay on this fellow.

**PRICE**  
**is Now.... \$70.00**

and will drop \$10 every week until sold.

SEND IN YOUR BIDS

### Fishkill Farms

ARTHUR D. HOOSE, Hopewell Junction, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

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## RELIABLE PIGS FOR SALE

We are prepared to supply you with choice stock of good quality and guarantee to satisfy old and new customers. Chester and Berkshire crossed, also Chester and Yorkshire crossed. 6-8 WEEKS OLD \$2.75. 8-10 WEEKS OLD, \$3.00. CHESTER WHITES, \$4.00.

Will ship C.O.D. on approval or send check or Money Order. Crates free.

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206 Washington St. Woburn, Mass.  
Tel. Wob. 1415

## VACCINATED PIGS FOR SALE

8 to 10 weeks old, \$3.00 each

Chester-Yorkshire cross or Berkshire Chester cross, raised on our own farm from our pure bred boars and select sows. Our guarantee 10 days trial, if dissatisfied return pigs at our expense. Will ship 2 or more C.O.D. or send check or money order to

MISHAWUM STOCK FARM,

Mishawum Road, Woburn, Mass. Tel. 2012

J. J. JOHNSTON, Sales Mgr.

The veterinarian certificate with your name and number of pigs will be with the shipment.

## PIGS - PIGS - PIGS

### Express Prepaid

CHOICE, CAREFULLY SELECTED FEEDERS.

Berkshire &amp; O. I. C. — Chester &amp; Yorkshire

7-8 weeks old \$3.00 each

In lots of 10 or more \$2.75 each. We pay the express—Ship C.O.D. No crating charge. Vaccination 25c if necessary.

BEDFORD STOCK FARM, BEDFORD, MASS.

## Feeders of Quality

Chester &amp; Yorkshire cross or Berkshire &amp; Chester cross. All large growthy pigs ready to feed 9-10 weeks \$2.50 each. Will ship 2 or more C.O.D. and if not satisfied in 10 days return pigs at my expense. Chester White Barrens 8 weeks old \$3.50 each. Crating free.

WALTER LUX, 388 Salem Street, WOBURN, MASS.

## Good Pigs For Sale!

6-8 wks. old \$2.00 each, 8-10 wks. \$2.50. Chester &amp; Yorkshire, O.I.C. &amp; Berkshire crossed. Shipped C.O.D. on approval—Vaccination 25c if required.

WILLIAM GABRIEL, LEXINGTON, MASS. R.F.D.

### PIGS FOR SALE

DAILEY STOCK FARM, LEXINGTON, Mass. Tel. 1035 6-8 wks. old \$2.50; 8-10 wks. old \$2.75; 12 wks. extras \$4.00 each. Vaccination 25c if required. Chester &amp; Yorkshire, Berkshire &amp; O.I.C., Duroc &amp; BERKSHIRE crossed. C.O.D. on approval, Good A No. 1 Stock.

Good Pigs and Shoats. Weaned pigs \$3.00 ea. C.O.D. Cas- trated, vaccinated, crated. Shoats over 35 lbs. \$5.00 ea. All breeds. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Delaware.

### SHEEP

FOR SALE RAM AND FORTY-FIVE EWES. JOHN HUTCHINSON, Canaan, N.Y.

## With the A. A. DAIRYMAN



### Shall We Speed Up TB Testing in New York?

(Continued from Page 2)

necessary to be used to pay for those cattle slaughtered prior to Jan. 1st, 1931, and the balance to supplement the \$3,000,000 in the Governor's budget for work of 1931.

That made \$3,700,000 available for 1930, having a small balance on hand beginning of the year and about \$3,500,000 for 1931. Estimates coming from the Department of Agriculture and Markets indicate that on the basis of \$3,000,000 appropriation per year it would take six more years to complete the initial test; with seven million dollars per year, the situation would be nicely in hand by the summer of 1934.

I believe, if the revenues of the State would allow, the cost would be less to make the larger appropriation and stop the spread of the disease among these herds. You are bound to increase the percentage of reactors as long as sources of infection are with you. And in these heavily infected areas you must have many animals of the spreader type. Cattle are cheap now. Sufficient areas are tested to find replacements without trouble. There is a very large cow population in the State to draw from, sufficient I believe, to meet the demands for clean cattle for replacements. The milk situation is such that there would yet be plenty of available milk to supply needs of markets of this State if this greater program were adopted.

### Should Have More Federal Help

This Committee has taken up the matter with Secretary Hyde of the Department of Agriculture and Markets at Washington for allocation of larger portions of Federal funds, for we are not receiving in proportion to the amount of work being done in the State or on the basis of estimated reactors or cow population as compared with some other states.

Fully realizing the need of care in the expenditure of State funds, I believe, and the committee is on record in urging a program that will provide for the initial or first test to every dairy animal in the State by 1934. We believe it false economy to delay this work in any way and are convinced it will lead to a greater expenditure of State funds if delayed. Also we believe the dairymen in these untested areas are entitled to the protection of this test that they may be in a position to meet any board of health ruling requiring that herds must be tuberculin tested.

### Owners Help Retest Accredited Herds

We own an accredited herd. The veterinarian who is making the retests sent us word that he would be around at 8 o'clock and asked us to stay home and have our cows in the barn. We waited until 8 o'clock but as he did not come we did not stay home any longer. When he did come he told my wife that he couldn't test them alone and that he would report that we had refused to help him in the test.

FOR a long time accredited herd owners were required to stand the expense of retesting their herds. Now in New York State provision has been made whereby this retesting work is done without cost. We understand that the Bureau of Animal Industry of the State Department of Agriculture has instructed veterinarians that they shall not give the tuberculin test to cows unless they are properly restrained at the time of the injection. Therefore, the veterinarian in this case was following instructions issued by the Department when he refused to make the test. Inasmuch as this work is being done for accredited herd owners without cost, we believe it is only fair that they plan to be present and assist in the work even at some slight inconvenience to themselves.

not the highest  
price...nor the lowest  
but=**GUARANTEED**  
**TO PRODUCE THE**  
**MOST MILK PER**  
**FEED DOLLAR**  
and that's what counts!



**I**N this man-sized job of making a profit at today's milk prices, feed selection is a mighty important subject.

Consider these facts about B-B Dairy Feed. It isn't the highest or the lowest priced feed per ton. But it does produce the most milk per feed dollar, it's guaranteed to do this for you, and because of this fact has been helping thousands of other dairymen to operate at a profit, even at present milk prices.

There isn't room here to tell you of years of testing against other feeds and the many improvements that have brought B-B Dairy Feed to its present standard of productiveness. Nor room to tell you of how B-B buyers search the markets of the world for the quality of ingredients demanded by us, how the B-B laboratories keep up constant tests to insure absolute uniformity and how the feed is graded, cleaned, blended and manufactured in our huge mill where special machines have been designed and built by us for any processes that standard equipment cannot perform to our exacting satisfaction.

What interests you is the fact that your reputable B-B dealer offers you B-B dairy feeds with the guarantee that they will give you the most milk per feed dollar and also gives you the privilege of trying them on one or two cows for 30 days. If you don't find that B-B increases production and improves the cow's health, bring back the empty bags with your figures and your dealer will return your money.

It's the fairest offer ever made. Better see your B-B dealer now.

MARITIME MILLING CO., INC., BUFFALO, N. Y.

## BULL BRAND

# B-B

## DAIRY FEEDS

16%, 20%, 24%...  
a feed for every  
condition.

AND FOR THAT NEW CALF, THERE'S  
NOTHING BETTER THAN B-B CALF MEAL

### DOGS AND PET STOCK

ALL KINDS HUNTING HOUNDS ON TRIAL. Blue-ticks, blacktans, redbones, walkers. Literature free. RAMSEY CREEK KENNELS, RAMSEY, ILLINOIS

COLLIE PUPPIES—Sable &amp; Wh. Intelligent cow drivers Males \$7. Females \$4.50. P. Hamilton, Cochranville, Pa.

IRISH TERRIER SETTER PUPS—7 months. Excellent watchdogs. Hunters, Playfellows. Autoguards \$5.-\$7. D. BOWEN - - - WARSAW, NEW YORK

### GOATS

TOGGENBURGS, Nubians, Saanans. Bucks, does, kids. Pairs, trios, herds. Goldsbroughs Goatery, Mohnton, Pa.

### DOGS AND PET STOCK

Rabbits —\$1 each up according to age, size, weight in New Zealand White or Chinchilla. Prompt shipment. Live delivery. Sent collect. Write for folder. Schoenborn's Hatchery, 335 Main St., Hackensack, N.J.

Guinea Pigs \$1. each up according to age, size, weight in solid or mixed colors. Prompt shipment. Live del. Sent collect. Write for folder. Schoenborn's Hatchery, 335 Main St., Hackensack, N.J.

FOR SALE—English Shepherd Pups. Heel driving. stock \$6.00. E.A. BRAWN, Chester, Vt.



# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

## November Milk Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk (Metropolitan area)	2.53	2.33
2 Fluid Cream		
2A Fluid Cream	1.81	
2B Cond. Milk		
3 Soft Cheese	2.06	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	1.55	1.35
4 Butter and American Cheese, Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for November, 1930, was \$3.37 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$3.17 for 3%. The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

## October Prices Announced

The Dairymen's League announces the following pool prices for October for 3.5% milk.

Gross	1.79 1/2
Expenses	.05 1/2
Net Pool	1.74
Certificates of Indebtedness	.08
Net Cash Price to Farmers	1.66

	Net Cash	Net Pool
1930	2.46	2.56
1929	2.73	2.88
1928	2.78	2.89
1927	2.78	2.88

Expenses of the League for October are 1/2c per hundred less than usual. Reductions for Certificates of Indebtedness have also been cut from 10c to 8c per hundred pounds.

The Sheffield Producers announce the cash prices to producers for 3% milk in the 201-210 mile zone as 1.83 per hundred. (2.03 for 3.5% milk).

	3%	3.5%
1930	2.53	2.73
1929	2.83 1/2	3.03 1/2
1928	2.82 1/2	3.02 1/2
1927	2.81	3.01

## Butter Closes Sharply Higher

CREAMERY SALTED	Nov. 14, 1931	Nov. 7, 1931	Nov. 15, 1930
Higher than extra	34 1/2	30 1/2	35 1/2-36
Extra (92sc.)	33 1/2	29 1/2	35
84-91 score	29-33	26-29	27 1/2-34
Lower Grades	27 1/2-28 1/2	25-25 1/2	26 1/2-27

The butter market on November 14, closed 4c over the previous Saturday's close. Receipts have been falling off and with buying on a broader scale, available supplies were short of the demand and buyers bid the market up. With the market at the recent low level confidence has been widespread, movement of butter has been free and arrivals have cleared closely. However, the sharp advances on November 13 and 14 unquestionably strained the situation and served to unsettle the market to a considerable degree. It is very likely that when the market opens on November 16 there will be some maneuvering of prices. A sharp advance in times like these is bound to have a reaction. However, supplies are short, a holiday is coming, and no sharp changes are expected.

Consumption has been holding up very well. The leading chain stores have been featuring fancy butter at 2 pounds for 63c or 35c a pound. With the advance on the 13th and 14th the chain stores will undoubtedly open on Nov. 16 on a higher range of prices.

Cold storage figures are about on the same basis they were a week ago. On November 13 the ten cities making daily reports had in cold storage 25,561,000 pounds, whereas on the same week day last year they reported 58,131,000 pounds. From November 6 to November 13 the ten cities reduced

their cold storage holdings 2,031,000 pounds, whereas during the same period last year storage stocks were reduced 2,244,000 pounds.

## No Change in Cheese

STATE FLATS	Nov. 14, 1931	Oct. 31, 1931	Nov. 15, 1930
Fresh Fancy	14-15	14 1/2-15 1/2	20-21 1/2
Fresh Average	-13 1/2	-14	
Held Fancy	16 1/2-18	16 1/2-18	
Held Average			

There is little or nothing to report about the cheese market. Trading in fresh cheese is very light, there being very little business in wholesale quantities. Offerings have been plentiful, although there are reports during the last few days of some curtailment in the make of cheese due to diversion of raw materials into the manufacture of butter. About the only line of goods getting any kind of attention is early cured cheese that shows sharpness of flavor.

The out-of-storage movement was a little better during the second week in November. From November 6 to 13 storage stocks were reduced 428,000 pounds whereas during the same period last year reductions totaled 349,000 pounds. On November 13 the ten cities making daily reports had in cold storage 13,675,000 pounds of cheese whereas on the same week day last year they reported 17,416,000 pounds.

## Nearby Eggs Close Higher

NEARBY WHITE HENNER	Nov. 14, 1931	Nov. 7, 1931	Nov. 15, 1930
Selected Extras	46-50	41-45	52-55
Average Extras	40-45	36-40	48-50
Extra Firsts	32-37	31-34	35-45
Firsts	30-31	29-30	29-34
Undergrades	27-29	26-27	26-28
Pullets	26-27	26-27	30-34 1/2
Pewees	24-25	24-25	27-28
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery	45-47	36-42	52-57
Gathered	-44	25 1/2-35 1/2	32-50

Large fresh eggs from nearby points grading as closely selected extras, made a net gain of 4c to 5c during the second week in November. New York's receipts of fresh eggs have been very light. It appears that the heavier accumulation of Pacific Coast eggs had been moved, for of late a few more fresh mediums have been coming from the Coast. Previously they were moving large whites. The trade has been reluctant to advance values too sharply on the few large fresh eggs coming forward, fearing that an advance in retail prices would seriously interfere with consumer demand. A market break takes a long time to overcome and we have a critical period ahead of us.

Cold storage stocks are being reduced steadily. On November 13, the ten cities making daily reports had in cold storage 2,976,000 cases, whereas on the same week day last year they held 3,287,000 cases. In 1929, the ten cities reported holdings totaling 2,413,000 cases on November 14 of that year. From November 6 to November 13 this year holdings in the ten cities were reduced 318,000 cases whereas during the same period last year 340,000 cases were taken out of storage. We may see a heavier out-of-storage movement this week, ending November 21.

## Live Poultry Market on Quality Basis

FOWLS	Nov. 14, 1931	Nov. 7, 1931	Nov. 15, 1930
Leghorn	19-25	17-21	19-25
Colored	16-18	12-15	17-21
CHICKENS			
Colored	20-22	14-21	18-24
Leghorn	-18	15-18	18-21
BROILERS			
Colored	19-23	21-26	25-32
Leghorn	20-21	20-22	23-26
Old Roosters	-13	-13	17-18
Capons	23-30	22-30	
Turkeys	28-35	25-30	15-22
Ducks, Nearby	16-21	18-21	18-25
Geese	-14	-17	-17

During the week ending November 14 the live poultry market was in the main a matter of quality. For one thing, unseasonably mild weather raised hob with the trade. At this writing it looks as though the third week of the month will be likewise. Some apprehension is already felt concerning the outcome of the Thanksgiving poultry deal.

During the week ending November 14, fowls that were considered fancy sold on a slightly higher level than the previous week. Receipts were much lighter but the weather made up the difference. As a matter of fact com-

paratively few fancy fowls have been coming into the freight market which has been seriously burdened with an over abundance of poor quality poultry. This hurts the entire market. Fancy Leghorn fowls have developed a very strong market following the give-away prices of a week ago.

Chickens in the freight market have been in smaller proportions in the cars and they have sold better than fowls, especially the more desirable lines. It is interesting to note that chickens are bringing almost as much as broilers. Broilers, of course, are ridiculously low in price. The broiler market presents a quandary. Never before have receipts been as heavy in mid-November. It appears quite impossible to clear the incoming supply and all November records have been broken for low prices.

During the second week in November warnings were issued from the live poultry market that broilers coming from nearby states show unmistakable evidence that fish have constituted part of the feeding ration. Unless the diet is radically changed for ten days to two weeks prior to shipping, the broilers have an unpleasant odor about them which is a detriment to their sale.

Turkeys closed higher during the week ending November 14. Receipts were not over heavy and stock turned well. Hens brought from 33c to 35c while toms sold at 28c to 30c. At this writing, November 16, nothing definite has developed in the turkey market. The Texas turkey deal is very uncertain. Farmers are refusing to sell at quotations offered by the Texas operators, believing that the market will go higher. In fact, up to the opening of the week ending November 14 not enough turkeys had been received at the dressing stations in Texas to warrant heating the dipping tanks. It appears that the producers are going to get a little more than was originally thought. Last week 12c to 14c was the talk, but this range has been advanced to 16 to 18 1/2c. Farmers have plenty of feed and are holding turkeys for Christmas. The Texas market is reported as very firm. If this condition continues it appears that the Thanksgiving turkey deal is going to be at least on par with a year ago. At this writing Maryland turkeys fresh killed, are being offered for 39c a pound and less in Poughkeepsie. This is just about what they were a year ago.

## Meats and Livestock

CATTLE—Steers generally steady with fairly good demand. Prime \$7 to \$8; fair to good \$5 to \$6.50; culls \$3.50 to \$4.75. Bulls barely steady with top quotations extreme. Heavy \$3.75 to \$4.50; light to medium \$2.50 to \$3.50. Cows barely steady, top prices extreme. Good to heavy \$4.50 to \$5; light to medium \$1 to \$2.25.

VEALERS—Scarce and steady. Choice nearbys \$9 to \$10; common to good \$7 to \$8; small and culls \$3.50 to \$7.

HOGS—Tending to drag at slightly lower prices. Generally \$4 to \$5.50 per hundred.

LAMBS AND SHEEP—Lambs in light supply meeting good demand at strengthening prices. Prime \$6.50 to \$7.25; common to good \$5 to \$6; culls \$3.50 to \$4. Few sheep coming forward generally bringing from \$1 to \$3 per hundred.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—Lightweights sold fairly well at slightly higher prices. Market closed weak and irregular on tops and not cleaned up. Choice 9c to 10c per pound; other grades down as low as 6c.

DRESSED ROASTING PIGS—Moving slowly with surplus going into storage. Individuals at 8 to 16 pounds each 15c to 25c per pound.

## In the Fruit and Vegetable Market

The potato markets are dragging heavily and the tone is easier. Long Islands in 150 pound sacks closed on November 14 at \$1.40 to \$1.65 with Maines at \$1.35 to \$1.50. Bulk goods from Long Island were quoted at \$1.75 to \$2 per 180 pounds while Maine stock was quoted at \$1.65 to \$1.75.

Receipts of apples in barrels and baskets were light during the second week

in November but even at that, the trade was overstocked and the market continues dull and weak. The weather is working against the fruit and vegetable market and apples are no exception. Baldwins generally bring from 75c to \$1 per bushel; R. I. Greenings \$1 to \$1.50; King 75c to \$1; McIntosh \$1.25 to \$2.75 (Vermont Macs topping the market by 50c per basket); Twenty Ounce 85c to \$1.25; Wealthy 85c to \$1.38; Wolf River 75c to \$1; York Imperial 50c to 75c; Stamens 60c to 75c.

Cabbage is dragging with prices on bulk back to \$15 to \$18 in New York City. This is not corned beef and cabbage weather.

Onions are slow, irregular and generally easier although prices have been pretty well sustained. New York Yellows \$2 to \$2.90 per 100 pound bag.

Pumpkins from nearby \$1 to \$1.50 per barrel.

Nearby Marrow squash \$1.25 to \$1.75 per barrel. Hubbard squash \$1.50 to \$2 per barrel.

White turnips are bringing from 25c to 60c per basket. Rutabagas as low as 10c per bushel.

## Feeds and Grains

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Nov. 14, 1931	Nov. 7, 1931	Nov. 15, 1930
Wheat, (Sept.)	.57	.66 3/4	.73 1/4
Corn, (Sept.)	.41 3/4	.47 1/4	.69 1/2
Oats, (Sept.)	.25 1/2	.27	.31 1/2

CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2, Red.	.73 3/4	.78 3/4	.96 1/4
Corn, No. 2, Yel.	.59	.58 3/4	.85 1/4
Oats, No. 2	.38	.37	.45

FEEDS (At Buffalo)			
Ground Oats	20.50	20.50	28.00
Spring Bran	17.00	16.50	19.50
Hard Bran	19.00	19.00	23.00
Standard Mids	18.00	17.50	18.00
Soft W. Mids	23.00	21.00	25.00
Flour Mids	19.00	19.00	25.00
Red Dog	20.00	19.50	26.00
Wh. Hominy	21.50	21.50	30.00
Yel. Hominy	21.00	21.50	29.50
Corn Meal	21.50	22.50	30.00
Gluten Feed	20.50	19.50	32.00
Gluten Meal	28.50	25.50	37.00
36% C. S. Meal	22.00	23.00	32.00
41% C. S. Meal	24.00	25.00	34.00
43% C. S. Meal	25.00	26.00	35.50
34% O. P. Lin. Meal	32.00	31.00	36.50
Beet Pulp	20.00	20.00	

The above quotations taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f. o. b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

## Inferior Hay Arriving Freely

The present supply of hay consists of low grade mixed hay and some is of no grade at all. Demand has been fairly good of late for mediums and higher quality. Inferior hay has been moving with considerable difficulty. Supplies have been heavy in New York City markets while Brooklyn has been more moderately supplied. Timothy brings from \$13 to \$19, depending on grade and size of bale, while clover and grass mixtures range anywhere from \$11 to \$17 and sample from \$8 to \$12. The market closed about steady on good grades of timothy but weak on the undergrades. The straw market has been very dull, oat brings \$11; rye \$16 to \$17.

## Feeding Lambs in Western New York

(Continued from Page 3)

because the cuts from them will be too large. It is necessary that the lambs be "ripe" or real fat when marketed. Often if the ration is not balanced correctly, the lambs will gain and grow but will not get hard and firm on the back. Such lambs will not bring the top price on the market.

When the lambs are "ripe" they are shipped either to the Jersey City market or to the Buffalo market, by far the largest part going to Buffalo. Feeders in this section near Buffalo have a marked advantage over those farther away from market. They can often take advantage of a temporary rise in price. Lambs may be loaded on trucks at the farm at six in the morning and sold before noon in Buffalo the same day, a commission man doing the selling. Most of the fancy lambs are bought for the eastern packing houses and are reshipped alive to Boston or New York.

The feeding of lambs is a profitable enterprise for this section of the State when practiced over a period of years. It is also enjoyable, as it comes at a time of the year when one has time enough to give them the care they need.

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# Farm News from New York

## The Outlook for Thanksgiving Turkeys --- Tax Reduction Feature of National Grange Meeting

IT now appears that the nearby turkey producers may get a fair break with the Thanksgiving trade this year. The continued hot weather in the South and the West, has resulted in a large percentage of the crop not being in the best of condition.



Amos Kirby

This means that the nearby markets must turn to New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland for good stock. The situation in the west is such that buyers are endeavoring to get the producers to hold their stock rather than try and put it on the market in poor condition.

The nearby producers have another break on the market in the fact that they can wait for another week before killing. Every day counts this season and the longer that dressing day can be delayed means just that much better a product. Down in Texas, they must stop killing by November 14 if they want to reach New York in time for the holiday trade. Here in the East, we can kill up to the night of November 24, on the late orders and still reach the customers.

Turkey prices are still uncertain. Good turkeys from nearby farms should sell from 40 to 45 cents per pound. This is the price schedule put out by the Cumberland County growers and it is understood that they are holding close to this level.

There will be plenty of cheap turkeys on the market, which may have a tendency to drag down values on high quality native stock. It behooves local growers to sell their product on a quality basis and if the consumer can be shown the advantage in buying a fine grain-fed home-grown turkey at 45 cents against a range turkey from Texas or other western point at 35 cents or even less, most housewives will buy the local product.

Nearby turkey growers, including those on the Eastern Shore, should not be driven into killing their stock for the Thanksgiving trade if it is not fully developed. The market wants turkey the year around and prices are likely to be just as high in January and February as they are at Thanksgiving time. Being close to the markets, there is no difficulty in finding a market, when the birds are in the proper condition for killing. We can compare our access to markets with those of the producers who are 1500 miles from the Atlantic Seaboard, and who have only limited outlets at the best, especially after the killing plants are closed down for the season. Here in the East, it is possible to kill, pack and ship to the market in a few hours which is in marked contrast with the eight to ten days necessary in the trip from Texas and Idaho.

### Tax Reduction Feature of National Grange Meeting

IN his talk before Grange members from every state in the union, at the annual session of the National Grange, Louis J. Taber, National Master, described taxation as "the greatest single burden resting upon the farmer." Changes advocated in remedying the situation are:

1. Broadening the base of taxation; compelling privilege, income, and luxury to help real estate support the government.
2. The periodic adjustment of public salaries on the basis of service rendered and the purchasing power of the dollar.
3. A sound budget law and an adequate debt control law.
4. An equitable, graduated, state income tax, with low exemptions and low rates, and no reduction in Federal income tax except a lowering in the exemptions.
5. Vigorously oppose a general sales tax by the Federal government.
6. Maintain and increase the inher-

itance tax, allowing the states to retain a greater portion of the amount collected.

7. Distribution of a portion of the Federal income tax to the states for school purposes, thus relieving real estate of some of its unjust burden of taxation.

In outlining a program for the Grange to follow, the National Master specifically named the stabilization idea as unsuitable for the protection of agriculture against world wide overproduction. The export debenture plan was indorsed as a simple economical plan. The federal marketing act was mentioned as deserving further trial, but if it should be amended, the Grange advocates that changes should be made by friends instead of foes of agriculture. Mr. Taber opposes speculation and short selling, legitimate hedging excepted. The extending of secondary roads was offered as a possible solution to the unemployment problem. The Grange is strongly opposed to the dole. Legislation to restore commodity values or monetary stabilization is favored.

In summing up the work of the past year Mr. Taber reports the addition of 383 subordinate and Pomona Granges as well as 159 juvenile units to the national organization in the last twelve months.

Our own State Master Fred J. Freestone in his talk on New York state conditions said:

"Notwithstanding unfavorable economic conditions, grange work in New York has prospered this year. When our state meeting opens in Albany early in February, reports will show that we registered a net gain of a few thousand in membership. There has been no let down in organization activities since the great meeting of the National Grange at Rochester last year.

"Agriculture today needs sound and constructive leadership, and I feel confident that this session of the National Grange will map out a program that will be helpful in the solution of our farm problems.

### National Dairy Products Corporation Enjoys Rapid Growth

DURING the first eight months of 1931, National Dairy Products Corp., earned its full year's dividend requirements, according to a recent statement by Mr. Thomas H. McInerney, President of the Company.

Organized late in 1923, the growth of National Dairy Products Corp., has been almost phenomenal. The Company was originally formed to bring together two concerns doing business in the Middle West, but during the past eight years, rapid strides have been made in widening its activities, until today it is one of the two largest units engaged in the distribution of dairy products on a nation-wide scale. In 1930, the sales of milk, cream and buttermilk aggregated 305,849,000 gallons, compared with 121,548,000 in 1925. Last year more than 58,250,000 gallons of ice cream were distributed as against 25,000,000 gallons in 1925, which places the Company at the head of ice cream distribution for the entire industry. Through the acquisition of the Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corp., last year, National Dairy Products Corp., became the largest producer of cheese in the industry, sales having reached approximately 240,000,000 pounds for the year. Butter sales, which totaled 98,388,000 pounds last year were nearly five times greater than in 1925. Sales of other miscellaneous manufactured milk products in 1930 showed an increase of approximately 140 per cent over 1925.

Subsidiaries of National Dairy Products Corp., operate in seventeen states and the District of Columbia, and its Canadian business is handled by two units—Sheffield Farms Company, Ltd., and the Canadian United Products Company. Last year, the National Juice Corp., another subsidiary, was formed to prepare orange juice in Florida for distribution through the regular milk routes.

Net sales for 1930 totaled \$347,558,-

411.00, the net income being \$26,254,-326.00. For the past year the common stock has been receiving cash dividends at the rate of \$2.60, and at present market levels, the stock is selling to offer an indicated yield of about 10½ per cent.—*Certified Milk.*

### Apple Estimate Decreases

THE commercial apple crop for the United States is now estimated at 36,242,000 barrels compared with 37,629,000 barrels expected a month ago, 33,723,000 barrels harvested last year and 32,571,000 barrels the five year average 1925-1929. The estimate of commercial production, or that portion which will be sold for consumption as fresh fruit, has been reduced on account of heavy wastage due to the very low prices and considerable fruit showing low quality because of worm and scab injury. Production this year is particularly heavy in the South Atlantic and Central States where only a small crop was harvested last year.

Other November 1, crop estimates with comparisons are as follows:

	Estimated Prod. Nov. 1, '31	Estimated Prod. Oct. 1, '31	Final Prod. Dec. 31, '30
PEARS (Bushels)			
Total United States.....	24,215,000	24,054,000	27,577,000
New York.....	1,340,000	1,375,000	3,163,000
GRAPES (Tons)			
Total United States....	1,609,293	1,634,071	2,459,577
New York.....	98,700	93,540	76,670
POTATOES (Bushels)			
Total United States.....	382,325,000	374,751,000	343,236,000
Maine.....	50,750,000	49,735,000	46,060,000
New York.....	31,414,000	30,510,000	23,780,000

### Twenty-first Laying Contest Starts at Storrs

BRIGHT and early Sunday morning, November 1st, officials gave the signal for the start of the twenty-first annual laying contest at Storrs. Classified by breeds, there are 70 White Wyandottes, 120 Barred Rocks, 130 White Rocks, 300 Rhode Island Reds, and 380 White Leghorns. These together with a flock of 300 subs bring the total up to 1300 birds.

Three countries and nineteen states are represented in this list. There is one pen each from Maine, Vermont, Oregon, Washington, California, Minnesota, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kansas, Virginia, Missouri, and England; two pens each from Michigan and Canada; three pens from Ohio and New Hampshire; four pens each from Iowa, Rhode Island, and Pennsylvania; five pens from New Jersey; thirteen from New York; and twenty-four each from Massachusetts and Connecticut.

### Western New York Notes

THE beaver is an animal that is fast becoming extinct, and his nearest natural habitat is in the Adirondack Mountains and the mountainous section of Pennsylvania. So, when two years ago, a few were discovered at work on a stream that is the outlet of Java Lake, they were something of a mystery, and in about a year had disappeared.

Recently they were located again in the headwaters of the Tonawanda Creek, in an isolated section of Wyoming County. At a strategic point, the choice of which would do credit to a civil engineer, where the stream normally is not over five feet wide and a dam four feet high would flood an area of sixty acres, a growth of small trees helping to hold it in time of spring floods, they have built their home. At some distance above it, one house has been built and the colony, estimated at from twenty-five to forty, is busy storing food for the winter. May their tribe increase.

This has been great fall weather for getting work done, but unless heavy rains come soon, there is likely to be a scarcity of water, as wells are getting very low.

GENESEE COUNTY—A snow storm the first of this season, fell here Friday, November 6th. The weather previously had been so nice that there were numerous birds and blossoms for the

### WGY Features

Weather Forecasts (Daily except Sun. at 12:15); N. Y. City Produce Market Reports (Daily except Sat. and Sun. at 12:17 and 4:40); Boston Produce Market Reports (Mon. and Thurs. at 12:20); N. Y. City Milk Market Report (Mon. at 12:25); Vermont Farm Service (Tues. at 12:20); New Hampshire Farm Service (Wed. at 12:20); Massachusetts Farm Service (Fri. at 12:20); County Agent Robbins (Mon. at 12:30)—Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Fri. at 12:25; Mrs. Ruth Robbins (Wed. at 12:55); Miss Carolyn Robbins (Mon. at 12:50); County Agent Johnson (Fri. at 12:45).

A. A. Farm News Briefs (Tues. at 12:55).

Editor Ed Looks At Life (Thurs. at 12:55).

#### MONDAY—Nov. 23

12:40—"The Red Man's Spirit of Thanksgiving", Dr. E. A. Bates, Advisor in Indian Extension Work, N. Y. S. College of Agriculture.

#### TUESDAY—Nov. 24

12:35—"When the Puritans Gave Thanks", Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.  
12:45—"Social Aspects of the Farm Bureau", Albert Kurdt, Manager, Ulster County Farm Bureau.

#### WEDNESDAY—Nov. 25

12:35—"The Milking Machine", Dr. W. C. Snyder, Dairymen's League Cooperative Association.  
12:45—"A Shortcut to the Woodpile", Prof. L. M. Roehl, Dept. of Rural Engineering, N. Y. State College of Agriculture.

#### FRIDAY—NOV. 27

12:50—"Woman—A Vital Factor in Successful Farming", Ann Summers, Rural Service Departments, Niagara Hudson System.

#### 8:30—WGY Farm Forum

"Who's Pastures are Greenest?" Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield.  
"Farm Relief by Means of Electricity," F. L. Flinney, Wisconsin Hydroelectric Co.  
"Farm Question Box", Ed. W. Mitchell, Farm Advisor.

#### SATURDAY—Nov. 28

12:17—WGY 4-H Fellowship (Clubs Earning Money, Addison County (Vt.) 4-H Clubs).

12:30—"Some Climatic and Soil Factors Necessary for Successful Commercial Fruit Growing in New York State", W. L. Kling, Schoharie County Farm Bureau.

second time this year. Winter wheat is getting a fine start.

Beans are bringing a better price, but many farmers will not profit by it, because financial difficulties caused them to sell their crop as soon as possible. There seem to be various prices through the country on beans, potatoes, and buckwheat. Potatoes are bringing from 30c to 45c a bushel; buckwheat 50c to 75c a cwt.—R. E. G.

### Bits O' News

A highlight of the closing session at the annual Farm Bureau meeting was the appointment of a bean marketing committee, which was directed to immediately begin a study of bean marketing. Gilbert A. Prole, of Batavia, is chairman of the committee. Other members are Thomas McKeary of Marilla, Leo F. Wiley of Victor, and Edwin J. Williams of Romulus. E. S. Foster, of Ithaca, general secretary of the Federation, is secretary of the committee.

Melvin Densmore, a younger member of the Eldred, Pa., Grange, won a free trip to Madison, Wisconsin, for his essay on highway safety. Ruth Jenkins of East Chatham, New York, won fourth prize of fifteen dollars in gold.

### North Country Notes

W. J. Weaver, superintendent of agricultural education of the state educational department of Albany, was the principal speaker at the annual Father and Son banquet held under the auspices of the Gouverneur chapter of the Young Farmer's association in the Grange hall Tuesday evening, Nov. 10. The banquet was attended by about 75 members of the association, their fathers, and invited guests.

Harry Kitts, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lester W. Kitts, Somerville road, and president of both the local chapter of the Young Farmer's association and of the state association acted as toastmaster during the program.

The annual Northern New York turkey days were held at Madrid on Wednesday to Friday, November 18-20. A

(Continued on Page 10)



# A NEW OPPORTUNITY

for

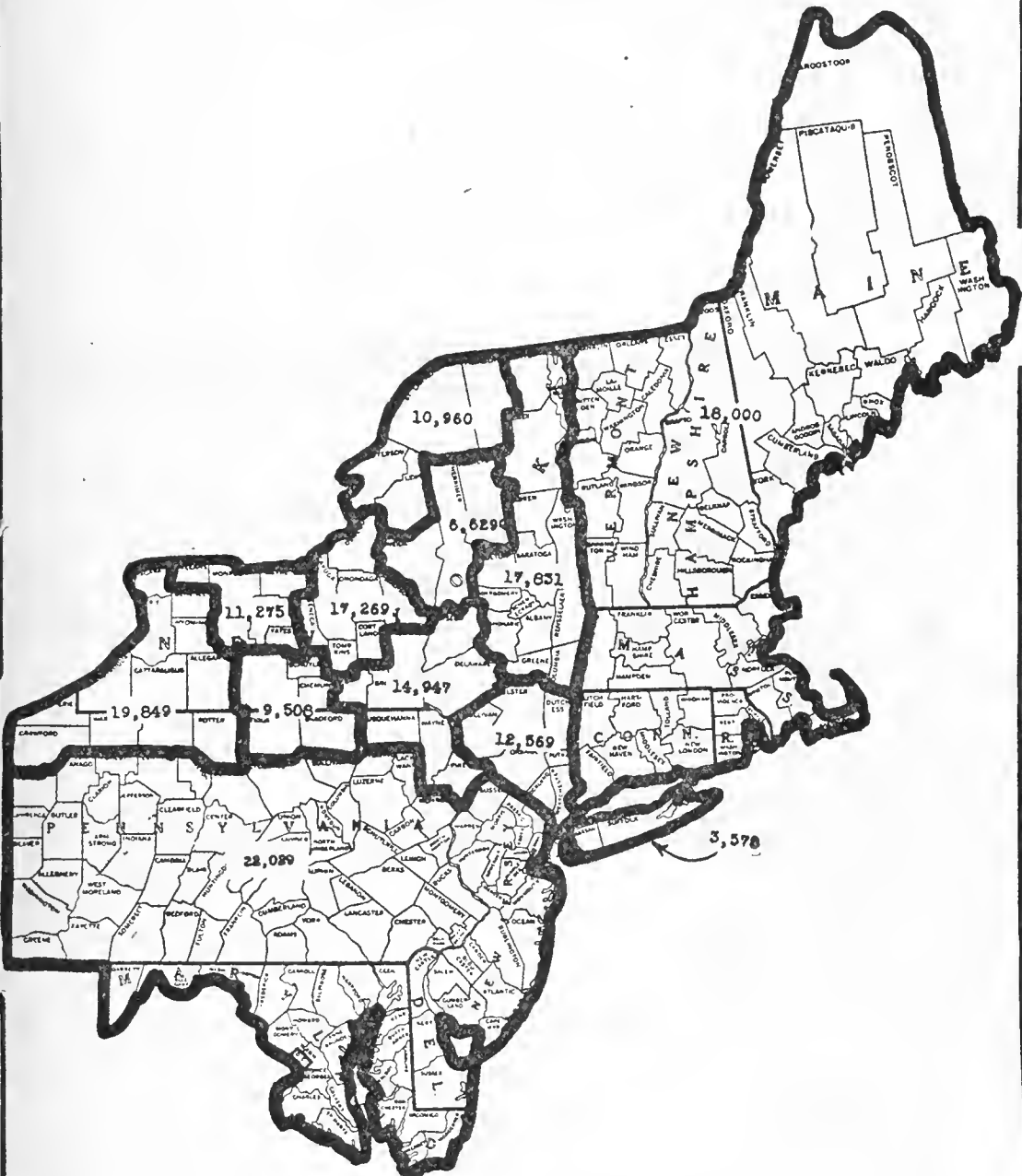
## LOCAL ADVERTISERS!

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American Agriculturist is now publishing editions for twelve separate zones as designated by the map above. Advertising space may be purchased at an attractive rate for one or more of these zones. This plan offers a new opportunity to merchants, manufacturers, and others whose trading area is confined to one or more zones and who could not use the entire circulation of American Agriculturist. American Agriculturist circulation reaches farm homes in the territory as designated once each week throughout the year, and because of its prestige as a farm magazine over a long period of years, is sure to gain for an advertiser an excellent acceptance for his goods or services.

#### CIRCULATION AND ADVERTISING RATES

Zone	Circulation	Page	1/2 Page	1/4 Page
Long Island	3,578	\$ 21.84	\$ 10.92	None
Po'keepsie-Newburgh	12,569	80.08	40.04	\$ 20.02
Albany	17,831	109.20	54.60	27.30
Utica	6,629	43.68	21.84	10.92
Watertown	10,960	65.52	32.76	16.38
Syracuse	17,269	109.20	54.60	27.30
Binghamton	14,947	94.64	47.32	23.66
Elmira	9,508	58.24	29.12	14.56
Rochester	11,275	72.80	36.40	18.20
Buffalo	19,849	123.76	61.88	30.94
Total New York State				
Zones Circulation	124,415			
New England States	18,166	109.20	54.60	27.30
Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md.	22,029	138.32	69.16	34.58

Minimum Space 1/8 Page

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT, 461 FOURTH AVE., N.Y.C.

(Continued from Page 9)  
plentiful supply of fine quality birds from various sections of St. Lawrence County was available. Prices were somewhat lower than previous years.

The Dairymen's League is planning to reduce operating costs in this section. On December 1, two milk plants in the vicinity of Theresa will be closed. The plants affected are at Orleans Four Corners and Shurtleff's. Milk from these sections will be handled at the plants in Theresa, Philadelphia, and Evans Mills.

#### New York State Conservation Association Meets

ALL farmers are invited to attend the convention of the New York Conservation Association at the Onondaga Hotel on November 21. Reforestation, preservation of wild life, and other conservation topics will be discussed.

#### More Cull Cows Shipped

LAST week we mentioned the shipping of cull cows from Sullivan County. In the program of better dairy herds and systematic appraisal other counties have reported excellent progress. Jefferson County reports five cars shipped and Delaware County has shipped several. Montgomery, Essex, and Oswego Counties have shipped one car of cull cows each. More power to the movement.

#### Future Farmers Present Grange Program

ON educational and entertaining program was presented at a recent meeting of the Paris Hill Grange. This program was given by members of the class in agriculture at the Waterville Central School. The program began with a play entitled "Hiram's Hired Hands." This was a short fertilizer play, the characters and cast being: Hiram Midwest, Victor Gibson; Mrs. Midwest, Lowell Peckham; Calcium Limestone, William Roberts; Greenleaf Nitrogen, James Steele; Strongback Potash, Leland Kemp, and Kernel Phosphorus, Willard Allen. Mr. Midwest, the owner of the farm

known as the Middle West, was looking for a hired hand. He advertised in the paper for help and the four men, representing the four fertilizer constituents, came to apply for the job. They all reported so well that Hiram hired the four instead of one. A debate followed the play. The question of the debate was, "Resolved; that a dairy farmer of this community should also keep one-hundred and fifty or more hens." Victor Gibson and Lloyd Smith argued for the affirmative side and Lowell Peckham and Leland Kemp upheld the negative side. Both sides had some excellent arguments which made the debate very interesting. The affirmative side won. The decision was made by popular vote of the Grange members after Mr. Hart, our Agriculture Teacher asked for a show of hands on the question. VICTOR GIBSON, Waterville, N. Y.

#### Georgetown Future Farmers Hold Potato Show

ON November 6, the Georgetown Future Farmers held the first of what they hope will be an annual potato show in the auditorium of the Georgetown Central School. Four varieties of potatoes—Green Mountains, Cobblers, Russet Rurals and Smooth Rurals were entered. The master of ceremonies was Kenneth Upham, president of the Georgetown Future Farmers. The speakers were John Ryder from Miller Place, L. I.; L. A. Dalton from Binghamton, N. Y.; the agricultural agent of the D. L. & W. Railroad; L. J. Howlett of the State School of Agriculture at Morrisville, N. Y., and Roland Kinney, principal of the Georgetown School. The judge was Alonzo Allen of Waterville, N. Y., president of the New York State Cooperative Seed Potato Association. The superintendent of exhibits was Harold Evans, Jr., of Georgetown. After the show there was a banquet served by the Home Economics class, led by Miss Alice Head. The prizes for the potato exhibits were awarded after the banquet by Leo Johnson, Treasurer of the local chapter to: Kenneth Campbell, Green Mountains; Herman Werner, Cobblers; Lawrence Burdick, Russet Rurals; Ronly Onal, Smooth Rurals. —HAROLD EVANS, JR., Georgetown, N. Y.

#### Who Gets Most of Your Tax Money?

(Continued from Page 5)

vide a higher minimum educational program for the children, to give, so far as possible, every child an equal educational opportunity. One of the objects of increased State aid, as I understand it, was to decrease the local school tax, especially in the poorer districts. This object has been only partially realized. A comparison of taxes paid in 1930 with those anticipated on the basis of 1926 data, before the present policy was adopted, indicates that 69 per cent of the 802 districts decreased taxes over \$29,000,000 and 31 per cent increased taxes over \$8,000,000. There was a tendency for the poorer districts to devote more of the new aid for tax relief and less for educational needs and for the wealthier districts to devote more to educational needs and less for tax relief.

#### State Aid Should Reduce School Taxes

The State is gradually increasing its State aid for schools until it reaches a predetermined amount. If this additional State aid is absorbed by an increase in school expense there can be no tax relief from this source. The whole question of school expense and construction costs of new schools must be watched with extreme care, both to make sure that no money is wasted and to take advantage of the increase in State aid for tax reduction, if such is desired. In order to obtain tax reduction by either getting a larger share of state-collected and locally shared taxes or by having the State take over a greater share of the school, highway or other expense, the State must first get the money for this purpose. We have seen that this would require about \$225,000,000 new revenue for the State as a whole, and that \$12,000,000 of this

amount would be needed for any substantial relief for the rural communities. How is this huge sum to be raised? I am not at liberty to give you the details considered by the Commission. In fact our studies are not yet complete and we have not come to our final conclusions. I can say, however, that in order to raise so large a sum by additional or increased taxation, without having recourse to real estate, we have had to consider every practical source of revenue. No one or two or half a dozen sources are great enough to yield the amount required. The total amount, however, can be made up if every source of revenue contributes. If you wish a substantial reduction in your real estate tax and are not able to do it or do not wish to do it by a reduction in expense, the only other way out is to support the recommendations of the commission. Every present source which is increased and every new source which is brought into the tax field will have its advocates against adopting that particular form of tax. That is natural and to be expected. The real estate owner, the farmer, on the other hand must not remain silent. If he does and the recommendations fail, there can be no tax equalization. Whatever is taken off real estate must be put on somewhere else. That is elemental and plain every day arithmetic. The Commission is using its best endeavors not to make any recommendations which will be unduly oppressive to any one. It is striving to equalize not to increase taxes. Do not get the impression that the object of the Commission is to raise more revenue. That is not so. It is trying to reduce the taxes of those who now pay more than their share and to make those who are not now paying what they should make up the difference.





# With the A. A. Poultry Farmer

## Watch Flock Production

IT is impossible for a pullet to make a high yearly record on egg production unless she sticks to the job pretty steadily even during the winter. An entire flock will slump in production, frequently without the owner being able to discover the cause for it. One reason for a slump is a cold snap. Outside of artificial heat, which is gaining more favor every year, about the only thing that can be done to combat the weather is to watch the ventilation system to keep the house as dry as possible, and perhaps feed a little heavier on scratch feed to give the birds a little more warmth.

One of the big causes for a drop in egg production is a falling off in body weight. The birds have been eating heavily of mash, and have actually taken weight off their bodies to supply some of the material necessary to produce eggs.

The way to prevent such costly slumps, is to prevent a drop in weight by feeding a little more heavily on scratch grain and a little less on mash. Some poultrymen go so far as to leg band a few birds so they can be recognized, and then weigh them every week to be sure they are maintaining their weight. When birds do lose weight and stop laying, it takes quite a while to get them back into production.

## The Poultryman's Vitamin Guide

### Vitamin A

Is probably the most important of all vitamins. Is quickly destroyed by drying or oxidation on exposure to the air.

Promotes growth and seems to aid in keeping down certain types of disease organisms.

Prevents sore eyes (ophthalmia), nutritional roup, certain types of leg weakness and crooked bones.

Is abundant in green leafy feeds, milk products, cod liver oil, millet and yellow corn.

It is of special importance in the fall, winter and early spring.

### Vitamin B

Is a fairly common and very necessary vitamin.

Aids growth and disease resistance. Prevents certain nerve troubles (poly-neuritis) and some forms of paralysis.

Is needed all year round—an extra supply is desirable in fall, winter and early spring.

Found in yeast, fruit, most green leaves, milk products, coats of grain and in wheat germs.

### Vitamin C

Apparently not necessary for poultry. Is destroyed by heat or drying. The only vitamin that cannot be stored in the body for future use. Important only to mankind.

### Vitamin D

One of the most important of all vitamins. Sometimes called "sun-vita-

min" as it has the same effect as ultra-violet rays of the sun.

Aids in the assimilation of calcium and phosphorus for bone, blood etc. Aids layers, makes better shells, increases fertility and livability of chicks.

Prevents leg weakness (rickets) and certain other diseases.

Confined fowls of all ages need it the year round. Others need it specially from Sept. 15 to Apr. 15.

Found in cod liver oil and other fish liver oils and in most fresh, green foods.

### Vitamin E

Highly important for all breeding stock. "If Vitamin E is absent from food, the animal cannot have offspring." Fat-soluble and quite stable. Increases fertility.

Prevents eggs from failing to develop and hatch because of a dietary deficiency.

Should be supplied from sixty days before start and continued throughout entire hatching season.

Wheat germ meal and fresh green lettuce leaves are the only two known sources of concentrated Vitamin E.

—Pratt Food Co.

## Cannibalism in Pullets

FREQUENTLY newly housed pullets as the result of inactivity start picking one another with the result that a costly outbreak of cannibalism develops.

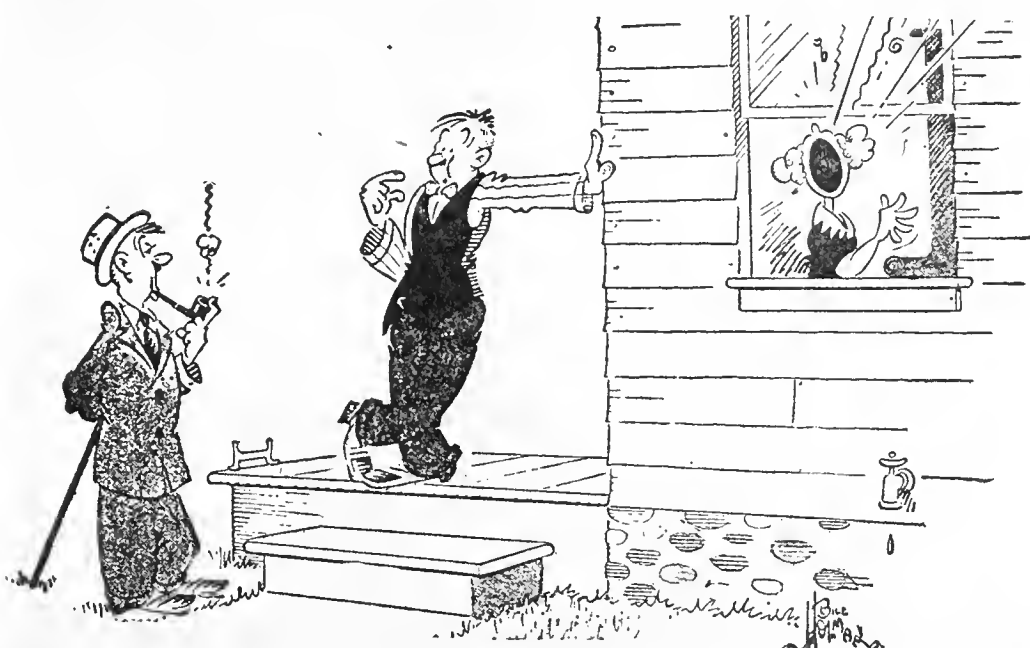
If birds are kept active by the feeding of green feed and scattering the grain in deep straw litter there will be little time for them to develop bad habits. Lack of roughage is often believed to be a contributing cause of cannibalism so that the addition of alfalfa hay, barley, or oats may help check the vice. The birds should have plenty of room and enough nesting space. Four square feet per bird of floor space should be allowed and every five birds should have a nest.

As a last resort the beaks of the birds can be tipped which will prevent the vice for the six weeks necessary for the beaks to grow again and proper care in the meantime should have eradicated the habit.

## Isolate Sick Hens

EVERY poultry farm should have a hospital or some place apart from the rest of the flock where sick birds can be examined and treated. If you are not a poultry disease expert let your local veterinarian or the poultry disease laboratory diagnose the case. The isolation of any bird not in the best of condition will prevent the spread of any disease through the rest of the flock and often save the poultryman hundreds of dollars.

Poultrymen owe it to their possible bank account and to the development of their flock of birds to cull their growing pullets continuously.



"I stand out here so the neighbors won't think I'm beating her!"—JUDGE.

# THE RAINBOW'S END

## Feeding Costs are at rock bottom . . . How can you afford not to feed Pratts?



## On the Air with Helps to Feeders

Tune in every Thursday, 1:00 noon Eastern standard time, or 12:00 Central standard time, on your favorite Columbia network station. Hear 15 minutes of meaty discussion of feeders' problems, broadcast direct from the Experiment Farm of the Pratt Food Co.

For poultrymen can now buy at ridiculously low prices the one laying mash that makes more eggs per pound of feed than any other. Pratts is selling at the lowest price in history. 1931 prices are 30% lower than a year ago. Yet the quality was never better.

We guarantee the sterling quality of ingredients. We guarantee the proportions to be uniform from bag to bag.

We guarantee Pratts to be complete in vitamins, probably the most important promise of all. Of course, you can count the extra eggs you get with Pratts, but the invisible values are even more priceless. Plenty of Vitamins A and B keep your flocks healthy and rugged—abundant Vitamin D takes the place of sunshine in the coming dark days of winter. And Vitamin E insures eggs of high hatchability. Every bag of Pratts contains a generous supply of all four.

Get in touch with your Pratt dealer. If you don't feed Pratts now, switch over quick. Get the extra eggs. Pratt Food Co., 124 Walnut St., Dept. 229 Philadelphia, Pa.



# PRATTS

## BUTTERMILK LAYING MASH

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will bring the highest market prices, with a rapid and uniform growth hitherto unknown. Write for details and prices. Regular breed chicks also.

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Rocks and Reds \$11-100; Leghorns \$10; Hollywood Wh. Leghorn pullets \$1. \$1.25 \$1.50. JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

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PURE BRED WHITE MUSCOVY DRAKES \$3.00. Ducks \$2. CHARLES E. HALLOCK, Mattituck, N. Y.

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Prices Cut 6½ Cents if ordered now for spring shipment. Best Egg Strain White Leghorns. Records to 336 eggs. Guaranteed to live and outlay ordinary chicks. Thousands of pullets, hens, cockerels at bargain prices. Big catalog and special price list free. George B. Ferris, 923 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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# Bazaar Best Sellers

## A Bit of Bright Color and Clever Arrangement Help to Sell Good Home-Made Stuff

THE candy booth, in charge of a couple of pretty girls, was of course well patronized, and fudge, pneuchi, and other toothsome confections bought.

"But our very best seller," commented the vivacious aide, "is right here and she indicated a display of home made lollypops. 'They're home-made, made them myself!'"

And then and there I jotted down her recipe which was as follows: 2 cups sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon cream tartar,  $\frac{2}{3}$  cup water, vegetable coloring.

The sugar, water, and cream of tartar were boiled together till they reached the "hard crack" stage. They were then taken from the fire, coloring and flavoring added, and poured in little rounds on a marble slab, which had been buttered. Wooden skewers were on hand, and when the candy was partly cooled, the skewers were inserted, and held a minute to harden. A separate batch was made for each color.

The lollypops were cleverly displayed, for a strip a few inches wide had been cut from corrugated cardboard, and the smooth side covered with crepe paper. It was then fastened in a circle, set on the counter, and the sticks of the lollypops thrust into the corrugations, this holding them firmly and displaying them effectively. I'll try it for our bazaar," says I to myself.—A. B. S.

### State Federation Meets

THE New York State Federation of Home Bureaus held its 12th annual meeting at the Hotel Seneca, Rochester, N. Y., November 4th-6th. All of the forty-two home bureau counties sent official delegates. The entire Board of Directors and officers were there, besides the district representatives.

Much of the time was taken up in reporting the projects of the counties and districts, but the extra inspirational features were not omitted. In fact, many of the reports themselves were inspirational, because of the unusual projects which the counties are doing. Outstanding projects which have met with success in various counties were, Child Guidance, Block Printing, Lighting, Food Preparation, Clothing, Use of Electrical Appliances, Refinishing Furniture, Convenient Kitchens, and Nutrition. Community singing at the Convention was led by Miss Frances Searles, Home Bureau Manager of Monroe County.

Visiting speakers were Edward G. Godfrey, Jr., M. D., Director of County Health Administration of the New York State Department of Health; Dr. Mary Crawford, Alumnae Trustee of Cornell University; and Mrs. George C. Atkins, Bronte, Ontario, Canada. Mrs. Atkins' talk on music in the rural schools of Ontario was of great interest to the visitors at the Convention because it opened up the possibility for developing in our own rural districts a greater love and appreciation of music in its various forms. "Federation Prophecies," as given by Dr. Ruby Green Smith, Counselor for the Federation, looked far in the future to the part that the Federation may play in broadening the lives of rural women all over the State.

A special evening meeting was held for the purpose of awarding prizes to the winners in the various contests which are sponsored by the Federation. The \$25.00 membership prize, offered by the Federation, went to Livingston County which gained 64% in membership during the past year. This prize was presented by Mrs. Clarke Stoodly, 2nd Vice President of the Federation. The Kitchen Contest prizes, given by the Empire Gas & Electric Association, were presented by Miss Elizabeth Sweeney, and went to Mrs. George Rose, of Gowanda, for the best completed kitchen, and to Mrs. Ruby Branagan, of Oneida, Madison County, for the best proposed improvement in kitchen. The winners of the prizes for the best plans for improving rural school grounds, went to—J. S. Hoosick School No. 15, Rensselaer County,

\$50.00; Ludlowville School, Tompkins County, \$25.00; Parma, Monroe County, \$15.00; Campbell Hall School, Orange County, \$10.00. These prizes were for the plan-making aspect of the Contest, and were awarded for the magazine by Mrs. G. W. Hockett, Household Editor of American Agriculturist. For actual planting done on rural school grounds during the past year, according to plans made in last year's plan-making contest, the following prizes were given and awarded by Mrs. Henry Burden of Cazenovia to Newville, Herkimer County, \$50.00; Newfane, No. 6, Niagara County, \$25.-

### Modish and Popular



BLOUSE PATTERN NUMBER 3428, if made up in satin crepe in eggshell shade, would be very smart worn with a black transparent velvet or velvet jacket suit. The blouse may be worn tucked in or outside, as illustrated. For more dressy afternoon wear, it can be made up in printed georgette crepe with dots of metal embroidery. The pattern cuts in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38 and 40-inches bust. Size 16 requires  $2\frac{1}{4}$  yards of 35-inch material with  $3\frac{1}{4}$  yards of binding and  $\frac{1}{4}$  yard of  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch ribbon. PRICE, 15c.

00; Ashford, Cattaraugus County, \$15.00; Orleans County, \$10.00.

Special music was provided for this meeting by Mr. Paul King, violin student at the Eastman School of Music in Rochester.

At the joint banquet held by the Farm and Home Bureau Federations, Dr. C. E. Ladd, New York State Extension Service, was Toastmaster. Mr. C. R. White, President of the Farm Bureau Federation, and Miss Elizabeth MacDonald, President of the Home Bureau Federation, introduced some of the speakers. The program was greatly enhanced by music given by the University of Rochester Glee Club. Mr. Woodward, Executive Vice President of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, welcomed the Federations. Miss Bess Rowe, Field Editor of the Farmer's Wife, entertained everybody by a description of her experiences motor-ing in England during the past summer. Dr. George F. Warren, noted agricultural economist of Cornell University, gave much food for thought in his analysis of the present economic situation.

The new officers of the Home Bureau Federation for the coming year are: Mrs. Edward Eddy, Saratoga, President; Mrs. Evelyn Gatchell, Alton, 1st Vice President; Mrs. C. L. Robinson, 2nd Vice President; Mrs. Nettie

Roods, Wilton, Treasurer; Mrs. Edward Young, Milton, Director.

### National Farm Women Meet Next Month

THE Second Annual National Farm Women's Conference will be held December 4 and 5 at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, and immediately precedes the thirteenth annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation, December 7 to 9. Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, Home and Community Department Director for the American Farm Bureau, announced that three speakers of national note will appear on Friday, December 4. These speakers are Professor William J. Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education; Mrs. Mary Breckinridge, Voluntary Director, Frontier Nursing Service, Lexington, Kentucky; and Rev. George Nell, Effingham, Illinois.

Professor Cooper will discuss the national effort towards elevating the standards of country schools; Mrs. Breckinridge will tell what her organization does in cooperating with the State health authorities in inaccessible territory; and Dr. Nell will discuss the rural church's part in raising the standard of living in rural communities.

Mrs. Edith Wager, Home and Community Department chairman, of the Michigan Farm Bureau, and an outstanding authority on rural sociology will summarize the ways in which the local county farm bureaus may assist these various agencies for rural welfare.

In addition to the Second Annual National Farm Women's Conference, and the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation, other farm women leaders will confer there in the First National Conference of Home Project Leaders, December 4 to 7. Still other women will exhibit their home-made products at the 1931 A. F. B. F. Exposition of Agricultural Progress, one of the features of the Convention.

### Cancer Society Asks Help

THE American Society for the Control of Cancer is making its annual appeal for funds to continue its fight against the dread disease, cancer. Their slogan is—"Fight Cancer with Knowledge," and in order to spread this knowledge to the general public, they are selling Christmas shopping list booklets, and package address labels. The package labels are real ornaments for any Christmas package, bearing the emblem of the Committee—a sword twined with the healing symbol, typifying the fight for humanity against disease. A package of these labels, containing ten, sells for \$1.00, all of the dollar going to the Committee.

The need during this year of depression is extremely great, due to the fact that many people neglect their health, and do not have the attention which they would ordinarily get when they are more prosperous. The American Society for the Control of Cancer is supported entirely by public subscription, and it means a great deal to them whether you buy their packages of Christmas labels, or their booklets for lists of Christmas addresses, which are the same price as they were last year, \$1.00 each.

Send orders to the American Society for the Control of Cancer, 25 West 43rd Street, New York City.

### Will You Take a Child?

WOULD you like a nice bright boy to run errands, gather the eggs, and fill the place of a son, or a sweet, affectionate girl to give grace and joy to your home? The Children's Aid Society of New York has such children for whom country homes are desired in New York State. The children are

placed on trial; no board is paid. Anyone interested communicate with C. B. COMSTOCK, Agent, 21 Collier Street, Hornell, N. Y.

### In Winter Use Hot Salads

IN the campaign for the use of more vegetables, it helps to know that hot salads provide a different method for their use. Instead of serving boiled beets or cabbage day after day, it helps considerably to change these plain vegetables into salads. To make hot beet salad mix together one pint of diced cooked beets, two tablespoons of vinegar or lemon juice, one tablespoon of sugar, salt and paprika to taste. Heat thoroughly and just before serving add one half cup sour cream. Garnish with a little crisp parsley or lettuce.

For the hot cabbage salad cook one pint of sliced cabbage in rapidly boiling water until tender and drain it. Add two tablespoons vinegar, one tablespoon of butter and salt and paprika to taste. Beat an egg yolk, mix it with one-half cup of sour cream, add this to the cabbage and heat slowly, preferably over hot water; serve at once. This is particularly good with boiled ham. If more tart flavor is desired use more vinegar.

### Useful All-Purpose Frock



DRESS PATTERN NUMBER 3448 is a conservative design, and yet may be stunning when made in the modish woolen so popular at this time of year. A rust red tweed-like mixture with plain brown woolen trim, and patent leather or suede belt, would be very smart indeed. The pattern cuts in sizes, 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, and 42-inches bust. Size 36 requires  $3\frac{3}{4}$  yards of 30-inch material with  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard of 35-inch contrasting. PRICE, 15c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes, and numbers clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps. Add 12 cents for one of our Fashion catalogs. Address to Pattern Department, 10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.



# Aunt Janet's Corner

## What Would You Do in a Case Like This?

A TROUBLED MOTHER writes, "What would you do with a twelve-year-old boy who persists in contradicting his elders?"

Not being a specialist in child management, but having lived in a large family with three brothers, I should suggest that you be just as patient as may be possible under the circumstances. The age of adolescence is the time when a boy is thrashing about trying to adjust himself because he is neither child nor adult, and we grown-ups are too often prone to regard him still as not having opinions worthy of consideration.

In a few more years, no doubt, his attitude will change, and instead of contradicting people flatly, he at least will learn how to stand up for his opinion without being tactless or rude about it. None of us want to make a jellyfish of a child, and it is a constant struggle to have them firm in their convictions, and still not be offensive to other people. If you feel so badly about your twelve-year-old boy, I counsel you to look over the list of your friends and acquaintances and see how many of the grownups have achieved the happy state of being able to hold their own opinions, and yet keep themselves liked by everybody.—AUNT JANET.

## Shoe Bag for Closet Door

THE following description of a convenient shoe bag comes at a time when most of us are looking for useful and attractive gifts. It has an advantage also for the woman who is trying to make her clothes closet an attractive, as well as an orderly spot. Miss Hazel E. Hill, extension clothing specialist of the University of New Hampshire, is responsible for these instructions.

Two and one-half yards of material are needed. Cut a piece of material 29 by 36 inches, with the design of the goods running the long way. Turn, baste and stitch a  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch hem all around. Divide the short sides into thirds and mark with bastings. This piece will serve as the foundation for the shoe bag.

Cut two strips 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  by 36 inches each, crosswise the goods, make a  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch hem on one long edge of each. Divide both strips into thirds crosswise and mark with bastings. On the remaining three edges turn  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch on the wrong side and baste. These strips will make pockets for the bag.

Lay unhemmed long edge of one of the strips along upper edge of lower hem of the foundation piece. Match thirds of this strip with the third marks on the large

piece and even the edges with edges of large piece. Baste. Lay the fullness in a box plait on the center of the lower edge of each pocket. Stitch on the third marks to make three pockets, also across ends and lower edge.

Cut two pieces 8 by 28 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, with the longer measure crosswise of the goods. Turn a  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch hem along one long side of each, and a  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch hem on each of the ends and stitch. These will act as covers for two sets of the pockets of the bag to protect the shoes from the dust.

Place the raw edge of one piece on a straight line 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches above top of lower pockets and baste.

Lay the second of the pocket strips on the foundation piece so that its basted side extends  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch over the top of the cover of the first set of pockets. Baste in place. Stitch across its ends, along the bottom, and up the third marks to form the second row of pockets.

Turn the raw edge of the second cover



BABY SACQUE NO. B 5509 comes ready made in either pink or cream soft flannel. The little teddy bears are patches of bunny cloth, included in the package. PRICE, 55c.

Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

$\frac{1}{4}$  inch on wrong side and place it 1 inch above top and parallel with the second row of pockets. Baste.

Cut another piece 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  by 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, with the design the short way. Prepare like large pocket strips. Baste this small pocket strip 6 inches from each edge of the foundation piece and under the top edge of the cover of the second set of pockets. Stitch top of second cover and lower edge of small pocket strip with one stitching. Stitch sides and thirds to make three pockets in this small strip. Lay fullness in box plait on center of lower edge of each pocket.

This case will hold 6 pairs of shoes and the small pockets may be used for brushes for shoes, clothes, and hats. Run a solid brass curtain rod in the upper hem, and hang on a closet door or on a closet wall as you would a curtain.

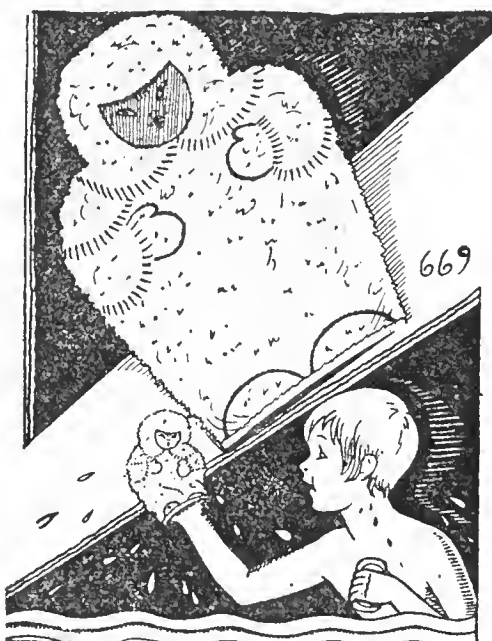
## Oval Gingercakes

IN addition to a couple of sheets of lulling gingerbread, Molly had baked a few oval cakes of it, just the size that a hungry man or boy would enjoy finding in the lunch box. "Where did you get your oval pans?" I asked.

"Just some flat oval fish cans" she answered cheerfully. "My can opener leaves absolutely smooth edges. I boiled the cans out to get rid of every possible or impossible fish odor and now they make quite nifty pans for ginger cakes for Dad and the boys."—E. D. Y.

"Cauliflower Recipes" is a new pamphlet which the Catskill Mountain Cauliflower Growers' Cooperatives have collected for the users of cauliflower. These cooperatives are Bovina Cauliflower Growers Cooperative, Incorporated, Bovina, New York; Walton-Hamden Cauliflower Growers Cooperative, Incorporated, Walton, New York; Margaretville Cauliflower Growers Cooperative, Incorporated, Margaretville, New York; and no doubt any one of them would be glad to supply you with a copy of their recipe booklet.

## Eskimo Bath Mit



THE bath mit of white terry cloth that can both scrub and amuse makes the most cunning Eskimo baby imaginable by simply stitching a few lines in black and appliqueing his smiling tan face. On one's hand he can perform as many antics as a marionette. Materials complete, including applique face, red and black floss, and instructions are No. M669.

M669 Bath mit materials complete ..... 25 cents  
Order from Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

# one OR two

## HOW MANY HELPERS WILL YOU HAVE NEXT WASHDAY?

One or two?—you'd rather have *two*, wouldn't you? And that's what every big Fels-Naptha bar brings you—two eager helpers. Not "just soap," but good golden soap and plenty of naptha.

Naptha and *unusually* good golden soap! You get the two of them working together whenever you use Fels-Naptha. In tub or machine; in hot, lukewarm or cool water; when you soak or when you boil; these two helpers are on the job—seeking dirt, loosening stubborn grime, washing it away quickly and completely.

With the *extra* help of these two cleaners, there's no hard rubbing to be done. The washing is easier for you. The clothes are so clean and sweet it's a pleasure to take them off the line. And because Fels-Naptha speeds the

washing, it gets your hands out of water sooner. Which helps keep them nice, too.

Get Fels-Naptha at your grocer's. (The 10-bar carton is particularly convenient.) And have its two helpers on hand next washday!

*Send for this Chipper!*—We'll be glad to send every user of laundry soap a sample bar of Fels-Naptha and a Fels-Naptha Chipper. Many women who chip Fels-Naptha into their washing machines, tubs or basins find this chipper handier than a knife. Use the chipper and Fels-Naptha to make fresh, golden soap chips (that contain plenty of naptha!) just as you need them. Send only 4 cents in stamps to help cover postage, and we'll mail you the chipper and sample bar without further cost. Write today. Fels & Company, Phila., Pa. Dept. 1-11-21

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"The farm is the anchor that will hold through the storms that sweep all else away."

*James J. Hill*

THE great "Empire Builder" was right. Farm families are protected from the storms of adversity that may leave others homeless and destitute. This is especially true when the farm is soundly financed.

During fourteen years, the twelve Federal Land Banks have promoted the security of farm homes. With their aid, more than half a million farmers have replaced troublesome short-term mortgages with long-term "disappearing" mortgages that eventually bring complete freedom from debt.



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# Stories of Our Farmer Pioneers

## A Little of the History of Chautauqua and Seneca Counties

By E. R. EASTMAN

IT is an interesting fact that nearly everyone has what may be called an historical sense, that is, a real liking for history, not the dry, dusty kind that we studied at school in our history books, but history that is made alive and is connected up with our own lives and everyday interests. Local history containing the names and the places that one has known all one's life is especially interesting, and this is the kind of history you will find in these columns.

### Chautauqua County

It may be difficult for some of our younger people to realize that the larger part of western New York was a wilderness not much over a hundred years ago. The early history of most of the counties is very similar. It concerns a people, who, for various reasons, were willing and even eager to brave the hardships of pioneering for the satisfaction of owning land, particularly the fertile river valley lands, and, following that, to establish as soon as possible, schools, churches, and local governments.

Just as an example of how this was done, let us consider for a few minutes the early history of Chautauqua County. Before there were any permanent settlers in that area, we learn that, back in 1782, a party of British soldiers, along with some Indians, spent most of June and July on the shores of Chautauqua Lake with the rather ambitious idea of constructing a fleet of canoes, building a dam across the outlet of the lake, and then, descending the river upon the artificial flood created, attack Fort Pitt, an American fort which was located near the present site of Pittsburgh. For some reason they finally abandoned the idea.

One account says that the first settlement in the County was made in 1794 by several brothers named Lowry, together with a few other persons, who came from the sections in Pennsylvania bordering on Lake Erie. It is stated that these people had been induced to locate in Pennsylvania by some fraudulent representations and were finally forced to abandon their settlement with all the improvements they had made and seek a new home. The exact spot where they located is not known.

Another account says that the first settlement in Chautauqua County was made at the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek, near the present site of the village of Irving, in 1797 by a man named Amos Sottle. He made some improvements, then left the County, coming back later in 1801 with two men named Sidney and Rosencrantz. It is stated that, when the early settlers came to Chautauqua, the only Indian settlement was on Connewango Creek within the limits of the town of Carroll.

We have already spoken about the formation of local governments. In 1804 the town of Chautauqua was

formed including the entire area now known as the County of Chautauqua. The next year, in April, the first town meeting was held, at which John McMahan, David Eason, and Perry Ellsworth were appointed the first justices of the peace and John McMahan was elected the first supervisor.

Before 1804, the entire area now known as Chautauqua County was part of the town of Batavia in Genesee County, and anyone who wanted to exercise the privilege of voting had to go to Batavia to do it, a distance of about a hundred miles. There are some accounts of men who were interested enough in voting to travel this distance on foot. What a fine thing it would be if all citizens in these days were as much interested in exercising their franchise!

By 1812 Chautauqua County had two towns and had elected two members of a board of supervisors representing the towns of Chautauqua and Pomfret. Even in those days they had little political differences, and with characteristic Yankee shrewdness, took advantage of every possible situation. The County seat was located at Mayville, much against the wishes of the people of Pomfret. Possibly as a result of this, the supervisor of Pomfret voted against an appropriation of \$1500 to build a courthouse and jail. That made one vote for it and one against it, so, when the accounts of the town officers of Pomfret were presented for payment, the supervisor from Chautauqua voted "no". Things were finally settled, we trust amicably, by a compromise by which the member from Pomfret voted for a courthouse and jail and the member from Chautauqua approved the accounts of the town of Pomfret.

It is stated that the first mail route was established in 1806 and the first mail was carried by a man named Metcalf who went on foot and carried the letters entrusted to him tied up in a handkerchief.

In addition to the fact that these accounts of our own ancestors, who so comparatively recently settled the wilderness of western New York, are extremely interesting, we can learn many lessons from their hardihood, perseverance, and ingenuity in attacking their problems, and, in most cases, solving them in such a praiseworthy manner.

### Seneca County

One of the most interesting parts of our Empire State is Seneca County, located in the beautiful Finger Lake country between Lakes Cayuga and Seneca. The geologists tell us that the topography of this whole Seneca County region indicates that once it was subject to the force of large bodies of running water moving in a southerly direction. Therefore, it has been reasoned that during the geological period just before our present one, the waters of Lake Ontario, then much above the present level of the Lake, flowed through the valleys of Seneca and



Cayuga and discharged into the Susquehanna River.

In reading the old-time history of Seneca County I came across a story that I will guarantee most of you, even though you live in Seneca County, have never heard. Everybody has heard of the Mound Builders, that race of Americans who came before the Indians, but I'll bet you did not know that years ago there was evidence that the Mound Builders dwelt in what is now Seneca County. Some of you who now live in Seneca County may remember hearing your father or grandfather tell of an ancient fortification that stood near the southern boundary line of the town of Romulus and exactly on the dividing ridge between the two lakes, Cayuga and Seneca. This fortification was a mound of earth, irregular, elliptical in form, and enclosed about three acres. When it was first discovered by white men about 1800, these breast works were about three feet high with a base of from five to eight feet in width. In 1802, George Bodine came here with his father, settled on this place, and built a house within the space enclosed by the mound.

This mound, or breast works, was evidently of great age. That this is so is proven by the fact that the woods growing on the inside of the breast works were of the same size and apparent age as the surrounding forest. Upon the bank and in the ditch large oak trees, the growth of centuries, were standing. In the embankment or mound were several openings a few feet in width which were once probably used for gates or entrances. In making an excavation for a cellar six skeletons were found at a depth of about two feet and the pioneers also found inside of the embankment coarse pieces of pottery, and ornamental pipes.

In 1810, DeWitt Clinton, famous as the Governor who built the Erie Canal, visited this spot and it was his opinion that this mound or fortification was one of a number of similar works of defense found occupying the most commanding positions in western New York and in the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, erected by a race more civilized than the Indians, and that they preceded the latter in the occupation of this country.

The origin of this people which we

call Mound Builders, the way they lived and what they did, are all very much a mystery. Their history will remain a sealed book perhaps forever. The Indians themselves were never able to give any account of this fortification as it was older than their oldest traditions.

All of this leads to speculation. We know that the famous and well advanced civilizations of ancient Greece and Rome were overturned, followed by centuries in European history known as the Dark Ages. Similarly it is true to a lesser extent that the civilization erected by the Mound Builders was followed by centuries of savagery. Is it possible that as the great cycle of time and history rolls on through the centuries our own much boasted civilization may go down into the dust to be followed by other centuries of darkness before a new people and a new civilization again arise?

### Fall Clean-up

A FALL clean-up of beds and borders will lessen the destructiveness of many common diseases, advises Professor L. M. Massey of the New York state college of agriculture. Some of these diseases are: peony blight that so frequently kills stems and blasts buds; iris leaf spot which disfigures and later kills the leaves; phlox leaf spot which leave the plants brown or naked of leaves halfway from the ground before the blossoming, and mildew which makes great patches of white growth on the leaves and may ruin the flowers; and hollyhock rust which disfigures the leaves, causes yellowing, and may be severe enough to kill the plants. All herbaceous perennials will have less infection next season if the old plant parts are destroyed this fall, he says.

In laying a new floor of concrete in the calf barn, a layer of tar paper should be laid in the concrete. This will make several degrees difference in the warmth of the floor. Keep the floor dry and bedded with a thick layer of clean straw. When a wooden floor must be used, a layer of tar paper or building paper under the straw will aid in keeping the floor warm for the little calf.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

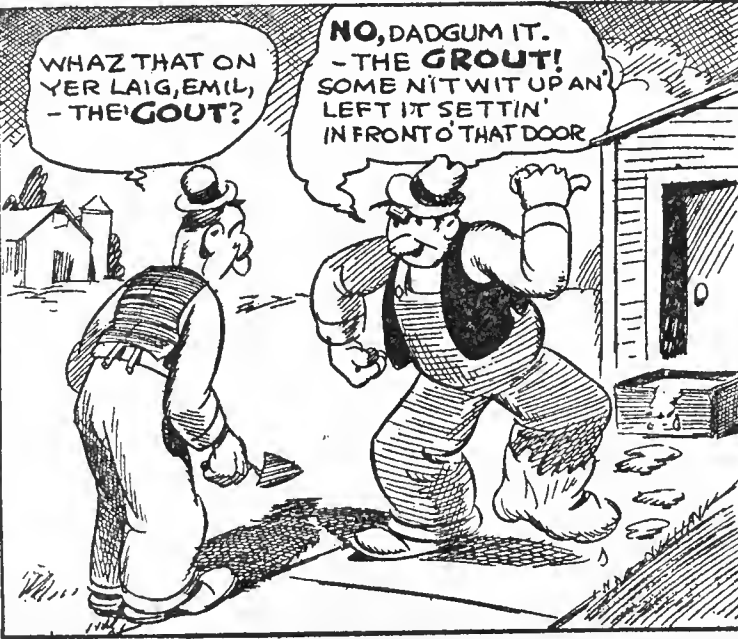
To Join New Concrete to Old

By Ray Inman

Go over old surface with a cold chisel to roughen and clean it. Brush it with a 50-50 solution of muriatic acid & water, let stand a little while then wash it well with water.

Thoroughly water soak the old cement then brush it with a creamy grouting of cement and water. Add the new cement.

Keep new work sprinkled for several days and it should unite solidly with the old. To mend a crack chip out an inch on both sides of crack and treat edges as described.







# The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

## Not A "Club"

What can you tell us about the Algonquin Fur, Fish and Game Club of Canada. They are selling rabbits, asking \$60 for the does and \$30 for the bucks, and give a written guarantee to dispose of all animals at the prevailing market price, which, they claim, will probably be about \$10 per pelt.

A REPORT on this concern states that it is not primarily a club in the true sense of the word, but rather a company offering a profit-sharing deal, and promising enormous returns to investors through muskrat range and other animal raising projects.

The report goes on to say the project has been characterized by extremely high-pressure methods from the start. Apparently, at the start, this company sold memberships at \$50 each. Now, they are selling breeding stock with the promise to buy back the offspring. Many authorities believe that the proposition is basically unsound. If animals could be raised easily and rapidly in captivity, their rapid multiplication would automatically cut down the market price for the offspring.

The buy-back scheme harkens back to former schemes of similar nature that have been aired in the columns of the Service Bureau.

There is, we believe, a legitimate place for fur farms. If you are interested, start out on a small scale by buying and raising your own animals. By the way, do not pay exorbitant prices for them, and do not part with hard cash to any concern that promises fabulous returns, or guarantees to buy back the offspring of the animals they sell you.

## Results

On Friday, October 16th, Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ called at my place to tell me he would bring the money on Sunday, but I just slipped the key from his truck, and told him I was going to keep it. I told him to get into my car that I was going to take him and have him arrested. He pleaded with me, and said if I would take him home, he would get the money. Well, I took him home, but he only gave me \$12.00, but I still had the truck, and he said he would bring the balance Sunday, which he did.

PERHAPS the action which our subscriber took was a little high-handed, but, after all, it got results, which is the important thing. We have been on this case for some time, and the urgent letters we sent were responsible for the call which resulted so favorably for our subscriber.

## WEEKLY BENEFITS OR DEATH INDEMNITIES

Paid to American Agriculturist Subscribers Who Had Insurance Service Offered Through North American Accident Insurance Company

Paid subscribers to Oct. 1, 1931.....\$246,113.10  
Paid subscribers during October..... 5,704.97

\$251,818.07

Melissa Aokerson, Newton, N. J.....\$ 5.00	Dorr Dennis, R.8, Moravia, N. Y..... 100.00
Struck by auto—bruised knee	Auto accident—injuries
Mrs. P. M. Williams, Skaneateles, N. Y..... 20.00	G. D. Strong, Bainbridge, N. Y..... 100.00
Struck by auto—injured back	Auto collision—torn scalp and shoulder
Mrs. S. VanVlack, R.4, Brewster, N. Y..... 100.00	Fay Vincent, Mt. Morris, N. Y..... 60.00
Auto accident—broken arm	Auto collision—concussion of brain, cut wrist
H. G. Howland, Hamden, N. Y..... 37.14	C. E. Knowlton, Cooperstown, N. Y..... 17.14
Auto collision—laceration of face	Auto collision—lacerated scalp
R. L. Steffen, R.1, Franklin, N. Y..... 20.00	E. B. Lyons, Wurtsboro, N. Y..... 10.00
Thrown from reaper—injured back	Auto accident—injuries
A. R. Haskill, Whitesville, N. Y..... 10.00	Victor McCormack, Cazenovia, N. Y..... 20.00
Auto collision—laceration of face	Auto collision—bruised shoulder
W. A. Burgess, R.2, Stanley, N. Y..... 30.00	Mrs. Frances Morgan, Port Murray, N. J. 12.86
Thrown from wagon—fractured shoulder	Auto collision—contusions
J. W. Smith, R.1, Florence, N. Y..... 50.00	Mary H. Morgan, Port Murray, N. J. 10.00
Wrecked mowing machine—injuries	Auto collision—contusion of scalp and knees
L. R. Pellett, Webster, N. Y..... 130.00	J. E. Welch, Hancock, N. H..... 30.00
Auto collision—broken leg	Thrown from wagon—injuries
Clark Higbee, R.2, Dayton, N. Y..... 10.00	W. H. Perry, estate, Little Falls, N. Y. 1000.00
Wagon tipped over—fractured ribs	Truck tipped over—mortality
Mrs. S. Hewitt, R.1, St. Regis Falls, N. Y. 40.00	Charles Cudak, R.3, Middletown, N. Y. 20.00
Auto overturned—injured back	Thrown from wagon—strained ankle
N. W. Melligan, R.D., Hampton, N. J..... 20.00	Mrs. H. P. James, Van Etten, N. Y..... 40.00
Auto collision—wounded knee	Auto collision—injured back
P. L. Malnati, Ashley Falls, Mass..... 30.00	A. L. Jones, R.2, Holland Patent, N. Y. 45.00
Thrown from load of hay—injuries	Auto accident—bruised leg
Blanche J. Rudgers, Perry, N. Y..... 20.00	Mrs. Eva Chernoff, Sangerfield, N. Y. 30.00
Travel accident—strained back, lacerated knee	Auto collision—injuries
Mrs. Blanche Hills, R.2, Almond, N. Y. 30.00	I. L. Bennett, Lakewood, Pa. 15.00
Thrown from hay rack—injuries	Struck by auto—injured side
Thomas McGrath, R.2, E. Chatham, N. Y. 13.57	D. S. Yerdon, R.3, Cherry Valley, N. Y. 20.00
Thrown from wagon—sprained shoulder	Auto collision—bruised knee
C. J. Tracy, estate, Millbrook, N. Y. 1000.00	P. L. Malnati, Ashley Falls, Mass. 60.00
Auto accident—mortality	Wagon tipped over—injuries
Gertrude D. Smith, estate, Ashville, N. Y. 500.00	H. A. Jones, Riverhead, L. I., N. Y. 20.00
Struck by truck—mortality	Auto collision—cut hand
C. F. Shook, Sheffield, Mass..... 30.00	J. S. Crosby, R.1, LaFargeville, N. Y. 10.00
Travel accident—injuries	Struck by auto—lacerations of face
G. C. Clark, Pennellville, N. Y..... 52.86	Vesta McKee, Newfane, N. Y. 7.14
Travel accident—injured knees	Auto accident—injured neck and back
John Foil, R.2, Williamstown, N. Y. 30.00	Isabel M. Creeden, Slate Hill, N. Y. 20.00
Struck by lightning—injuries	Auto accident—fractured shoulder
Lynn Hill, R.4, Oswego, N. Y. 20.00	F. J. Nicholai, R.2, Alden, N. Y. 45.00
Auto overturned—injured arm	Potato sprayer—injured foot
Mrs. Ernest Snyder, R.1, Gansevoort, N. Y. 130.00	E. P. Hamlin, Sharon, Conn. 20.00
Auto collision—fractured collar bone	Thrown from mowing machine—fractured rib
Mrs. Katherine M. Little, Hunter, N. Y. 67.14	Robert Kollender, Hurleyville, N. Y. 30.00
Auto accident—fractured ribs	Travel accident—contusions
Arnold Gobillot, R.1, Sharon, Conn. 30.00	W. H. Robinson, R.1, Canandaigua, N. Y. 40.00
Auto struck tree—contused kidney	Travel accident—fractured leg
L. A. Wheeler, Lisbon, N. H. 30.00	Blanche Lester, R.2, Reeds Ferry, N. H. 14.28
Thrown from load of hay—injured back	Auto accident—sprained back
F. A. Wood, R.4, Rome, N. Y. 14.28	Joseph Lester, R.2, Reeds Ferry, N. H. 14.28
Truck accident—injured arm	Auto accident—lacerated finger
W. H. Armstrong, Grafton Center, N. H. 130.00	Steve Stagick, R.3, Mohawk, N. Y. 30.00
Auto skidded—fractured ankle	Auto accident—fractured rib
E. N. Newton, West Hartford, Vt. 30.00	Jack Weiner, Woodridge, N. Y. 47.14
Load of hay tipped over—lacerations	Auto overturned—contused spine
Charles Fiske, R.1, Bristol, N. H. 30.00	Samuel Butterfield, estate, Stanley, N. Y. 1000.00
Thrown from wagon—injured shoulder	Auto struck by train—mortality
L. C. Pitkin, Hartford, Vt. 30.00	William Brockman, Ontario Center, N. Y. 5.00
Thrown from load of hay—bruised muscles	Thrown from potato digger—bruised hips
J. F. McConnell, Watrous, Pa. 20.00	James Kline, Walden, N. Y. 20.00
Struck by truck—injured arms, knees	Auto accident—bruised shoulder
F. D. Blackwell, Breesport, N. Y. 20.00	John Krayewski, R.3, Little Falls, N. Y. 15.00
Auto collision—injuries	Farm Mach.—injured eye
J. J. Flynn, Riverhead, L. I. 20.00	Alfred S. Platt, New York Mills, N. Y. 17.14
Travel accident—bruised leg	Auto overturned—general bruises
Edna Kolbocker, R.2, Newton, N. J. 10.00	
Auto collision—lacerated arm	
J. C. Williams, Skaneateles, N. Y. 30.00	
Struck by auto—injuries	

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Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than 14 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order. Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references.

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HONEY—OUR FINEST White Clover 60 lb. can \$4.50; 120 lbs. \$8.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

HONEY—Our Buckwheat honey was never finer. 60 lb. can \$3.50; two \$6.50 CLAYTON WRIGHT, Brockton, N. Y.

LONG'S PURE HONEY—Clover or buckwheat 5 lb. pail one dollar, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. C. LONG, Millville, Pa.

HONEY: QUALITY, PURITY, satisfaction guaranteed. 60 lbs. clover \$4.80. Buckwheat and amber \$4. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

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WHITE PINE BEVEL siding: 1/2x4—\$20.00 per M. 1/2x6—\$25.00 per M. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

FIRST QUALITY ROOFING paper. Prepaid. 1 ply. \$1.15; 2 ply. \$1.30; 3 ply. \$1.45. Nails and cement. 15c per roll extra. WINIKER BROS., Millis, Mass.

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BIG PAYING DAIRY Farm 175 Acres, 100 acres tractor fields, 40-cow pasture, abundant water, timberlot, 150 fruit trees; dandy big 16-room house, furnace, electricity, running water, slate roof; 76 ft. hip-roof cement-basement barn, 24x60 wing with basement, other bldgs; in NYC milk shed, on improved road, 4 miles city 15,000. Low price \$13,500 includes 30 tested dairy cattle, 3 horses, long list equipment, all hay, grain, fodder vegetables; good terms; pictures pg 50 Free catalog. Strout Pays Buyer's Fare. STROUT AGENCY, 255-R Fourth Ave., N. Y. City.

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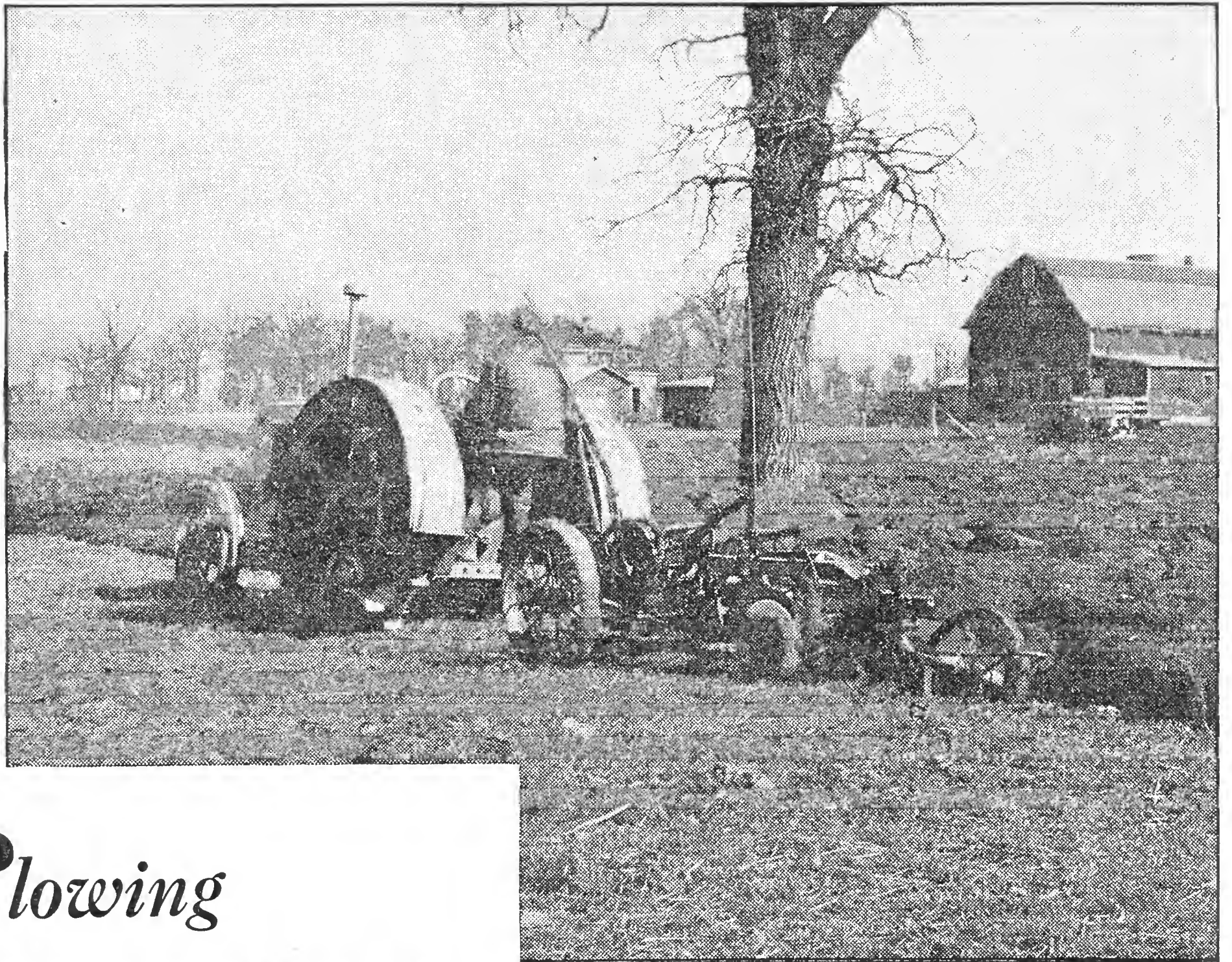
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*when your tractor is powered  
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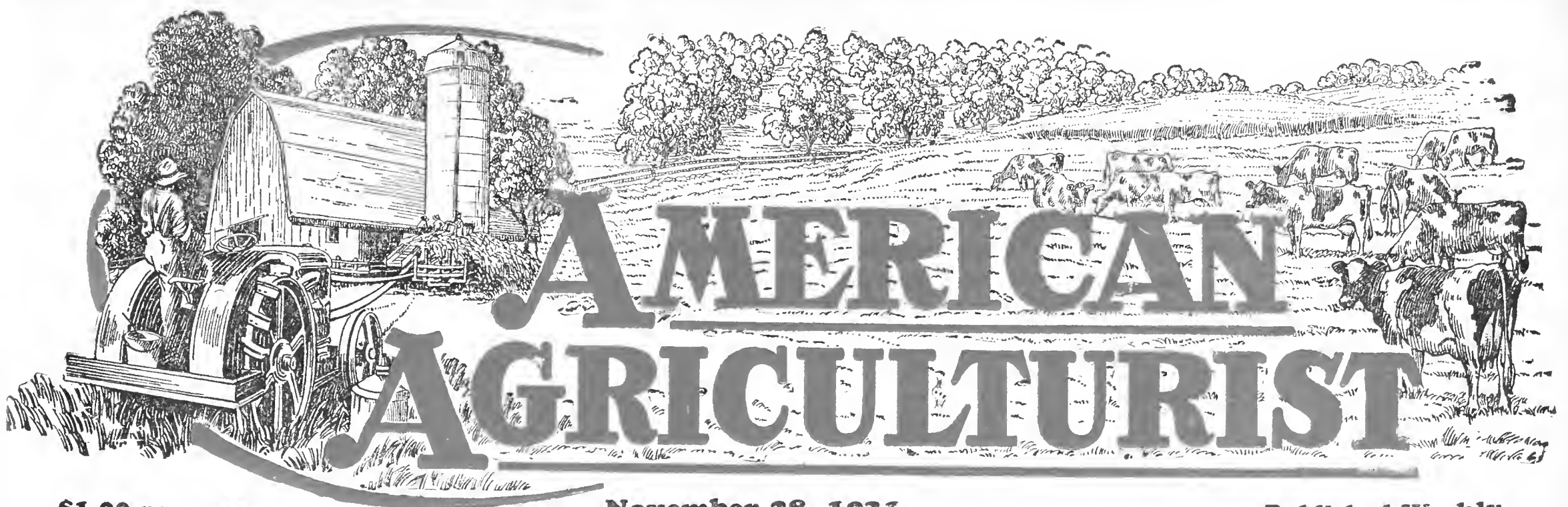
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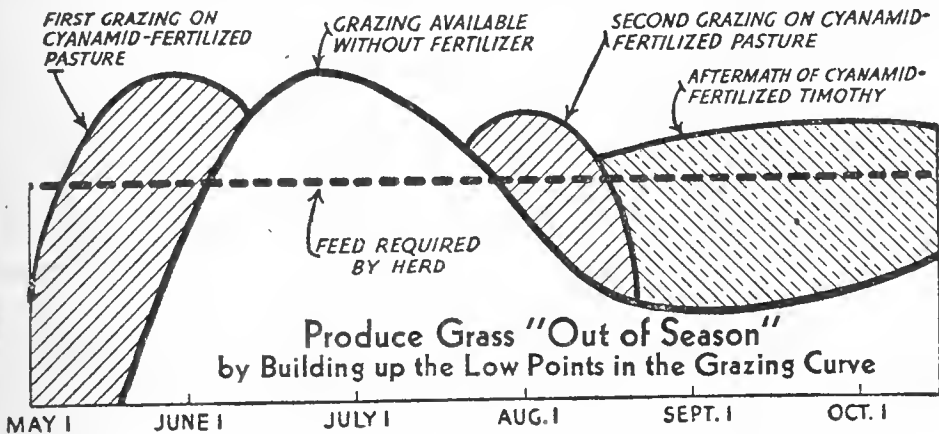
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on Page 6



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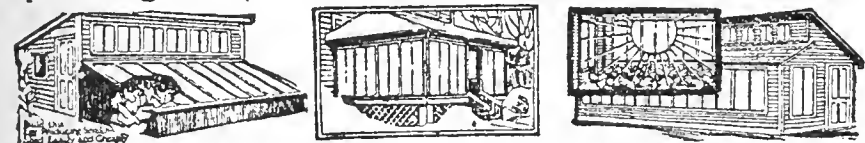
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Extra eggs or chicks saved pay for this Flex-O-Glass Scratch Shed in a few days. Ideal for enclosing porches, health rooms, covering screen doors, etc. Just cut with shears and nail on barn, chicken coop, hog house and garage windows.

Here's your chance to buy genuine patented Flex-O-Glass—that strong, durable, nationally known Ultra-Violet Ray filter—at greatly reduced price. Here's your chance to put Flex-O-Glass in your poultry house windows, on your screened porches and screen doors, hotbeds or to replace glass windows in your house, garage or barn—at a big saving. The Flex-O-Glass offered at 3c a square foot is fresh and new, fully guaranteed in every way. Exactly the same highest quality as all Genuine Flex-O-Glass. These remnants are the ends of standard 100-yard rolls for dealers, spliced together and cut into rolls 3 feet by 34 feet long (100 square feet in a roll). The supply is limited. Order today. Guaranteed 2 Full Years.

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**NEW LOW PRICE POSTPAID**  
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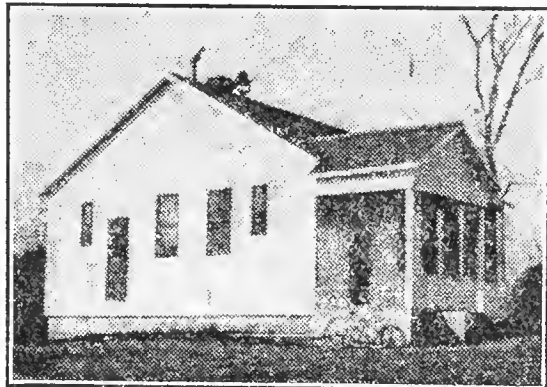
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## How They Placed First

One Planned Best; the Other Planted Best

THE following story told by Miss Emma Wing, Secretary of the Home Bureau of West Hoosick, Rensselaer County, puts before you the story of how the local people came to be interested, and took part in making their rural school grounds worthy of the beautiful region in which the school is located. As in most cases where there is a beautiful community spirit, in this particular case, the original inspiration came from a community-minded woman, Mrs. Roscoe Pine, former trustee of the school. Mrs. Pine passed on two years ago, but the local Home Bureau, as a tribute to her memory, decided to carry on the work of beautifying the school grounds, one of Mrs. Pine's dearest wishes.

The Home Bureau went so far as to raise money—a sum of thirty dollars—to help with the improvement. The Rensselaer County Home Bureau sponsored in January, 1931, the contest for making plans to beautify rural schools. This contest the West Hoosick school entered, coming off first winner in the County, and, therefore, getting the \$5.00 prize offered by the County Home Bureau. A total of twenty-three rural schools entered the contest in Rensselaer County, and much interest was aroused through the cooperation of the Farm Bureau, 4-H Clubs, and the District School Superintendents, with the Home Bureau. After winning the first prize in the County Plan-Making Contest, the plans thus drawn up were forwarded to the State Contest sponsored by the State Federation of Home Bureaus. State prizes were awarded by American Agriculturist. The state first prize of \$50.00, given by American Agriculturist, was presented at the annual meeting of the State Federation. This prize money will be put to good use by the community in carrying out the plans for more beautiful surroundings and a healthful playground for the children in that district school.



J. S. Hoosick School No. 15, Rensselaer County, after winning first place in County and State for making the best plans for beautifying its school grounds, is now ready to go ahead with the actual planting.

more than 100 years old and was planned to provide plenty of ground for the children, as the old ground had been so situated that there was no land and the children had to play in the road. Mr. and Mrs. Harold Moseley planned the building to provide for the children's welfare and happiness. After hearing Prof. Bushey it was planned that our unit improve the school grounds and then the suggestion was made that we do it as a memorial to Mrs. Pine who had given us such faithful, devoted service and been such an inspiration to us ever since we were organized in 1920 until the time of her death.

When the prizes were offered in the school-ground beautification contest our vice-chairman, Mrs. Harold Moseley, sent in a plan for improving our grounds which won the first prize in the county contest and then first prize in the State. We have started the work which will carry out these plans. The town has already scraped and graded the grounds and is planning to gravel the driveway.

When completed we feel that the community, as well as the children who attend school here, will be finer and better for having this acre of beauty.

We hope the children can be sufficiently interested in the upkeep of the grounds to be responsible for the work during the school year and so come to prize its beauty the more, as well as through it to reap a greater reward which is character building.

—EMMA WING.

\* \* \*

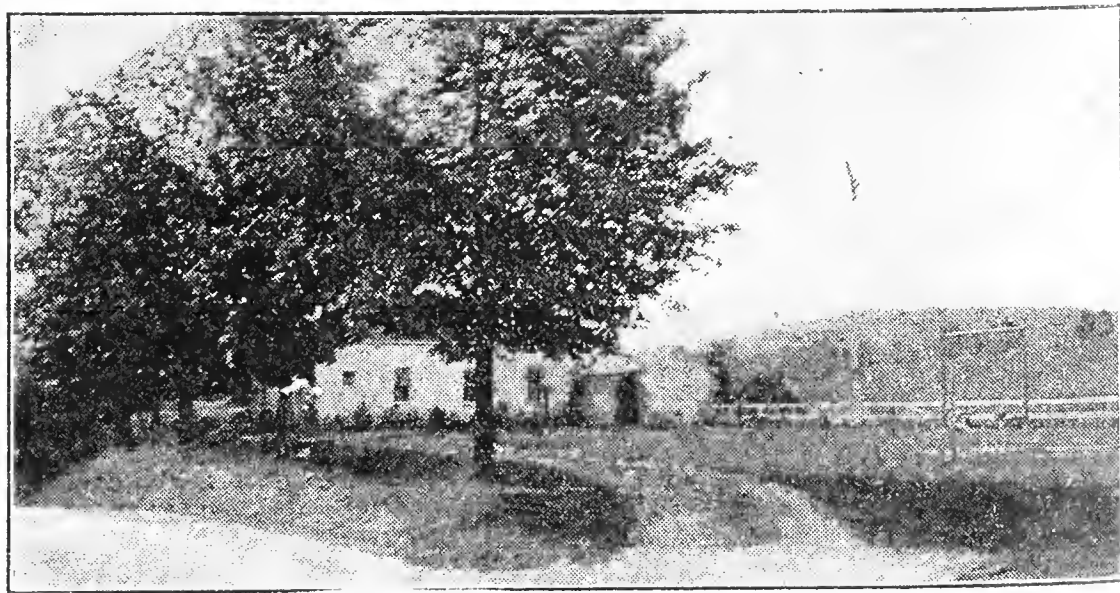
## Newville Wins for Best Planting

THE Newville School of Herkimer County, won the \$50.00 state first prize, offered by Mrs. Henry Burden, for doing the best job of planting, as a part of beautifying rural school grounds. The Rural School Beautification Contest was sponsored by the State Federation of Home Bureaus, and the actual planting was done after the plans had been drawn up by the local school under the direction and approval of Prof. Donald Bushey and Miss Lucile Smith of the Department of Landscape Art, at the State College of Agriculture.

The teacher of Newville School is Mr. Morton Tibbetts whose interest and ability to inspire his students over the improvement were largely responsible for its successful culmination.

The school building is an old one, but it has been well preserved. It is painted white, is located on a hard road and houses approximately fifteen children. A year ago last June, Mr. Tibbetts and his schoolboys began cleaning up and levelling the grounds and

(Continued on Page 10)



This picture of the Newville School, Herkimer County, gives an idea of the playground with its equipment, the plantings, and the sloping bank which was cleared of stumps, then sodded.



# The A.A. Question Box

## Will It Pay to Store Potatoes? --- Controlling Corn Borers

What is the outlook for potatoes this fall, and should we hold for higher prices?

THE potato situation this fall has been a most peculiar one. The usual relationship between production and demand has not had much effect on prices, and although the November 1st estimate shows only an average commercial production of potatoes, prices have been the lowest since before the War. The main factors which have caused these low prices are, undoubtedly, the severe business depression and the large amount of unemployment. As a result of the lack of consumptive demand, coupled with an uneasy feeling in the trade in regard to the future course of prices, sales have been made on a day-to-day basis.

There is probably nowhere near the amount of potatoes going into storage in the cities this fall that there is usually. Dr. Rassmussen of Cornell says that prices are not likely to fall very much below the cost of transportation from competing areas, and that New York growers, close to the metropolitan markets, are placed in a most favorable position. Prices at shipping points have already risen somewhat, and the market on the whole is steady. Potatoes are not a luxury food, and we cannot see why demand should decrease materially.

If your potatoes are already in storage, we would not advise taking them out at present prices, as it would seem that there is a fair possibility of the price advancing to a point where it will cover storage costs.

\* \* \*

### Plowing to Control Corn Borers

When should we plow to control the corn borer?

NEW YORK State farmers can most effectively combat the corn borer by plowing under all corn stubble and other plant refuse. Clean plowing in the spring or fall destroys a large por-

portion of the borer larvae, although fall plowing is probably the best.

A bulletin on control measures for the European corn borer in Western New York may be obtained from the Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Ask them for circular 165-C.

\* \* \*

### Freezing Parsnips

I am writing to ask you if parsnips and vegetable oysters are poisonous at any time of the year. We never eat them until after freezing time as we understand that they are not good until then. Will you please let us know?

PARSNIPS and salsify, commonly known as vegetable oysters, are never poisonous. It is a general impression that the quality is better after they have been touched by frost and I believe that this feeling is based on fact. You know, of course, that freezing imparts a sweetish flavor to potatoes and apparently it also adds to the sugar content of other vegetables. There is no reason, however, why they should not be eaten at any time.

\* \* \*

### Shall We Feed Potatoes?

What is the food value of potatoes, compared with other roughages?

WITH prices as low as they are this year, many farmers are wondering just what the feeding value of potatoes is, compared with other roughage. Corn silage and potatoes have nearly the same composition, both containing 1.1 per cent digestible protein, but potatoes contain 12 pounds less of total digestible nutrients per ton.

Too large amounts of potatoes should not be

fed to the dairy cows, as the flavor of the milk may be injured. Potatoes are probably best suited for feeding hogs, and in this case, they should be cooked and mixed with the grain. Too large amounts may cause scouring. Raw potatoes are worth about one-third less than cooked. Potatoes are probably worth from ten to twenty-five cents a bushel for feeding purposes, depending on the amount of other roughage available, available markets, and handling facilities.

\* \* \*

### Basic Slag

What is the value of basic slag as a fertilizer, and where can it be secured?

BASIC slag, a waste product obtained from the manufacture of steel, is of value for its phosphoric acid content, which may range from 13 to 19 per cent.

Your State College of Agriculture has a list of firms handling basic slag, and your county agent would be glad to talk with you and find out whether a car load can be used in the community.

\* \* \*

### Winter Rhubarb

How can we have winter rhubarb?

FORCING rhubarb is quite simple, and the only precaution to take is to allow the roots dug in the fall to freeze. After they have been frozen, they are brought into the cellar and set in moist soil on the dirt floor, or in boxes.

A temperature of 50 to 55 degrees F. is advisable, and if the leaves are kept in the dark, it is said that the quality will be better. The best roots for forcing come from plants that have grown in the field four or five years, but any roots from the average garden will do.

## Christmas Decorations for Fun or Profit

Your Woods Supply the Greens --- You Give the Time --- Here Are the Directions

EDITOR'S NOTE—When we asked Miss Smith to prepare this article for us, we thought the idea could be used by our farm women readers as a possible money maker. Miss Smith tells us that making Christmas greens is organized in the florist business so that slack time can be utilized by the florist employees in making these greens for the Christmas trade. However, in any place having no regular florist service, or where a woman can make her own arrangements with local dealers for selling such materials, there is no doubt but what the demand would grow. Of course, before any decorative articles possess any sale value, the maker must achieve a certain amount of skill in putting them together.

In addition to the possibility of making some pin-money there is an endless amount of pleasure to be derived in making these beautiful decorations for the home during the holiday season.

NOW is the time to begin plans for the Christmas decorations that are to be made at home. There will be wreaths for the windows, some evergreen roping for the bannister on the stairs, perhaps an evergreen ball to hang from the ceiling in the hall, and of course some festive decoration for the dinner table.

The materials that will be needed are few and not usually hard to obtain. Pine, cedar, spruce, ground pine, and hemlock or any other evergreen can be used. Hemlock does not last indoors

By LUCILE GRANT SMITH,  
New York State Extension Specialist

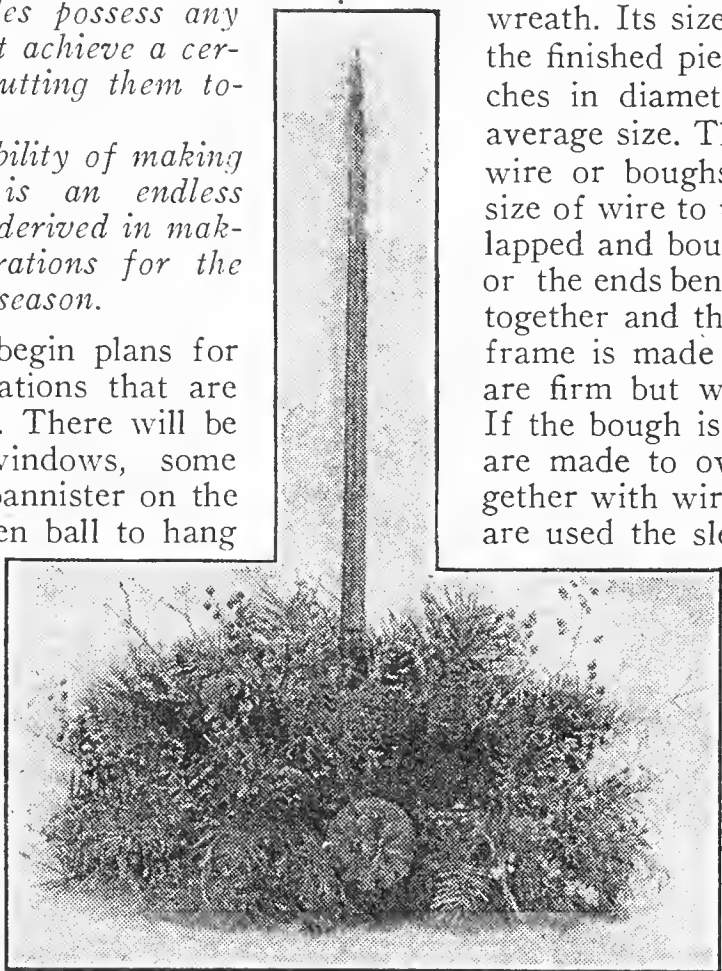
as well as the other kinds. Teazel, milkweed pods, grasses and cones, colored berries, such as black alder or northern holly, bittersweet, barberry, etc. may be used to decorate these pieces. Cones may be wired by taking a length of wire such as is used on egg crates and twisting it in around the base of the cone to form a stem, which can be pushed into the moss or fastened into the wreaths.

**Wreath.** A frame will be needed for the wreath. Its size will determine the size of the finished piece. One ten to fourteen inches in diameter will make a wreath of average size. This can be made of a heavy wire or boughs. Number nine is a good size of wire to use. The ends may be overlapped and bound together with fine wire, or the ends bent so that they can be hooked together and then pressed flat. The bough frame is made by selecting branches that are firm but will bend without breaking. If the bough is long enough the two ends are made to overlap and then bound together with wire or twine. If shorter ones are used the slender end of one is bound to the heavy end of another. This is continued until they are the required length; they are then joined together to form a hoop.

The green is bound on to the frame with strong twine or wire number 22 or 24, which has been wound onto a stick. This is fastened securely to the



An evergreen ball



A candle center piece

frame and then two or three sprays of evergreen, five to six inches long, are held against the frame with one hand and bound firmly into place with the other. If the wreath is to be finished on both faces the frame is turned and another tuft of green placed on the other side. Continue in the same way until the frame is covered. When the place is reached where the green is to be joined hold back the sprays that were first put into place as the last few are added so that the loose ends will not be tied down. Fasten the binder to the frame to keep it from unwinding. The

(Continued on Page 6)



## Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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### A Program for Eastern Agriculture

FOR more than nine years AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has been hammering away at some fundamental farm problems which, if solved, would bring more farm relief than all of the theories which are now being tried out at so much government expense. Think what it would mean to you as an Eastern farmer, if the Farm Board, instead of wasting so many millions trying to stabilize wheat, had used that money for more Federal aid for roads, and especially to help to replace the dirt roads with inexpensive, narrow, hard roads. Or suppose all of these Federal millions had been used as more Federal aid to reduce local school taxes.

Instead of spending so much effort and money on untried and probably impractical schemes like stabilization, equalization fees, export debenture, plowing under every third cotton row, why not get down to earth where the farmer lives and works and do something to relieve his terrible tax burden. Why not help work out the farm marketing problem by the only way it can be solved—through support of the good cooperatives. Then, if the Federal Government wants to go still further and really wants to stabilize something, let it stabilize the dishonest dollar so that the constant changing value of our money will not be the chief cause of these terrible depressions and business panics.

New York State, because of good teamwork, has done far better in bringing practical relief to farmers than has the Federal Government. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, the splendid farm organizations of New York, and the sympathetic and intelligent Legislature and Governor, all working together, have taken millions in taxes off farm real estate in New York in recent years and at the same time have started policies which are resulting in better local schools and roads.

But only a start has been made. Even in New York, taxes are still ruinously high. Half the farmers still live on dirt roads, and we are a long way yet from solving our marketing problems. The fight for equality and a square deal for agriculture must go on. So AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST hereby pledges itself to untiring work in cooperation with all other agencies and especially in cooperation with you, in carrying forward a program for a more prosperous agriculture resulting in better living conditions on the

farm. Some of the outstanding features of this A. A. program are as follows:

### The A. A. Editorial Farm Program

#### I. Lower Farm Taxes

- By: 1. More economy in all government service;  
2. Further equalization of taxation to take the burden off farm real estate;  
3. More local taxes to be taken over by the State and Federal Governments.

#### II. Improvement of Dirt Roads

- By: 1. Reducing expenditures, at least temporarily, for building costly main highways;  
2. Using nearly all highway funds for building narrow, hard, but comparatively inexpensive farm-to-market roads to replace the present dirt roads.  
3. Assumption by the State and Federal Government of more and more road costs.

#### III. Better Farm Marketing

- By: 1. More information about grading, packing, and marketing;  
2. 100 per cent support of farmers' good cooperative marketing organizations.

#### IV. Agricultural and Home Economics Education

- By: 1. Support of and information about all agricultural educational institutions, including the State Colleges of Agriculture and of Home Economics and their Extension activities, including the Farm and Home Bureaus, the 4H Clubs, the State schools of agriculture, and the work of the high schools having agricultural and home economics courses.

### Let's Go After the Bad Dirt Road Problem

FROM now until late next spring, the five million farmers in America and their families, who still live on dirt roads, can count on being more or less prisoners within the confines of their farms. Even in New York State about one-half of the farmers still live on these unimproved roads. Their own cars are put away for months while they pay taxes to build and maintain good roads upon which the other fellow rides up and down during the entire winter.

It is almost adding insult to injury that these dirt road farmers actually have to pay taxes to keep the hard roads free from snow, while their own roads are often blocked. Often the worst snowdrift of all is made by the snow plow at the junction of the dirt and concrete roads.

At a conservative estimate, it costs 1½ cents a mile more to run a car on a dirt road than it does on an improved highway. The New York State College found that dirt road farmers operate cars on an average of about 2700 miles a year. At this rate it costs these farmers \$40.50 extra per year to run their cars. But of course this is only part of the story. There is the loss of the farmers' time, the loss of marketing possibilities caused by the bad roads; there is the social isolation and the difficulty of getting children to school.

But all farmers on the unimproved roads know all of these difficulties. What they want to know is what they can do about it.

New York State has made a start by increasing State aid for town highways in the poorer towns and counties in the State, but it is only a start. We must go much further. The State and Federal Governments should take over all the cost of improving the dirt highways instead of wasting money on fool schemes to help agriculture. Let the Federal Government give farmers some help that they can really see: for example, why not spend some of these millions wasted on impractical schemes for more Federal aid to dirt roads? And so far as State and county are concerned, instead of spending so much money on expensive concrete highways, we say, let the State stop; at least for a time, all construction of through costly roads and spend the energy

and money on narrow, hard highways to replace the dirt roads.

If you will do your part, maybe something can be done this winter to solve this problem. Talk it up with your neighbors and in local meetings. Let your legislators know what you think. Work with the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and with your farm organizations, and together we will get results.

### A Word for the Farm Bureau

LAST summer we were visiting in the home of a farmer friend, and in the course of the conversation stated that we were glad to see the Farm Bureau sign posted on his barn, as well as the A. A. Service Bureau sign.

"Yes," he answered, "we could not get along without the Farm Bureau. It has not only helped me personally as an individual, but it is constantly helping this whole business of agriculture."

"I can count," continued my friend, "a dozen new and good farm practices in this neighborhood, every one of which saves us money, and every one of which started in recent years through the leadership and help of the Farm Bureau."

"The funny thing about it, too, is that nearly all of my neighbors who criticize the Farm Bureau, or at least who do not support it, are now following the practices in their business that were started around here by the help of the county agent. These neighbors have copied from those of us who have followed the teachings of the Farm Bureau and the State College. It is interesting to note, also, that those who have not are losing out."

We fully agree with our friend's enthusiastic statements regarding the work of the Farm Bureau. It has been our privilege to watch developments of this service to agriculture almost since it started. In all that time there have been few good things for the benefit of farmers, whether it is a new alfalfa field, a better market, or a good farm law, that the Farm Bureau has not helped to get.

We have not been able to see where the national organization, that is, the American Farm Bureau Federation, has been of much good to eastern agriculture. It has seemed to us that that part of the membership fees paid to the AFBF might much better have been kept at home for the use of the fine work of the State Federation and the county Farm Bureau associations. Without this State Federation and the local Bureaus, farming would indeed be in a bad way, especially during these hard times.

This is the time of year when memberships in the county Farm Bureau associations are renewed. Times are hard and money is scarce. But the small amount required to join the Farm Bureau association cannot be better spent, either for yourself as an individual or for the whole cause of agriculture.

### Eastman's Chestnut

HOW tragic it is when men start off to the North Woods for a little vacation and to have a little much-needed fun hunting only to have their trip end in the killing or injuring of someone in the party through being mistaken for a deer! It would seem that hunters should learn to be careful after a while.

I have a doctor friend who goes to the woods every year deer-hunting, and upon his return the other day from such a vacation, I showed him the following little Chestnut. He grinned kind of half-heartedly and handed it back to me. A joke always seems best when it is on the other fellow.

"Gus," said Bill, as he caught up with him on the way back to camp, 'are all the rest of the boys out of the woods yet?'

"Yes," said Gus.

"All six of them?'

"Yes, all six of them."

"And they're all safe?'

"Yes," answered Gus, 'they're all safe.'

"Then," said Bill, his chest swelling, 'I've shot a deer.'"



# With Our A. A. Boys and Girls

ORGANIZED as a home patrol meeting in the Presbyterian Manse and later in April installed as a community troop, ten boy scouts of Jasper, Steuben County, New York, have made a fine record during the summer season. The troop attended the Council camp as a unit. On September 24th nearly fifty parents and friends witnessed the promotion of the six scouts—Harlo Tutler, Ralph Bullock, Van France, Glen Waight, and twins Charles and Arthur Marlatt, to second class rank by the Local Board of Review.

Scout Executive Percy L. Dunn of the Steuben Area Council attended both the installation and board of review session. He expressed genuine satisfaction with the progress of the troop and paid special tribute to the thoroughness of the scouts' training. "Credit for this," Mr. Dunn said, "is chiefly due to the unusual leadership of Rev. E. Trevor Cooke, the veteran scoutmaster. Mr. Cooke has been identified with Scouting since 1911. He is a native of England and brings to the troop at Jasper personal reminiscences of the founder of the Boy Scout Movement, Lord Baden Powell."

The troop began with one patrol and now plans to enroll additional members through a recruiting contest. The leadership and material for at least three patrols is at hand.

Incidentally it might be added that Jasper is a small unincorporated hamlet located in the open country ten miles from a railroad station. It has a fine new consolidated school offering high school course of study. Many of the Scouts are farm boys. What this small New York town of less than one hundred inhabitants has done is duplicated by other communities in the Steuben area and throughout other western New York territory, indicating that Scouting is a vital socializing influence in the lives of the rural as well as urban boys. You will find a picture of the boys on this page.

## A 4-H Family

WHEN family records of 4-H club work are written, a page or two will be needed for the Getz family of Carbon County, Pennsylvania.

Of eight boys and girls in the family of Robert Getz, seven are in club work this year. They have a total of fifteen projects.

Last year four of the boys had more than 400 bushels of potatoes to the acre.

LeRoy had 472.9 bushels, Maurice had 441 bushels, Warren had 417.5 bushels, and Wilbur had 411 bushels. This was the third time that two of the boys had grown 400-bushel yields.

Maurice and LeRoy also joined the bee club and the sweet corn club. Ella took care of 300 baby chicks and raised 140 pullets. Minerva was a celery club member and Lawrence belonged to a strawberry club.

LeRoy and Maurice attended Club Week last year at State College and the State Farm Show at Harrisburg in 1928. Last spring they graduated from high school.

## Send Us a Line

WE get letters almost every day from boys and girls who want to

know how to join either the Boy Scouts, Girls Scouts, or 4-H Club work. We are always glad to send this information. If you are interested drop us a line.

However, you do not need to belong to any of these organizations to enjoy the A. A. Boys and Girls page. Write us a letter or send us your picture. If you want to correspond with any of

12-14 years of age and with those who are interested in Science. Will give anyone who cares to write their two-cents' worth.

MILLARD F. COPPIN.

Will you please print my name in the letter box for the A. A. Boys' and Girls' Department? I am twelve years of age and am in the eighth grade. I live in the town of North Franklin, Connecticut. I

skating, and skiing. I would like to correspond with other boys and girls from sixteen to twenty.

SYLVIA SEVERANCE.

I am a girl fourteen years of age, and live on a farm. I go to school. I like all kinds of pets. I would like to write to boys and girls that live on farms, between the ages of fourteen and sixteen.

MARION CORNELIUS.

Will you please put this on the next Boys' and Girls' page?

Happy all day  
Was born that way.  
I have big blue eyes  
And am none too wise.  
Troubles don't bother me  
I'm happy as can be.  
I have yellow curls  
Like to hear from all girls.  
Will you write me?

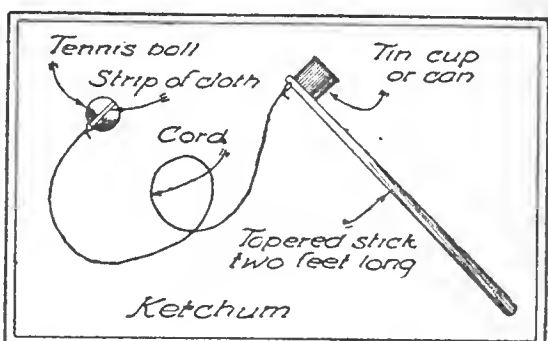
RUTH COLTON.

Would you please print my name in the letter box on the A. A. Boys' and Girls' Page? I am seventeen years of age and live on a dairy farm. I would like very much to write and exchange letters with boys and girls from 16 to 20 years of age.

ALICE JONES.

## Ketchum

THERE aren't many games you can play by yourself, but Ketchum is one—and a dandy. You can make the device needed, yourself, from odds and ends. Cut a slightly tapered stick two feet long from a piece of light wood, and round the edges for the last foot



to make it more comfortable in the hand.

To the small end, fasten a tin cup or low tin can with two screws turned through holes in the bottom into the wood. In the very end of this stick bore a hole and tie there a piece of strong cord three feet long.

Wrap a piece of narrow stout cloth around a tennis ball, fastening it in place with best quality liquid glue and tie the other end of the cord under this. The strip of cloth should lap slightly and the glue pressed into the soft covering of the ball. Now the Ketchum apparatus is ready.

Hold the stick in one hand and, swinging the ball away from you, endeavor to get it to swing up and into the cup. That's all there is to it, but you will be surprised that more skill is required to do it repeatedly than you think.

To play Ketchum, give yourself ten trials for each inning, and keep track. If you fail to land the ball in the cup more than five times out of ten, you lose one point. For every point more than five, you win one point. Play ten innings. And see how high a score you can make.

This game can also be played by two or more persons, each having ten trials at a time.



Ethel and her dog

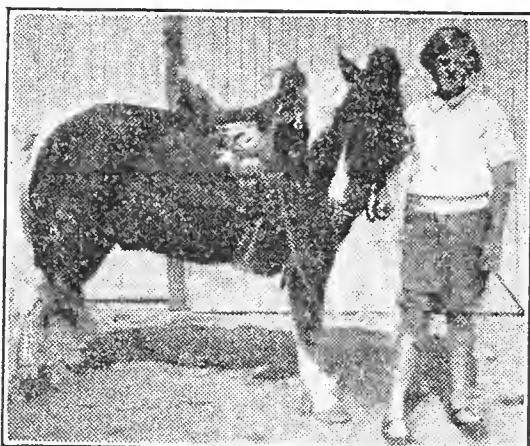


These brothers and sisters from Pennsylvania are all 4-H Club members. You will find their story on this page.

the boys and girls whose letters appear on this page, drop them a line care of the A. A. Boys' and Girls' Editor, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y., and we will forward the letters to them. The Boys' and Girls' editor reserves the right to read all letters before forwarding them.

## The Letter Box

"I have read in your paper that you would like to have a picture of boys and girls with their ponies. I am sending you



Myrtle and her pony

a picture of my pony. His name is Dan. He is six years old. He likes sugar and tobacco, and he will shake hands with me."—MYRTLE PENNOCK.

I am thirteen years of age, and I live on a large farm. I am fond of any kind of outdoor sports, and I am especially fond of training and handling dogs.

I would be glad to hear from boys and girls of my own age or older.

A. AURELIA MERCAY.

I am a quiet fellow, five and one-half feet tall and will be fourteen next month. Am a freshman in Bangor High. Would like to correspond with girls and boys

would be very, very glad to correspond with any boy or girl in the world. I will answer any letters I receive.

FLORENCE M. CHAMBERLIN.

I have listened to my aunt read on our Girls' and Boys' Page of other children's pets so she decided to send you one of myself and "Bosco," the woodchuck. What a funny picture. I am a little girl four years old, have old-fashioned long curly hair, blue eyes, and live with my grandparents and aunt on a little farm near Lake Owassee. I have two pet geese, two kittens, "Punch" and "Judy," a white poodle dog, "Patsy," but my favorite is "Bosco." Every time I eat he will sit up on his hind feet like a monkey. He eats bread and milk, peanuts, bananas and other fruit. He lives under our kitchen porch.

I wish you would please print this pic-



Mary Ellen and her pet woodchuck

ture and a few words in next week's paper so the boys and girls may write to me.

MARY ELLEN SLIKER.

I am enclosing a snapshot of my favorite pet, "Jimmy." He is eight years old and has won a fine record because he killed over forty woodchucks last summer. This year he has done as well and added four skunks to the list, three of which he caught during the same day. I have great fun helping my collie when he is hunting in a stone wall.

I completed the two-year course in cooking and also won my button and Betty certificate. I was a member of the Cheerful Helpers Club of Wadhams. A picture of the group was printed in A. A. about a year ago. This is my senior year in high school and I am 15 years old.

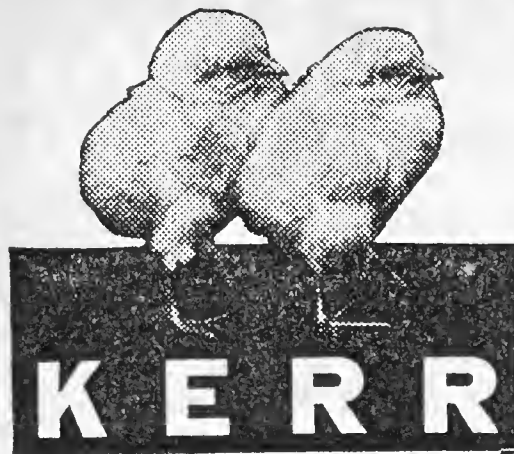
ETHEL A. LOBDELL.

I am seventeen and am fond of all summer and winter sports, especially hiking,



A fine troop of farm Boy Scouts from Jasper, Steuben County, N. Y.





## For a flock of heavy layers...

LAY the right foundation for paying egg production with the chicks you buy now.

Prepotency for heavy laying is an inherited quality in Kerr Chicks. They have been bred to lay for generations.

We test our breeding stock. We show official records. Entering layers in the leading Eastern egg-laying contests is our established policy. Pullets from the Kerr breeding farm have high official records.

Kerr Chicks excel in size, type, vigor and livability. Last spring's livability records, from 72 farms, covering 60,000 Barred Rocks and Rhode Island Reds, blood-tested chicks purchased, show an average loss, in three weeks, of less than five per cent.

**Special Discounts.** We are now taking orders for spring delivery. Discounts on orders received before December 15th. Write for free Chick Book with price list and circular giving full particulars.

### Kerr Chickeries, Inc.

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FRENCHTOWN, N. J.

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Trenton, N. J. Lancaster, Pa.  
Camden, N. J. Danbury, Conn.  
Binghamton, N. Y. W. Springfield,  
Middletown, N. Y. Mass.  
Lowell, Mass.



## With the A. A. Poultry Farmer



### Hens May Contract Coccidiosis

"This fall I bought twenty pullets and later found they were infected with coccidiosis or that intestinal disease prevalent among hens. At present I am talking of buying one hundred more pullets. Would matured pullets be apt to take this disease if put in with those which already have it or is this just contagious among young chicks?"—L. E. R., New York.

WHILE it is true that we very seldom see cases of chronic coccidiosis in birds past a year old, and this has given rise to the opinion that age produces an immunity against the disease, yet we have a report from the pathologists at the Oregon Experiment Station that their tests show that it is not age that produces the immunity. They were able to produce the disease in mature birds that had never been exposed previously. Their idea is that a series of mild infections gradually build up a resistance in the older birds against the disease.

If these conclusions are correct, and we have no reason to question them, then it is probable that the mature pullets would not take the disease since the trouble is so very common that they have probably become immune. But since it is entirely possible that they are not immune and would therefore be liable to take it you are running a real risk in putting them together. I would certainly advise against it. Disease causes so much loss at the best that it would seem unwise to take any risks that could have been avoided.

—L. E. WEAVER.

### Treating Pullets for Worms

Wouldn't it be a good plan to treat all the pullets for worms?

If they have worms, yes, if they haven't, no. It would be a waste of time and money and might even be detrimental to the pullets. In order to know whether or not the flock is infested to the extent of requiring treatment a half dozen of the least thrifty birds should be taken or sent to a veterinarian who is equipped to make a microscopic examination. Treatment will depend upon his report. If only round worms are present flock treatment will usually be sufficient. If tape worms are present in considerable numbers treatment must be more

drastic. As a rule the best plan is to give individual treatment. There are several reliable worm eradicators on the market. If the pullets are to be treated for worms it should be done before they start laying so that handling them over or the treatment itself will not later throw them out of production and into a partial or complete molt.—L. E. Weaver.

### Christmas Decorations for Fun or Profit

(Continued from Page 3)

wreath is now ready to be decorated with cones, berries, or a bow of red ribbon.

Evergreen roping is made in the same way as the wreath except the green is bound on to heavy cord instead of the frame. The cord is fastened to some stationery object and the binder of wire or twine is tied securely to it. The evergreen is held against the cord as was done for the wreath, and the binding continued until a rope the desired length is obtained. It is better to make each piece the length needed, rather than to make one long rope and cut it into shorter pieces.

An evergreen ball is made on a ball of moss which may either be gathered in the woods or purchased at a flower shop. Shape the ball so that it is about five inches in diameter and bind with twine to hold it together. Take a length of wire and wrap it around the ball just as you would tie a square box. Twist the ends together and leave one long end by which to suspend it. Cut lengths of evergreen seven or eight inches long and sharpen the ends. Stick these sprigs of green into the moss, distributing them regularly. Continue until the ball is well covered, but not crowded. A red bow, clusters of berries, or a few sprigs of holly and mistletoe will trim it effectively.

An attractive table decoration can be fashioned on a foundation made by tying moss on a pie pan, plate or wooden block. The moss is packed firmly on the form and bound in place with twine. A small opening is made by inserting a peg of wood in the center before tying. This is replaced by a candle when the piece is finished. Short lengths of evergreen are stuck into the moss or pinned in place with hairpins or U pins made by bending three inch lengths of wire into a "u" shape. Begin at the outer edge with sprays of regular size, placing them close enough together to cover the outer edge completely. Then distribute shorter lengths over the rest of the surface until the foundation is well covered and the piece takes on a nice form.

Decorate with cones, berries, teazel or sprigs of holly. Remove the peg from the center and insert a tall candle of red or green.

The shape of the foundation will determine the size and shape of the finished piece. An oblong piece for a longer table may be constructed on a rectangular board or cake tin.

## ASK YOUR DEALER FOR UTICA-KNIT



If it's comfort you want in winter underwear get yourself into a suit of Springtex. It's so soft and springy you won't know you have it on. And it molds so trimly to your body it almost seems part of your skin. You'll like it and so will your whole family. Your favorite store is showing Springtex for men, women and children.

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BARRED ROCK CHICKS BLOOD TESTED  
For Winter and Spring Broilers \$15 per 100  
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PURE BRED WHITE MUSCOVY DRAKES \$3.00.  
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Bronze TURKEYS. 4 nice Yearling hens \$20. Young  
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Extra large Turkeys from prize winning stock Write  
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Shetland PONIES. Reduced prices for Christmas gifts.  
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American and English PUPPIES one month old  
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Rabbits —\$1 each up according to age,  
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White or Chinchilla. Prompt  
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to age, size, weight in  
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Prompt shipment. Live del. Sent collect. Write for folder.  
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Lambert Schmidt, 1101 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Chinchilla Rabbits from pedigreed stock. Winner  
at Rochester Exposition. Write  
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A Sensation for Broiler Raisers! We've been doing a lot of experimenting on CROSS BRED CHICKS. We wanted a new chick, solely to make more broiler money than any chick ever before offered. We have it now!

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Sturdy, vigorous, rapid growers—  
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## PULLETS PULLETS

Thousands of Barron & Hollywood strain White Leghorns.  
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Strain Leghorns, R.O.P. 200-291 large egg size breeding.  
Health certified by licensed Veterinarian. Shipped C.O.D. on  
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White Leghorns. Records to 336 eggs.  
Guaranteed to live and outlay ordinary chicks. Thou-  
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\$1.50. JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Box A, Richfield, Pa.



WIFE'S VOICE—Oh, George, if you're  
going down-stairs will you bring my  
sewing basket?—JUDGE.



# Aunt Janet's Corner

## Christmas Wishing Contest Soon Will End

IF you have not already sent in your letter telling what is the dearest wish of your heart for Christmas, I hope you will do so right away. This was announced in the issue of November 14th.

As you know, this letter is only to be a chance for an outpouring of your soul, and an opportunity to discover what other A. A. women readers have long desired. As yet, if we still believe in fairies, we have not found any good fairy who listens to everybody's wishes and promptly supplies them with the thing wished for. Yet, it hurts nobody to wish, and here is an opportunity to voice a desire which perhaps you have never suggested to anyone in this world. So, we can just think of this letter as being a sort of glimpse into the Wishing-Well where all A. A. readers cast their wishes.

Send your letter before December 1st to Aunt Janet, c/o American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, N. Y. City.

## How Five Cents Multiplied

SEVERAL years ago a Delhi Ladies Aid Society decided that they must have more money. This in itself is not at all unusual, but the way in which they proceeded to raise their funds was quite unique. The organization gave each member five cents, telling her that a year from that date, she would be expected to return the five cents and its accrued profits, giving an account of how these profits had been earned. Mrs. Fred King, now of Spencer, New York, won the prize. She used one five cents for seed for her garden, and at the end of the market season, accounted for fifty cents which the nickle had earned for her. With another five cents she bought a "poor, sick, scraggy chicken." She attended and fed the little chicken, until when fall came, he weighed five pounds, and she was able

## Smart and Sturdy



3466

DRESS PATTERN NUMBER 3466 shows an ideal model for a girl of the school age. Tweed-like woolen in the new Spanish tile shade, with white pique collar, brown patent leather belt, and tie of brown grosgrain ribbon, would be the last word in style and smartness for little sister. Wool jersey, wool crepe, or rayon novelty cloth, would also be well adapted for this style. The pattern may be had in sizes 6, 8, 10, and 12 years. Size 8 requires 2 yards of 39-inch material with 1/4 yard of 35-inch contrasting and 2 3/4 yards of banding. PRICE, 15c.

to realize \$1.10 from the sale. Altogether, from the two five-cent pieces, Mrs. King earned \$1.60—quite a respectable sum from one member to return in a single money making project.

## Trimmings for the Turkey

TURKEY stuffing, instead of having the usual foundation of bread, may be varied by substituting for it mashed potatoes, rice, or cracker crumbs. This foundation, of course, must be seasoned with butter, herbs, salt and pepper. Chopped onion, parsley, and chopped celery add flavor as well as color. Oysters or chopped mushrooms, or even nuts, particularly chestnuts, add a very delicious flavor to stuffing. If you like raisins in your stuffing, the onion or sage would have to be omitted.

Stock from the roasting pan may be used to moisten the stuffing if one likes it less dry.

\* \* \*

## An Easy Cranberry Relish

Chop in the meat grinder, four cups of cranberries which have been washed and picked over. Add one cup of sugar, and let the mixture stand from twelve to twenty-four hours, stirring occasionally.

This makes a very pleasing variation from the usual cranberry sauce or jelly.

## Feminine Model



3442

DRESS PATTERN NUMBER 3442 portrays the distinctly feminine type of design, which is so popular this season, being a charming princess type, which is very attractive when made up in black, wine or rust. Transparent velvet, crepe marocain, canton crepe, or crepe satin would be equally suitable for this peplum-flounced, rather quaint, but altogether charming design. The pattern cuts in sizes 14, 16, 18, and 20 years, 36, 38, and 40-inch bust. Size 16 requires 4 1/4 yards of 39-inch material with 1 yard of lace frilling. PATTERN PRICE, 15c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes, and numbers clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps. Add 12 cents for one of our Fashion Catalogs. Address to Pattern Department, 10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

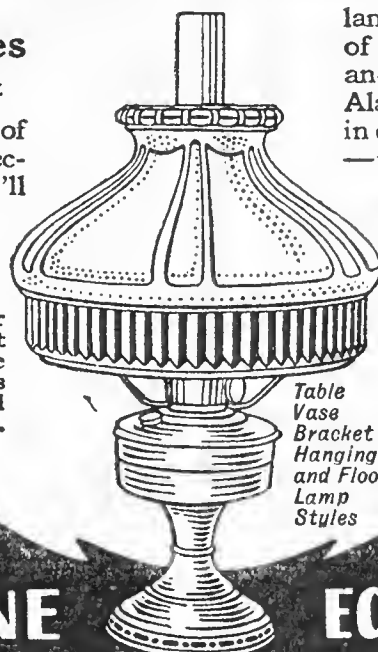
# More White Light in Every Room with INSTANT LIGHT Aladdin MANTLE LAMP

Hail to the lowly kerosene (coal-oil). Now by means of the new instant-light Aladdin Mantle Lamp it has come unto its own. Aladdin turns it into light the closest approach to actual daylight of all artificial lights. Its light is soft, white and beautiful—so easy and restful to the eyes. Then, too, it is done so economically that it saves its cost in the lesser amount of oil consumed in a few months' time. It takes ten ordinary oil

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## To End a Cough In a Hurry, Mix This at Home

To quickly end stubborn coughs, due to colds, it is important to soothe and heal the inflamed membranes, get rid of the germs and also to aid the system inwardly to help throw off the trouble.

For these purposes, here is a home-made medicine, far better than anything you could buy at 3 times the cost. From any druggist, get 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex. Pour this into a pint bottle, and add plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey to fill up the pint. This takes but a moment, saves money, and makes a remedy so effective that you will never do without, once you have used it. Keeps perfectly, and children like it.

This simple remedy does three necessary things. First, it loosens the germ-laden phlegm. Second, it soothes away the inflammation. Third, it is absorbed into the blood, where it acts directly on the bronchial tubes. This explains why it brings such quick relief, even in the obstinate coughs which follow cold epidemics.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of Norway Pine, containing the active agent of creosote, in a refined, palatable form, and known as one of the greatest medicinal agents for severe coughs and bronchial irritations.

Do not accept a substitute for Pinex. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.

**CUTICURA**

Soap for daily use.  
Ointment to heal skin irritations.  
Talcum ideal after bathing.

Price 25c. each. Sample free.  
Address: "Cuticura,"  
Dept. 7B, Malden, Mass.

**BOYS AND GIRLS EARN XMAS MONEY**  
Write for 50 sets St. Nicholas Christmas Seals. Sell for 10c a set. When sold send us \$3.00 and you keep \$2.00. St. Nicholas Seal Co., Dept. 334-A, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Enclosed find \$1.20 for AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST & McCALL's for 1 year.

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# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

## November Milk Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk (Metropolitan area)	2.53	2.33
2 Fluid Cream		
2A Fluid Cream	1.81	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	2.06	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	1.55	1.35
4 Butter and American Cheese, Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for November, 1930, was \$3.37 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$3.17 for 3%. The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

## Butter Market Fluctuates

CREAMERY SALTED	Nov. 21, 1931	Nov. 14, 1931	Nov. 22, 1930
Higher than extra	33	34 1/2	35 -35 1/2
Extra (92c.)	32	33 1/2	34 1/2
84-91 score	27 1/2-31 1/2	29 -33	28 -34
Lower Grades	26 1/2-27	27 1/2-28 1/2	27 -27 1/2

The butter market was an up and down affair during the third week in November. We reported last week that at the close on November 14 there had been a sharp rise in prices and that there was some doubt whether the market could hold the gain. Our doubts were borne out on Monday's market when prices broke 1 1/2c per pound. Once again this was too severe and under active buying prices recovered a full cent on Tuesday, holding unchanged on Wednesday. On that day some uneasiness came to the surface and on Thursday another shift occurred when creamery extras went down to 32c, dropping from 33c. The

market held at this level through to the close of the week. The market closed fairly steady to firm although there is an undertone that creates a great deal of uncertainty. A sharp drop at Chicago on Saturday, November 21, came just before the market closed and this served to disturb the situation and much apprehension is felt concerning the opening of the market on the 23rd.

The out-of-storage movement is running considerably behind that of the same time a year ago, although our cold storage holdings are well below one-half what they were at the same time last year. From November 13 to November 20 the ten principal markets reported reductions in cold storage holdings totaling 1,818,000 pounds. During the same period last year, cold storage holdings were reduced 2,980,000 pounds. On November 20 the 10 cities reported storage stocks totaling 23,743,000 pounds whereas on the same week day last year they reported 55,151,000 pounds.

## Cheese Prices Unchanged

STATE FLATS	Nov. 21, 1931	Nov. 14, 1931	Nov. 22, 1930
Fresh Fancy	14 -15	14 -15	20-21 1/2
Fresh Average	-13 1/2	-13 1/2	
Held Fancy	16 1/2-18	16 1/2-18	
Held Average			

Cheese prices did not change on the New York market during the third week in November. The Metropolitan market is still experiencing quiet trade and there is not much activity to report. There is a little steadier holding of fresh cheese in Wisconsin, but as yet this condition has not been reflected in the New York market. During the week ending November 21 the out-of-storage movement was extremely light. The ten cities making daily reports reduced their holdings only 69,000 pounds from November 13 to November 21, whereas during the same period last year they reported reductions totaling 323,000 pounds. On November 20 the ten cities held 13,606,000 pounds of cheese in cold storage whereas last year they held 17,093,000 pounds.

## Eggs Regain Early Loss

NEARBY WHITE HENNERY	Nov. 21, 1931	Nov. 14, 1931	Nov. 22, 1930
Selected Extras	46-50	46-50	50-52
Average Extras	40-45	40-45	46-47
Extra Firsts	32-37	32-37	35-43
Firsts	30-31	30-31	29-34
Undergrades	27-29	27-29	26-28
Pullets	26-28	26-27	30-34
Pewees	24-25	24-25	27-28
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery	45-47	45-47	52-56
Gathered	-44	-44	33-50

On Monday and Tuesday of the week ending November 21 nearby eggs received a jolt when prices on closely selected extras from nearby lost a full cent. The egg market actually opened short of fresh white eggs but a considerable quantity of Pacific Coast stock was thrown on the market and removed the underpinings from nearby prices. On Wednesday the situation cleared and prices recovered holding steady for the balance of the week.

On November 20 the ten cities reported storage stocks totaling 2,671,000 cases whereas last year they held 2,971,000 cases. From November 13 to 20 cold storage holdings in the ten cities were reduced 305,000 cases whereas during the same period last year they were reduced 316,000 cases.

## Live Poultry Market Closes in Good Shape

FOWLS	Nov. 24, 1931	Nov. 14, 1931	Nov. 22, 1930
Leghorn	21-25	19-25	18-25
Colored	16-19	16-18	18-22
CHICKENS			
Colored	18-23	20-22	18-25
Leghorn	15-18	-18	20-21
BROILERS			
Colored	18-24	19-23	26-33
Leghorn	20-21	20-21	25-28
Old Roosters	-14	-13	17-18
Capons	25-35	23-30	35-42
Turkeys	27-33	28-35	27-
Ducks, Nearby	16-21	16-21	18-23
Geese	-15	-14	15-16

The live poultry market closed in excellent shape on November 21 creating a good trading situation for the opening on the 23rd. This is being written on the morning of the 23rd but too early to get any idea of price drift for the holiday. The situation at the writing is firm. There is only one factor that is being watched with much concern and that is the weather. New

York has been experiencing unseasonably warm, sultry, foggy weather. It has been more like early June than late November. Whether this will have a controlling effect over the shortage in the turkey supply remains to be seen. All indications point to a strong poultry market, stronger than was earlier anticipated.

All lines of quality poultry have been selling well during the third week in November. Fancy colored fowls have been in demand easily bringing premiums. Fancy Leghorn fowls have also turned at a slight premium although not as much as colored stock. Small chickens have been wanted at all times. The supply of Rock broilers is unprecedentedly heavy for this time of the year. The demand for them is a little better but they are still selling way below their true value. Rock pullets topped the market at 26c for the finest and in small lots even bring a premium. A few fancy hen turkeys brought up to 35c on Friday, November 20. As usual Saturday's market was slow but there were no burdensome carry-overs and the market closed in good shape.

## Meats and Livestock

**CATTLE**—Steers in only fair demand. Values tending lower; prime \$7 to \$8; fair to good \$5.50 to \$6.50; culls \$4 to \$5. Bulls about steady; heavy \$3.75 to \$4.50; others \$2.25 up. Cows meeting quiet demand; heavy \$3.50 to \$4; medium to good \$1.75 to \$3.25; light weights \$1 to \$1.50.

**VEALERS**—Opened weaker, holding steady at the close. Good to prime \$8.25 to \$9; common to fair \$6.50 to \$7.50; small and culls \$3.50 to \$6.

**LAMBS AND SHEEP**—Lambs in moderate supply holding steady, quality considered. Prime \$6.50 to \$7; common to good \$5 to \$6; culls \$3.50 to \$4; sheep \$1 to \$3.

**COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES**—Unfavorable weather has worked against market prices lower with much stock unsold at the close. Supply has been excessive. Daily carry-overs have been heavy. Primes bring 8c to 9c; poor to good 6c to 7c; barnyards and small 5c to 6c.

Some dressed hot house lambs arriving but demand is limited until after Thanksgiving. Prices have been very irregular with no set quotations established. Many arriving heated and not properly bled.

Dressed roasting pigs increasing in supply and selling slowly at irregular prices, bringing 15c to 25c per pound, weights running from 8 to 16 pounds each.

**RABBITS**—Dressed meeting light demand at 20c to 25c per pound. Live, in moderate supply trading slow; 10c to 16c per pound, a few higher.

## Beans Quiet

The bean market has been pretty quiet of late and during the third week in November was easier on practically all varieties, tending lower. Marrows are still at \$3.25 to \$4.25; pea beans have slipped a little now bringing \$3 to \$3.65. Medium Great Northerns have also slipped, now bringing \$2.75 to \$3.40; Red Kidneys hold steady at \$4.25 to \$4.75; White Kidneys \$5.50 to \$6 show a 25c drop on top qualities; Round Cranberries dropped a quarter, now bringing \$5.50 to \$6.25; Yellow Eyes have dropped the same amount bringing \$4 to \$4.75.

## In the Fruit and Vegetable Market

The potato market is substantially the same as it was a week ago. At this time there is not any particular interest in potatoes and other coarse commodities as the trade is more interested in the Thanksgiving holiday specials. We may see a little more interest in potatoes between Thanksgiving and Christmas then there will be a lull after the first of the year. Long Islands are still bringing around \$1.50 for 150 pound sacks although some fancy stock brings up to \$1.65. Maines in 150 pound sacks bring from \$1.35 to \$1.50 while a few Jerseys coming forward are bringing from \$1.25 to \$1.40. Many of the latter are not in very good condition. Bulk potatoes from Long Island

are quoted at \$1.75 to \$2 per 180 pounds while Maines bring from \$1.70 to \$1.80.

The apple market is no more than steady. During the third week in November fresh receipts of barrel and basket stock were light. At the same time trading was on a very light scale and the market had been no more than barely steady. Accordingly, prices are just about the same. Only on the finest pack are top prices realized. Baldwins 50c to \$1; R. I. Greenings 75c to \$1.75; Kings, Twenty Ounce; Wealthy and Wolf River generally from 60c to \$1 per basket with Twenty Ounce bringing 25c additional for top quality stock; Vermont McIntosh \$1.25 to \$2.75; McIntosh from other sections \$1.25 to \$2.25.

Onions worked into better shape during the third week in November and prices averaged slightly higher on good to fancy stock. New York State Yellows were quoted at \$2.25 to \$3 per 100 pound bag.

Cabbage was in light demand last week due primarily to the warm weather with prices still at \$15 to \$19 per ton in bulk.

Celery from New York State and nearby has been in good demand bringing \$2.50 to \$3 per quarter crate.

Spinach from New Jersey has been in fairly liberal supply and quiet demand up to the close when trade was better and prices advanced bringing up to \$1 per basket.

White turnips from New Jersey and New York bring 25c to 60c per bushel basket.

## Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	Nov. 21, 1931	Nov. 14, 1931	Nov. 22, 1930
(At Chicago)			
Wheat, (Sept.)	.57 1/2	.57	.76 1/2
Corn, (Sept.)	.43	.41 3/4	.76 3/4
Oats, (Sept.)	.26 1/2	.25 1/2	.35 1/2
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2, Red	.74 3/4	.73 3/4	1.00
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.60 3/4	.59	.92 3/4
Oats, No. 2	.39	.38	.47 1/2
FEEDS (At Buffalo)			
Ground Oats	20.50	20.50	30.00
Spring Bran	16.50	17.00	20.50
Hard Bran	19.00	19.00	24.00
Standard Mids	17.00	18.00	19.00
Soft W. Mids	22.50	23.00	26.00
Flour Mids	18.50	19.00	25.00
Red Dot	19.50	20.00	26.00
Wh. Hominy	22.50	21.50	31.00
Yel. Hominy	22.00	21.00	30.00
Corn Meal	21.50	21.50	32.00
Gluten Feed	20.50	20.50	32.00
Gluten Meal	28.50	28.50	37.00
36% C. S. Meal	21.00	22.00	31.50
41% C. S. Meal	23.00	24.00	33.50
43% C. S. Meal	24.00	25.00	35.00
34% O. P. Lin. Meal	31.50	32.00	36.00
Beet Pulp	20.00	20.00	

The above quotations taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f. o. b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

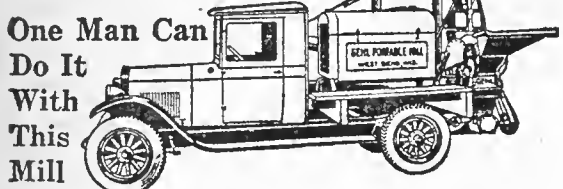
## Hay Closes Slightly Higher

Toward the latter half of the week ending November 21 the hay market snapped into action and prices advanced \$1 per ton over the prices of the week previous. During the early part of the week, the incoming supply of hay was moderate. At the same time trade was slow. However, offerings slackened during the last couple of days to the extent that Brooklyn buyers had to go over to Manhattan for their supplies. Obviously, the market closed in a firm condition, particularly on the better grades. Timothy now brings \$18 to \$20 for No. 1; other grades selling down as low as \$14 for No. 3 in small bales. Sample hay brings \$9 to \$13. The straw market is in better shape closing steady to firm. Rye straw has been in moderate supply meeting good demand, selling at \$17 to \$18. Oat straw still brings \$11.

Philadelphia is still quoting \$14 to \$17 on timothy hay; \$14.50 to \$15 for rye straw and \$10 to \$11 for oat and wheat straw.

Boston reports offerings of hay are light as shippers are holding back their stock for higher prices. Demand at Boston is very quiet but stocks on hand are not burdensome which means that full prices are being realized. Timothy brings \$19.50 for No. 1; \$18 for No. 2 and \$17 for No. 3; \$19 for alsyke mixed; \$18.50 for red clover mixed. As the market came to a close some dealers were not able to secure sufficient stock to fill orders which may result in higher prices if shipments are continued on a restricted basis.

## Earn \$20 to \$25 A Day Grinding Feed for Your Neighbors

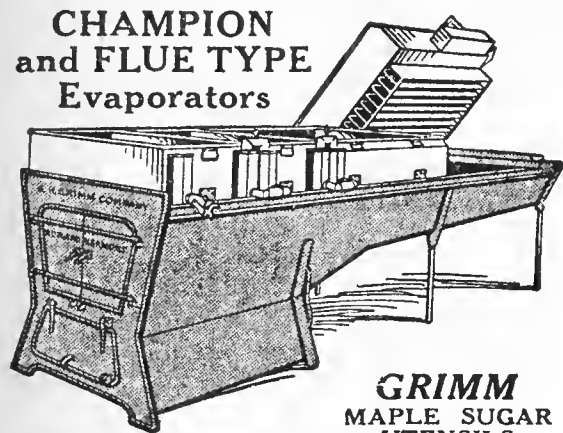


### GEHL Portable Mill On Easy Terms

A few \$\$ down starts you. Make some money easy this year. GEHL will help you. Here is a rugged Hammer Mill that grinds anything coarse or fine. Also crushes corn. Takes less power because direct connected, runs at lower speed and uses smaller blower and dust collector. A real money maker from a reliable factory. Details upon request. Write

### GEHL BROS. MFG. CO.

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### GRIMM MAPLE SUGAR UTENSILS

Farmers using up-to-date equipment and producing No. 1 grade syrup make more money from their sugar orchards than from any other farm crop. GRIMM COMPANY stands for the best in everything for the maple producer. Send now for our CATALOG "B", stating the number of trees you tap.

G.H.Grimm Company, Rutland, Vermont  
Fiftieth Anniversary Year

## Outlet Always LIVE POULTRY

Ship Your Live Broilers and other Poultry to New York's Oldest Live Poultry House, Established 1883. We Are Bonded Commission Merchants. Returns made daily. Highest prices paid. Our outlet unlimited. Write for quotations, tags, crates, shipping instructions. Holiday calendar free on request, K27.

### KRAKAUR POULTRY CO.

WEST WASHINGTON MARKET, NEW YORK CITY

## FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE!

Chester and Yorkshire; and Chester and Berkshire. Vaccinated.

### 9 TO 10 WEEKS OLD \$3.90 EACH

None better sold.

MICHAEL LUX, BOX 149, WEBURN, MASS.

**Ferrets** Males \$3, Females \$3.50, Males \$6, \$36 per doz. Glendale Ferret Company, Wellington, Ohio



# Farm News from New York

## Price Cutting on Milk Seriously Affects Buffalo Market

**W**ESTERN New York dairymen and for that matter, dairymen in the entire New York Milk Shed, are concerned over recent drastic reductions in milk prices in Buffalo. The first cut to consumers was two cents a quart and went into effect November 11. There were vigorous protests from dairymen and farm organizations but in spite of these this first cut was only a start and by November 18 some concerns were offering bottled milk as low as six cents a quart.

As frequently happens in such cases, charges are being made by independent dealers that the League is trying to force them out of business while League supporters are making counter-charges that the independents are using the situation in an attempt to undermine cooperative marketing. One fact seems indisputable, namely that the first cut was made by William Weckerle and Sons, Inc., an independent dealer. No matter who started the war it makes a mighty serious situation for milk producers in the Buffalo area.

In same quarters a price cut was not expected. Underlying the situation according to a loyal League member were attempts of unorganized producers to force their surplus milk into the Buffalo fluid milk market and a tendency on the part of dealers handling this milk to cut prices.

R. F. Fricke, manager of the Erie County Farm Bureau, says that when the first cut was made the rock bottom was reached so far as the producer was concerned. He anticipates that dealers will have to stand further cuts because farmers prefer to sell milk to creameries or cheese factories rather than take further price reductions.

The latest development in the situation is an appeal by the president of Henry Kart, Inc., an independent milk dealer, to Governor Roosevelt, to intervene in the situation. Mr. Kart bases his appeal on the argument that the quality of milk sold to consumers in Buffalo is being threatened because, as he says, "It is impossible to sell good milk without paying farmers an adequate price for it."

On November 19, H. H. Rathbun, and L. A. Chapin of the executive committee of the Dairymen's League, and George Snaith, director from Erie, Niagara and Orleans Counties, were in Buffalo to confer with western New York leaders of the organization.

A meeting was held Monday, November 23, by William Weckerle and Sons with the dairymen who supply them with milk.

It seems unfortunate that many stores are featuring six cent milk in their advertisements. This price cutting is sure to injure everyone except the consumer who will gain temporarily but many consumers who know nothing about the situation may get the idea that milk can be sold in Buffalo at six cents and still return producers a price which will enable them to continue in business. This, of course, is far from the facts.

## Vocational Judging Contest at Canton

**O**N Saturday, October 31st, the twentieth annual judging contest was held at the New York State School of Agriculture at Canton. Eighteen schools were represented.

The contest consisted in judging one ring of four Ayrshire cows, one ring of four Holstein cows, one ring of Rhode Island Red hens, one ring of White Leghorn hens, four plates of Green Mountain potatoes, four of dent corn, and in splicing a rope. Each school was represented by three men, who judged in each of the separate events.

Results were announced at a banquet at night, given to the contestants by the State School. John Frank from Constableville, had the highest individual score for all events. Arthur Henry from Madrid was second, and Charles Dorn from Boonville was third. The teams scoring highest in all events

were Constable first, Chazy second, and Malone third.

Medals were presented to the members of the winning team and their coach. A ribbon was presented to the winning team in each event. Attractive wall plaques of varying sizes were presented to the three teams scoring highest in all events.

This judging contest provides a very good opportunity for practice in judging different farm animals and crops. It helps to develop a spirit of cooperation and sportsmanship, and is invaluable to the Future Farmers of the northern section, who are privileged to participate.

—HOWARD MATOTT, CHAZY, N. Y.

## Albion Achievement Day

**N**INETY members of the Albion 4-H Clubs met at the Albion High School, November 6th for their annual Achievement Day. The groups represented four local clubs in the Albion area. Achievement pins were awarded by Kenneth H. Martin, Albion agricultural instructor. Cash prizes were given by the local banks to the two most outstanding members in each club. These were presented by Mr. Phillips, a representative from the Orleans County Trust Co. Mrs. Mary A. Clark, district superintendent of rural schools in the Albion area, gave an inspirational talk to the boys and girls and agricultural movies were shown. The group then participated in a recreational hour.

—Harold Hill, Albion, N. Y.

## New York County Notes

**FRANKLIN COUNTY**—Charles Stiles, Moira, was elected second vice president and member of the board of directors of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, at the Rochester

meeting of the group. Mr. Stiles has always been an active and progressive member of the Franklin County Farm Bureau. Mr. Radway, Farm Bureau Agent, and Floyd Denesha, local farmer, also attended the convention.

Granges of the county show a steady increase in membership.

The price of creamery butter in tubs is 30c; prints 31c; eggs 35c-40c; pea beans \$1.75-\$2.00; native beef, dressed, 6c-8c; Western, 8c-14c; live fowl, 16c-20c; potatoes, 25c.

We are told that at a recent sale of registered cattle here, prices ranged from \$20.00 to \$57.00.—Mrs. W. R.

**TIOGA COUNTY**—The lovely autumn weather has done wonders for the farmers in harvesting their crops, getting the farms in condition for winter, and building fences. No rains have come, and much of the country is suffering from lack of water. Those who were able to do so, have had wells driven at their homes, after their wells and springs had gone dry. It is hoped that the rains will come before winter sets in.—D. B.

## Western New York Notes

**T**HE rural school in District No. 13, Ashford, Cattaraugus County, won third prize in the State contest for beautification of school grounds. This school won fourth prize last year in the planning contest—the work this year carrying out last year's plans. The work was done by the teacher, Stanley Deitz, and the pupils, many native trees and shrubs being used in addition to those donated by residents of the district.

Western New York experienced a big and unexpected thrill when on Wednesday, P. M., November 11th, the U. S. S. Akron, the world's largest air-

### WGY Features

Weather Forecasts (Daily except Sun. at 12:15); N. Y. City Produce Market Reports (Daily except Sat. and Sun. at 12:17 and 4:40); Boston Produce Market Reports (Mon. and Thurs. at 12:20); N. Y. City Milk Market Report (Mon. at 12:25); Vermont Farm Service (Tues. at 12:20); New Hampshire Farm Service (Wed. at 12:20); Massachusetts Farm Service (Fri. at 12:20); County Agent Robbins (Mon. at 12:30)—Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Fri. at 12:25); Mrs. Ruth Robbins (Wed. at 12:55); Miss Carolyn Robbins (Mon. at 12:50); County Agent Johnson (Fri. at 12:45).

**A. A. Farm News Briefs** (Tues. at 12:55).

**Editor Ed Looks At Life** (Thurs. at 12:55).

**MONDAY—Nov. 30**

12:40—"Creaming of Milk", J. C. Marquardt, Dairy Division, New York State Agricultural Experiment Station.

**TUESDAY—Dec. 1**

12:35—"A Day With a Country Editor," Ray P. Pollard.

12:45—"Balancing the Books," J. D. King, Manager, Rensselaer County Farm Bureau.

**WEDNESDAY—Dec. 2**

12:35—"Pasteurization for Safety of Milk Consumers," Dr. John H. Darrow, Former President, Hudson Valley Veterinary Medical Society.

12:45—"Wired Sunshine for the Hen," G. A. Rietz, Rural Electrification Section, General Electric Co.

**THURSDAY—Dec. 3**

12:35—"Historical Data on Animal Indemnity," Dr. H. B. Leonard, Federal Inspector in Charge, Bureau of Animal Industry, New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

12:45—"1932 Plans for Milk Production," H. J. Talmage, Agricultural Agent, Berkshire County, Massachusetts.

**FRIDAY—Dec. 4**

8:00—WGY Farm Forum.

**SATURDAY—Dec. 5**

12:17—WGY 4-H Fellowship (Plans for Making Christmas Gifts, Rensselaer County 4-H Clubs).

12:30—"Winter Activities of the Apple Grower," George van Vranken, Rexford, N. Y.

ship, glided unheralded up the lake shore over Buffalo to Niagara Falls, and then headed eastward. Subsequent newspaper reports stated that because of poor flying conditions in the Ohio Valley, it was at the last minute decided to abandon a scheduled trip from Cleveland to Pittsburgh to take part in an Armistice Day celebration, and traverse instead the central portion of New York State on its way to its berth at Lakehurst.

## Bits of News

Fred J. Freestone, State Master, in commenting on New York Grange activities at the meeting of the National Grange in Madison, Wisconsin, last week, November 14-20, said that he was particularly pleased with the interest shown by the young people in the various communities. There are now 155 juvenile Granges in the State with a membership of 4,200.

Mr. Brade Pedersen, of the town of Jackson, Washington County, is shipping President Hoover a May hatched, twenty-eight pound, turkey for Thanksgiving. Mr. Pederson has been in the turkey business for the past ten years, and his flock of 600 Mammoth Bronze birds is the largest in Washington County.

The National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation closed its fifteenth annual session November 12 at St. Louis by re-electing as officers Harry Hartke of Covington, Ky., president; C. E. Hough of Hartford, Conn., first vice-president; John Brandt of Minneapolis, Minn., second vice-president; Frank P. Willits of Ward, Pa., treasurer; and Charles W. Holman of Washington, D. C., secretary.

Hoping for the day when there will be "proper supervision of colonization schemes," when settlers can be "truthfully apprised of the economic facts," Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde today asked that the Nation formulate a sound national policy of agricultural land utilization. He spoke at the opening session of a conference on land utilization at Chicago, November 19-21, called jointly by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities.

## New York State Crop Report for November 1931

**O**CTOBER was another month of higher than normal temperature and lower than normal rainfall throughout the state. This was especially favorable for harvesting the late fall products, but has been hard on some of the fall grains, fall plowing, and upon many wells. Some sections of the State which have been below normal in rainfall practically the entire season, received less than an inch of rainfall during October.

The first killing frost in many sections of the State occurred during the week of October 10th. This, however, injured only a few crops, such as celery and potatoes, which were exposed. In general, there was very little frost damage to New York State crops before November 1, and at that time nearly all of the products were under cover.

**Corn**—The corn crop was one of those most favorably affected by the high temperatures throughout the summer. The result was high production over the entire State. In many cases the silos were filled, refilled, and a considerable amount of corn husked besides.

**Buckwheat**—The weather has been favorable for the maturing and harvesting of the buckwheat. Abandonment has been very light. Although there was some loss due to blasting of the blossoms during the hot season, the yield per acre is still good, being placed at 20.3 bushels per acre compared with the low yield of 16.5 bushels in 1930. Production for the State is estimated at 3,552,000 bushels, compared with 3,069,000 bushels harvested last year. The entire United States crop is estimated at 10,847,000 bushels, compared with 7,948,000 bushels in 1930.

**Potatoes**—Killing frosts held off well into October, allowing many fields of potatoes to continue to develop until that time, although some blight and rot developed, especially in the eastern part of the State. The quality of the crop as a whole is high. Favorable weather during October allowed the harvesting to move forward practically without interruption and with a minimum of emergency help. The indicated

production for New York is now 31,414,000 bushels, which is about eight million bushels larger than last year, and approximately four million larger than the five-year average. The estimated United States production is now 380,502,000.

**Field Beans**—Harvesting weather has been exceptionally good, allowing practically all of the early and late sown beans of the State to be harvested, with practically no abandonment. This has raised the estimated yield per acre from what it was a month ago. It is now placed at 17.5 bushels which indicates a State production of about 1,978,000 bushels, compared with a total production of about 1,116,000 bushels last year. Quality is very high, being reported at 95 per cent of normal.

**Apples**—The weather has been very favorable for apple harvest, but with low prices and heavy insect and fungus injury, the abandonment of fruit is heavy. In many cases no extra help has been hired to harvest the crop. Demand has been light for carlot shipments, but very heavy for truck shipments. Quality of the fruit is poor in the uncared-for orchards, both in and out of the commercial apple sections. The estimated production for New York State apples is now placed at 21,441,000 compared with 24,979,000 for the five-year average.

**Cabbage**—A considerable amount of the cabbage throughout the State was injured more or less by diseases made much more serious by the continued hot weather during October. Yields have been lowered much below what they would have been, had more favorable weather taken place.

**Milk Production**—Increases in milk production per cow have taken place in every district, except the northeastern, eastern, and southwestern. A decrease in the percent of dry cows is reported from every district of the State, except the central. This may be due to better pasture and feed conditions, or to more fall freshening, or later freshening in the winter or spring, or to a combination of several of these factors. Production per day per cow during October was 15.8 pounds.



# Stories of Our Farmer Pioneers

## The Early History of Steuben County

By E. R. EASTMAN

THE scene of our historical story this week is Steuben County, one of the counties which was included in the territory sold to Phelps and Gorham about the year 1788 by Massachusetts Colony. In a short period of years the original Phelps and Gorham Purchase changed hands several times, until it was finally bought by Sir William Pulteney of London, England.

The County of Steuben was formed in 1796 and was named in honor of Baron Steuben, but for five or six years previous to this time, Sir William Pulteney, through American agents, had surveyed the land into townships and lots and encouraged the settling of his property.

The first settlers in Steuben County were Scotch and German immigrants who came from Pennsylvania up the Susquehanna and Chemung Rivers. These people, induced by Sir William's agents, made their homes in the vicinity of the town of Bath, which was named after Lady Bath, the only child and heiress of Pulteney. The original Indian name for this district contained fourteen letters and would seem, if you were to see it in print, to be unpronounceable, even to the Indians, so that the name of Bath must indeed have been an improvement for American tongues. Sir William is immortalized by the town of Pulteney.

Of this combination of races—Scotch and German—wild tales are told by old historians. They were a hardy people, lovers of the out-of-doors, of all manly sports, and people for whom the hardships of pioneering held no terrors. In the quaint words of an historian early in the 19th century, the people were "an athletic, scuffling, wrestling race, lovers of hard blows, sharp shooters, and runners, who delighted in nothing more than in those ancient sports by which the backs and limbs of all stout-hearted youths have been tested since the days of Hercules. The eating of bears, the drinking of grog, the devouring of hominy, venison, and all the invigorating diet of the frontiers, the hewing down of forests, the paddling of canoes, the fighting of savages, all combined to make a generation of yeomen and foresters, daring, rude, and free."

Later, as people from eastern New York, New England, and New Jersey came pouring into this land and began to settle other parts of Steuben County, reports of these people of Bath and Canisteo had assumed sizeable proportions, and, to quote the old historian again: "It was pretty well understood over all the country that beyond the mountains of Steuben, in the midst of the most rugged district of the wilderness, lay a corn growing valley which had been taken possession of by some vociferous tribe, whether of Mamelukes or Tartars no one could precisely say, whose whooping and obstreperous laughter was heard far and wide, surprising the solitudes."

However, rumors are always exaggerated,

and as transportation facilities grew and commerce began to flourish, intercourse was established between this section of Steuben and the more decorous parts of the County, and the people were found to be what they were and not what false rumor had painted them. They were a sturdy, fearless people who became as good citizens as could be found anywhere in the new nation.

When the American agents of the Pulteney estate began to realize the possibilities of their lands, their imagination knew no bounds and they entertained dreams of vast wealth and power in the fulfillment of their plans. They supposed that the natural avenue to market from that rich country was down the Susquehanna and that a city might be founded at a choice spot on the river which would command the entire trade of the West. After a survey of the region, the present site of Bath was selected as the location of the future city. Every inducement was held out to lure settlers; and for several years the markets of Bath proved a mine of wealth to the few who raised more grain than they themselves could use. In anticipation of the future metropolitan character of the place, one of the first settlers, Charles Williamson, even erected a theatre, and a little later a race course was established. But the golden visions of civic grandeur were never realized, and agriculture soon became the chief business of Steuber.

### Painted Post

Previous to the year 1852, the town of Corning, New York, in Steuben County, was known as Painted Post, a name given this district by the Indians in 1779. For over seventy years the town bore this quaint name, when it was changed to Corning, although there is still a village called Painted Post.

There is a story connected with the origin of the name Painted Post that may interest you. During the Revolutionary War, a party of English soldiers and Indians on their way back to their camp from a battle a few miles south, were forced to put up for the night at the junction of the Tioga and Conhocton Rivers. In their party were a great many who had been wounded, and during the night one of them, a Captain Montour who was an Indian chief and the son of the famous Indian woman known as Queen Catherine, died of his wounds. There was great sorrow among the Indians when they learned of his death the next morning; Captain Montour had been the bravest of them all and well loved among his fellows. His comrades buried him by the river side and above his grave erected the best kind of monument they could furnish under the circumstances, a wooden post on which was painted various colored symbols and devices of the Indian tradition. This monument was known throughout the Genesee forests



and among white people and Indians alike as "The Painted Post."

It became a shrine for the Indians of the Six Nations and was often visited by their braves and chieftains in memory of the distinguished warrior, Captain Montour. It became for the white people a landmark, and as a settlement gradually was established in the vicinity, nothing could have been more natural than that this should be called "Painted Post."

It is not known definitely how long the real painted post remained standing to mark the grave of the Indian brave, nor is it known what became of the post when it was finally removed. Rumor has provided historians with two stories. One is that the butt of the post was rotted and weakened and was swept away by a freshet from the river. The other story is less noble: that it was removed by the proprietor of a tavern and stood in a corner of the barroom of the tavern until 1810 when it mysteriously disappeared.

There are many names in New York State as odd and as inspiring to the imaginations of history lovers as Painted Post; it is unfortunate that less is known about many of them. There was a village in Steuben County called Rough-and-Ready; whether there is still a colony known by that name in Steuben I do not know, but there is record of the existence of Rough-and-Ready as late as the year 1860.

The village of Wheeler, New York, was named after its first settler, Captain Silas Wheeler who had a splendid record for service during the Revolutionary War. It is perhaps a record, also, that Captain Wheeler was taken prisoner by the British four times during the War.

### Going to Mill

Captain Wheeler's first trip to mill is worthy of description. When he had occasion to "go to mill" there were three institutions in the neighborhood where grinding was done: at the Friends' settlement, at Bath, and at Naples. As there was nothing at Bath to grind that year, the millstones had suspended operations, so Captain Wheeler was obliged to make arrangements to go to Naples. Accordingly he made a cart, a rude affair, and started for Naples with two oxen attached to the vehicle. Their way led through a

wilderness, most of which had not been traveled previously; thus it was necessary for Captain Wheeler to take with him two strong young men who went before the oxen with axes and chopped a road. It must have been a sight to see the clumsy chariot floundering through the bushes, bouncing over the logs, and snubbing the stumps as it made its difficult way toward Naples. All that could be accomplished the first day was six miles, but the end of the second day found the party safely arrived at their destination.

The hardships endured by this farmer pioneer of Steuben County are but an example of all that the other early settlers went through so that they might found for their children and grandchildren a civilization where all the advantages of education, religion, and commerce might be theirs.

### How They Placed First

(Continued from Page 2)

to set some shrubbery. The school sits on a bank about twenty-five feet above the road level on one side, and two feet above the level on the other side. The town highway commissioner co-operated by loaning the town tractor for pulling out stumps from the side hill. This side hill, after being leveled, was sodded. The planting was done by the older boys under the guidance of the teacher. No less than eight Saturdays were spent there at hard work, besides many afternoons.

The whole community was interested and backed up this little school in its efforts toward becoming a more beautiful and attractive spot. The children held socials and sales in order to raise the money to pay for their playground equipment, which has been selected with the greatest of care. The committee selecting the equipment considered the necessity for having it of such a nature that it would appeal to children of various ages and sizes. There are two sizes of slides, a merry-go-round, swings and trapezes of different heights—eight pieces of large equipment in all.

Now, instead of a stump-covered hillside, and an equipmentless playground, the school children of Newville have beautiful surroundings and a playground full of unflinching interest.

### HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

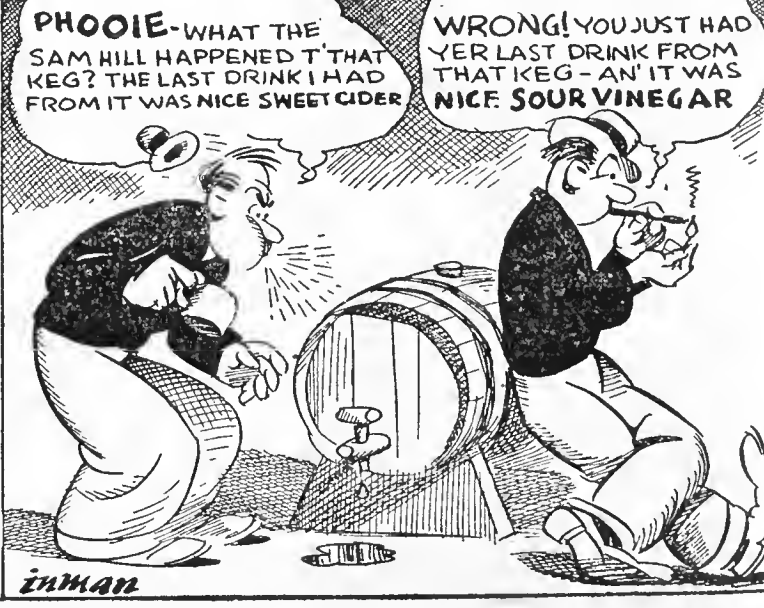
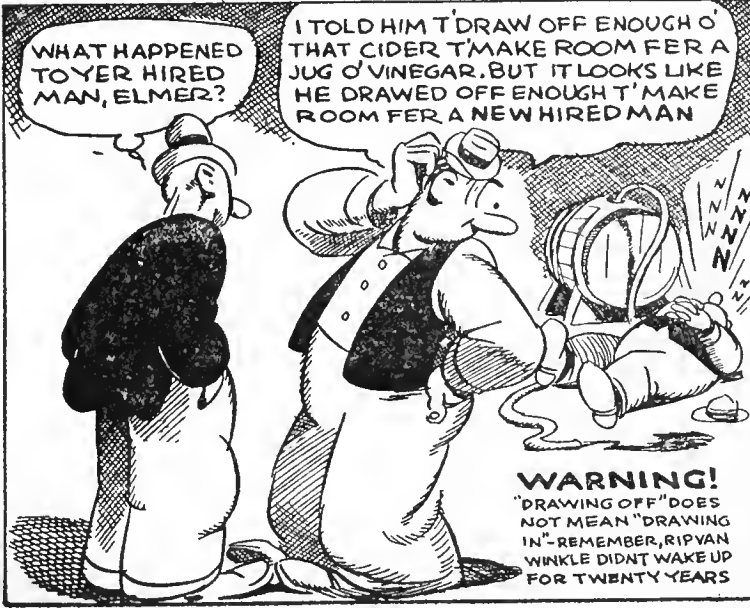
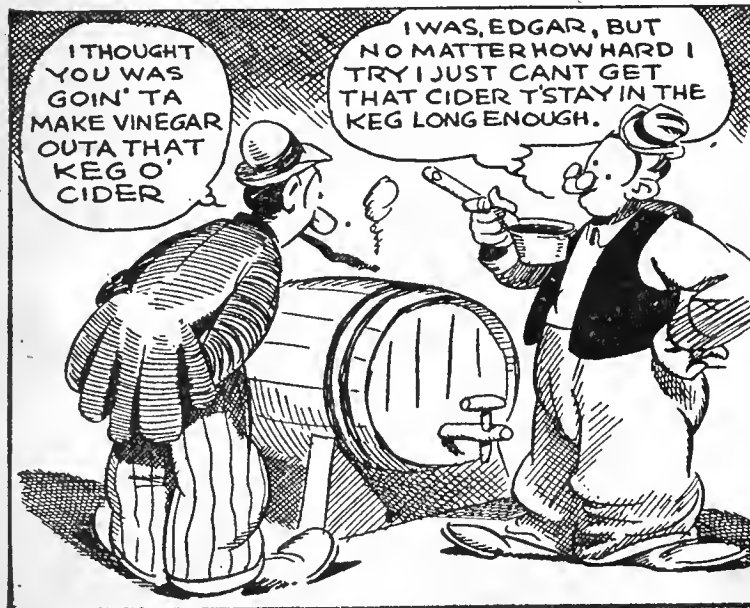
### To Make Cider Vinegar

By Ray Inman

Put fresh cider in a clean barrel that has one small opening in top. Plug up the opening with loose cotton. Keep barrel in a warm temperature.

When fermentation stops draw off 1/3 of cider and add vinegar to the keg. Bore holes in both heads of the keg above cider level; cover them with cheese cloth. Keep in temperature of 65° to 75°.

When vinegar has resulted cork up tightly or it will lose strength. It can be bottled, jugged or left in the keg. Store in a cool place . . . . .







# The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers



## A Clever Swindle

A man posing as an agent for a periodical company in Minneapolis, Minnesota, takes subscriptions for magazines, makes out what is supposed to be an order, covers the page except the line the subscriber is supposed to sign on, gives a receipt for the order, and passes on. In a few days checks begin to come in with the subscribers' names on them. Who has to stand the loss of the amount of the checks, the one cashing the checks or the ones who signed them? They signed the checks in the belief that they were signing an order. But if they had not, and it was a plain forgery, then who stands the loss?

If our subscribers have, without reading them, signed checks, they are liable, except, of course, if they could locate him, and then they could have this man arrested for fraud. If this is a plain forgery, the bank can be held responsible for cashing forged checks.

We take this occasion to again remind our subscribers to be exceedingly cautious about signing their names. If other subscribers are approached by a man who pulls this same trick, they should get his car license number, notice which way he heads when he leaves their place, and then immediately get in touch with the State Troopers asking them to arrest him and lock him up. Remember that American Agriculturist has a standing reward of \$100 to be paid to anyone who gives information which leads to the arrest and conviction of anyone who swindles or attempts to swindle any subscriber, who at the time has a Service Bureau sign posted on his land. Here is a good chance for you to earn \$100.

## Not Representing the Government

A man and woman have been canvassing this vicinity offering to paint mail boxes. While they have not said that they are government employees, they gave the impression that mail boxes had to be painted, and on this basis they did a lot of work.

THE Government, we are sure, has no interest in who paints your mail boxes. If an agent comes along, and you want your box painted for fifty cents, which is the price these people are charging, there is no reason why you should not have it done. If you pre-

fer to do it yourself, do not let anyone persuade you that they are representing the Government.

## Fighting Fires on Posted Land

Hunting has come to be such a nuisance that a lot of the farmers here have posted their lands. Most of the farms have woodlots of considerable size. There is a report that the State will not compel men to fight fire on posted land or pay them; that if land is posted the owner must pay men for fighting fire and is responsible for any injury they may receive while doing so. It looks to me like propaganda started by hunters.

I think the A. A. can give the facts. A number of subscribers here are interested, and would appreciate having the question settled. This property is in a fire district in charge of State Fire Wardens.

THE posting of lands against trespassing does not affect, in any way, their protection from forest fires by the fire control service under the direction of the Conservation Department. Public and private lands are given equal protection by the force of rangers and fire wardens, and they have the same authority to impress help in fighting fires on private lands, whether posted or not, as they have in the case of public lands. The costs of fighting fires are assembled in the form of penalties against persons starting the fires, when their responsibility can be determined. Otherwise, in the case of the fire districts, the cost is paid in the first instance by the Department, and later one-half of it is assessed against the town affected.

The law provides that where it is necessary for employees or agents of the Conservation Department to enter upon posted land for the purpose of combating fire, they are not liable to prosecution for trespass when so engaged. The Conservation Department has made no regulations or issued no instructions which affect the general law and policy indicated.

## Service

I received my model aeroplane from the Independence Model Airplane Co. I assure

## Service Bureau Claims Settled During November, 1931

NEW YORK	
C. S. Denton, Walton	\$ 8.50
(Refund on order of clothes)	
E. A. Bingham, Van Etten	6.90
(Pay for eggs)	
A. J. Seely, Middletown	2.00
(Partial adjustment of claim)	
Mrs. M. B. Aul, Lyons	3.27
(Claims settled)	
H. B. Lewis, Unionville	32.75
(Claim paid)	
Harold VonLinden, Central Bridge	1.13
(Refund on order of book)	
Fred Ross, Garnet	4.63
(Refund on order of eyeglasses)	
E. D. Smith, Almond	13.41
(Refund on order of stove)	
Mrs. W. H. Panter, Shavertown	14.00
(Balance claim paid)	
Mrs. Fay Muntz, Steamburg	4.11
(Refund on order of toilet articles)	
John Dwyer, Hobart	45.09
(Pay for eggs)	
Mrs. Edgar Whitford, Hermon	1.95
(Adjustment of claim)	
\$429.77	

## Claims Adjusted Where No Money Was Involved

NEW YORK	
Joseph Schneider, Town Line	
(Adjustment on clothes order)	
Mrs. W. H. Christian, Central Bridge	
(Replacement on pullet order)	
G. W. Holcomb, Tunnel	
(Registration papers procured)	
A. J. Markert, Esperance	
(Radio parts order filled)	
Maurice Seelye, Wolcott	
(Adjustment on nursery order)	
Mrs. Chas. Everett, Wallkill	
(Balance stationery papers filled)	
Rev. D. T. Davies, Erieville	
(Adjustment of magazine subscription)	
J. H. Albrecht, Jr., Berkshire	
(Adjustment of stock complaint)	
G. B. Anspach, Canajoharie	
(Complaint adjusted)	
H. J. Knapp, Sherburne	
(Music course complaint adjusted)	
Miss Sarah F. Davis, Southampton	
(Adjustment of lighting plant complaint)	
Fred Schneider, Crystal Run	
(Partial adjustment on order)	

Fred Thomas, Penn Yan	4.34
(Refund on order of paint)	
E. A. Emerson, Cuba	6.00
(Pay for pig)	
F. T. Clark, Barton	7.50
(Pay for eggs)	
Peter Burnside, Lisbon	100.00
(Claim adjusted)	
F. J. VanBuren, Worcester	85.00
(Fire insurance claim adjusted)	
A. Leibowitz, Monticello	35.00
(Adjustment on a protested check)	
Schruis Bros., Clymer	4.00
(Additional payment on account)	
PENNSYLVANIA	
Gustav Litz, Lumberville	40.83
(Pay for chickens)	
I. H. Richards, Livingston Manor	3.66
(Payment of claim for bags)	
H. E. Fisher, Fort Jackson	2.20
(Refund on chick order)	
Mrs. O. M. Gee, Allegheny	3.50
(Refund on order of chicks)	

you I am delighted and thank you as I know I never would have received it if it were not for you. We are all admirers of the American Agriculturist and will think more of you than ever.

WE recently mentioned that this firm failed to answer our letters. Apparently, however, our correspondence resulted in a settlement of the complaint and we are glad to acknowledge it.

# CLASSIFIED ADS

Classified Ads are inserted at the rate of 8 cents a word (7 cents per word when four or more insertions are scheduled consecutively). The minimum charge per insertion is \$1.00. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address.

Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than 14 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order. Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references.

## WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—USED JAMESWAY incubator in good condition, 4000-6000 capacity. CLOVER LEAF POULTRY FARM, LaFargeville, N. Y.

## BEEES AND HONEY

HONEY—OUR FINEST White Clover 60 lb. can \$4.50; 120 lbs. \$8.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

LONG'S PURE HONEY—Clover or buckwheat 5 lb. pail one dollar, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. C. LONG, Millville, Pa.

HONEY: QUALITY, PURITY, satisfaction guaranteed. 60 lbs. clover \$4.80. Buckwheat and amber \$4. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HONEY—Amber Clover 60 lb. can \$4.00; two \$7.50. Buckwheat \$3.75; \$7.00. Six 5 lb. pails \$2.50. GERALD J. M. SMITH, R. 3, Bath, N. Y.

## BUILDING MATERIALS

WHITE PINE BEVEL siding: 1/2"x4"—\$20.00 per M. 1/2"x6"—\$25.00 per M. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

FIRST QUALITY ROOFING paper. Prepaid. 1 ply. \$1.15; 2 ply. \$1.30; 3 ply. \$1.45. Nails and cement. 15c per roll extra. WINKER BROS., Mills, Mass.

## DAIRY SUPPLIES

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer. 300 sterilized 6 inch discs \$1.15; 6 1/2 inch \$1.35; gauzefaced, 6 inch \$1.35, 6 1/2 inch \$1.50. Postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Canton, Maine, Dept. D.

## FARMS FOR SALE

140 ACRES MODERN DAIRY—general farm. 75 miles New York. Stock; equipped or not—\$9,500—cash \$2500. Larger—smaller places. M. M. FREAR, 9 Cannon, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

LAKEIDE FLORIDA FARM \$550. Pleasant winter home and money-making 9-acre farm; orange trees, roses and shrubs, 4-room bungalow, large porch, garage; land all fenced, near city, borders lake. \$550, part cash; picture pg. 93 Free catalog. Strout Pays Buyer's Fare. STROUT AGENCY, 255-R Fourth Ave., N. Y. City.

368 ACRE VALLEY STATE Road 75 Cow Dairy Farm, Tioga County, N. Y. Village view. Owego easy drive, electricity available. 100 acres fertile rolling machine worked tillage, alfalfa soil, 188 acres creek and spring watered pastures, 80 acres woodland. Some sugar maples. Pleasant 12 room house, running water, tenant house. Large basement dairy barn, silo, other buildings. Roadside market opportunity, \$11,000. Investigate this and other farms sold under easy payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

\$4,000—BUNGALOW—Some land; more if wanted. Main New York Highway. M. M. FREAR, 9 Cannon Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

## AGENTS WANTED

CHARLTON NURSERIES, Rochester, N. Y., established 1865, wants reliable men to take orders for spring delivery for its "First-prize Winning" shrubbery, hedging, bushes, trees. Free 2-year replacement guarantee. New lower prices. Free outfit. Part or full time. Pay weekly.

STATIONERY, CHRISTMAS CARDS—Big profits. Outfit furnished. Samples and particulars free. PRINTER HOWIE, Beebeplain, Vt.

## HELP WANTED

JOBS OPEN—BIG PAY. Could you hold such a job if you had the opportunity? We will show you how hundreds of men obtain and hold jobs as Auto and Aviation mechanics. Write for free book and low tuition offer. McSWEENEY SCHOOL, Dept. B-32-A, Cleveland, Ohio.

## EDUCATIONAL

MEN WANTED for good pay positions as Master Airplane and Engine Mechanics, Auto Mechanics, Electrical Mechanics, Radio Mechanics, Welders also Pilots after taking necessary training. Learn where Lindbergh learned. We qualify you for good positions paying \$150 to \$500 per month. For complete information write LINCOLN AUTO AND AIRPLANE SCHOOL, 2853 Automotive Bldg., Lincoln, Nebr.

## PATENTS

PATENTS—Time counts in applying for patents. Send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent," and "Record of Invention" on how to proceed. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Attorney, 734 Security Savings and Commercial Bank Bldg., (directly opposite U. S. Patent Office), Washington, D. C.

# LET US TAN YOUR HIDE

FUR DRESSERS AND TAXIDERMISTS  
SEND FOR CATALOG

The Crosby Frisian Fur Company

560 LYELL AVENUE

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

## MISCELLANEOUS

EVAPORATED SWEET CORN—Four fifteen ounce packs delivered for \$1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. F. HOSTETTER, Bird-in-Hand, Pa.

TRAPPERS—Sample bait and list of traps, scents and other supplies free. ARTHUR HILL & BRO., No. Conway, N. H.

ACETYLENE FIXTURES, LIGHTERS, ironers, gas stoves, Catalog free. THE STANDISH LIGHTING, Naples, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS PRESENT Suitable Boys, Girls. "WAG" Puzzle Book with solutions, twenty for 25c. Stamps accepted. Box 500, American Agriculturist.

PECANS, small, 10c; large papershell, 25c pound. Peanuts shelled and selected, 10 pounds \$1.00. W. W. WILLIAMS, Quitman, Ga.

GEORGIA PAPER SHELL PECANS: 6 lbs. \$1.00; Choice seedling pecans, 12 lbs. \$1.00; Choice Spanish peanuts, 20 lbs. \$1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. FAIRVIEW FARM, Quitman, Ga.

BUY PEANUTS DIRECT from Growers. Special 10 lbs. \$1.00; 100 lbs. \$5.00; 500 lbs. \$20. Large Papershell Pecans 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.00. Ideal Christmas gifts. FARMERS SUPPLY CO., Franklin, Va.

TREE-RIPENED FLORIDA Oranges, grapefruit and tangerines—Sweet, juicy, full-flavored; full standard bushel, straight or assorted, \$1.75 with order, express charges collect. Satisfaction guaranteed. MRS. HELEN THOMAS, Box 104, Thonotosassa, Florida.

## PRINTING—STATIONERY

40 BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS Cards and Folders, fancy lined envelopes, \$1.00. LEAVITT CARD CO., 411 Coe, Woonsocket, R. I.

75 GOOD BUSINESS ENVELOPES printed postpaid 25c. 25 Trap Tags 30c. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cohocton, N. Y.

## WOMEN'S WANTS

YARN: Colored wool for Rugs \$1.15 pound. Knitting Yarn at bargain. Free samples. H. BARTLETT, Manufacturer, Box R, Harmony, Maine.

SWITCHES, etc. Cosmetics. Booklet, Flannelette Housedresses \$2. EVA MACK, Box 298, Ithaca, N. Y.

MEN'S SHIRTS, high quality Broadcloth, White, Blue, Tan, 3 for \$3.98 to size 20. Stouts \$5.48. 3 neckties \$1.95. Direct from mills. W. GELSER, Warsaw, N. Y.

## WOOL—HIDES—FURS

WANTED RAW FURS and wool. Full market prices paid. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.

WANTED RAW FURS of all kinds. Highest market prices. Honest grading. Write for prices. WM. T. DECKER, Seely St., Walden, N. Y.

## TOBACCO

SMOKERS—Save real money by ordering direct from factory. Good mild 5c cigars \$2.48 per 100 prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. COSMOPOLITE CIGAR CO., Dept. A, Dallastown, Pa.

GUARANTEED LEAF SMOKING or Chewing, five pounds \$1.00; ten \$1.50. Pipe Free. Twenty Chewing twist \$1.00; twenty sacks Smoking \$1.00. Pay when received. FORD FARMS, S-8, Paducah, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO—Guaranteed. Chewing 5 pounds \$1.25; 10, \$2.00. Smoking, 10-\$1.50. Pay Postman. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Ky.

CIGARS BLENDED LONG FILLER, Sumatra wrapped, mild, 100, \$3.50; 50, \$1.80, postpaid. Dissatisfied money refunded. PERKIOMEN CIGAR CO., Yerkess, Pa.

GEORGIA, BRIGHT LEAF Smoking Tobacco five lbs., \$1.35, postpaid. W. W. WILLIAMS, Quitman, Ga.

GUARANTEED Chewing or Smoking five lbs. \$1.00; ten \$1.50; Fifty Cigars \$1.75; Pay when received. KENTUCKY FARMERS, West Paducah, Ky.

SMOKING 8 lbs. \$1.00, chewing 5 lbs. \$1.00. Cigars fifty \$1.75, pay postmaster. Silk socks free with each order. FARMERS TOBACCO EXCHANGE, Mayfield, Ky.

If You Have Anything to Buy,  
Sell or Trade  
ADVERTISE  
in the Classified Columns of the  
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST





## With the A. A. Dairyman



### Raising Calves in Fluid Milk Sections

THE Ohio Experiment Station has done some work to determine the amount of whole milk that should be given to calves. Their conclusions are that it is possible to take whole milk away from Holstein calves when they are 60 days old and that they mature into normal heifers provided they receive good care after the milk is taken away.

At the same time, calves that were fed milk for 90 days or 120 days consumed more hay than calves that were fed milk only 60 days. Consequently, they were able to grow more rapidly and attain a weight above average for their age. As a result of these experiments the Station believes that it is unprofitable to feed calves milk for more than 128 days.

The New Jersey Experiment Station has been able to raise calves without milk after the fourth week. In fact, a dry grain mixture and good alfalfa hay is fed to the animals beginning the second week. The grain mixture used by the New Jersey Station is as follows: 100 lbs. yellow corn meal, 150 lbs. ground oats, 50 lbs. wheat bran, 50 lbs. (O.P.) linseed oil meal, 50 lbs. soluble blood flour, 4 lbs. steamed bone meal, 4 lbs. finely pulverized limestone, 4 lbs. salt.

At Cornell good calves have been raised by feeding a dry grain mixture and 325 pounds of whole milk. The mixture used contains: 320 lbs. of ground yellow corn, 320 lbs. of rolled oats, 320 lbs. of winter wheat bran, 160 lbs. of linseed meal, and 880 lbs. of dry skim milk. The calves were fed with calf starter for the first sixteen weeks when they were changed to a cheaper, concentrated mixture called the heifer ration. The heifer ration has 300 lbs. of ground yellow corn, ground oats, and wheat bran, and 100 lbs. of linseed oil meal.

### The Cream Line

We are selling our own milk in a nearby city. Is there anything we can do to increase the cream line on milk which we sell?

OF course, the cream line on the milk bottle depends primarily on the butter-fat content in the milk. Usually the cream will constitute about four times the percentage of fat in the milk. In other words, 3 per cent milk will give a cream line which should be 12 per cent of the milk, while a 4 per cent milk will give a 16 per cent cream line.

Taking all the points of the problem into consideration, the best results will be obtained by quickly cooling the milk to fifty degrees F. or below, and bottling it at once. The quicker it can be delivered to the consumer, the larger the cream line will be, because the cream shrinks as the milk stands.

### A Good Record

I AM not advocating the breeding of immature animals or the producing of a calf every ten months but I thought that you might be interested in the record of one of my registered Holstein cows. This cow is as large as any I have in my dairy and her calves have been even larger than the average Holstein calves.

Pauline Spofford Korndyke Johanna 912170 was born January 6, 1924 and on August 27, 1925 gave birth to a heifer calf—Isobel Johanna. Spofford Segis 1145441. On December 8, 1926 another heifer calf was born Pauline Spofford Korndyke Johanna 2nd—1201228. On December 24, 1927 she gave birth to a bull calf but on December 11, 1928 she presented us with another heifer calf—Pauline, the 3rd. On December 5, 1929 Pauline, the 4th was born and on October 8, 1930 Pauline, the 5th arrived. All of these calves with the exception of Pauline 3rd which I sold

to a neighbor and the bull calf that was also sold, I have all of them in my herd. Three of them are giving milk at the present time. They are all very good producers. The first daughter has an average test of 4.1 and the second daughter 3.8.

Pauline, the elder has never been milked more than twice a day but in the 201 days of her last lactation period she has produced 8968 lbs. of milk and 309.2 lbs. of butterfat. She is milking about forty pounds of milk at the present time. She will freshen again in December, 1931.

—CHARLES F. GUILFORD,  
Friendship, N. Y.

### New Mangers Should Be Wide

We are planning to remodel our dairy barn. How high should the stanchion curb be and what width the mangers?

A GREAT saving of feed and time can be accomplished by having the floor and the manger of the cow stable just right. The curb along the stanchion line ought to be at least six inches high to prevent the cows from working the feed back under foot. Mangers ought to be wide enough to catch the feed that the cow pushes out while she is eating, and let it slide back where she can reach it easily without straining. Whether manger divisions are necessary is a matter of opinion but they are usually worth their cost in seeing that the cow gets exactly the amount of feed given to her.

### Window Ventilators

We do not have a ventilation system in the barn. Will it help to arrange windows so that they tip in from the top?

OF course, window ventilation is not as satisfactory as a properly installed system, but it is far better than nothing. The windows can be arranged so that they will tip in, with metal or wood pieces along the side to prevent any draft. The windows are usually allowed to open about eight or ten inches.

### Buying a Feed Grinder

Should we buy a feed grinder? We grow a large amount of oats and barley and feel we could mix our grain with high protein supplements.

WHETHER the average farmer should invest in a feed grinder depends a great deal upon his individual situation. If he grows a large amount of grain, is not conveniently near a good mill, and has power available, then he will undoubtedly find that a feed grinder will be profitable.

On the other hand the farmer, located within a reasonable distance of a mill and with only a small supply of home grown grains, may find it pays best to haul his grain to the mill and have it ground.

### Feeding Dry Beet Pulp

Can beet pulp be fed dry, or should it always be soaked before feeding?

SOME recent experiments indicate that beet pulp can be fed dry just as satisfactorily as it can wet, and, of course, it is much more convenient to feed in that way. Of course, it is important that the cow has plenty of water, too. For that matter, this is important no matter what the ration may be, if best results at the milk pail are to be expected.

### Feed Carefully

NEWLY freshened cows should not be fed heavily at first. A warm bran mash is very beneficial immediately after freshening. Ground oats, bran, and oil meal can be fed later.

## Buy It Now AT LOW PRICE!

Stock up! It won't spoil!  
**DRIED BEET PULP STAYS YOUNG!**

If you think today's Dried Beet Pulp prices are right (they are now the lowest in 25 years) you don't need to be afraid to fill your storage to the roof! Stock up! Dried Beet Pulp will keep every bit of its unequalled succulence and palatability for months—years if needed!

Rats, Mice, Moths, Mites and Weevils won't touch it. It won't go rancid or sour. It will keep sound and sweet, wholesome and palatable indefinitely!

Dried Beet Pulp is fed regularly in more than 100 State Institutions and Experimental Stations in 20 States east of the Rockies. North, South, East and



West, men in charge of valuable animals *won't risk a day* without the health protection it gives their stock. It's good for *all* animals! Stock up—Dried Beet Pulp won't go "bad"! Dried Beet Pulp *Stays Young!*

**THE LARROWE MILLING CO.**  
Dept. A-11 Detroit, Michigan

## LOWEST SILO PRICES SINCE 1914!

### PLUS A SAVING OF \$50 NOW

Choice of Triple Wall Silos  
Wood Stave Silos  
Tapestry Tile Silos  
Glazed Tile Silos  
Concrete Stave Silos  
Grainelox Coverings

NOW—right now—silo prices have touched bottom. Early season discounts—lower material costs—better terms. Delivery now or later, but don't fail to get full details at once. Prices must advance. You gain a lot by acting now instead of later on, if you can use a silo in 1932. No obligation—just ask us to send full details including comparison of last summer's, present and next spring's prices on all types of silos.

## CRAINE, Inc.

11 Wilson St. Norwich, N. Y.

### The 32nd Earlville Sale

**December 1-2, 1931**  
**EARLVILLE SALE PAVILION**  
**EARLVILLE, N. Y.**

175 Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Mostly from Accredited herds, many Negative to the blood test for abortion.  
125 Fresh Cows and Close Springers, including cows with almost 1000-lb. of butter in a year, and many with large C.T.A. records.  
15 Bulls ready for service, all from dams with large proven production records.  
45 of the East's leading breeders consign some of their best.

**ALL SOLD WITH AN ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE OF SATISFACTION.**  
Don't fail to attend this great sale, and write at once for catalog.

**R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Sales Manager,**  
**MEXICO, NEW YORK**

### SWINE

## RELIABLE PIGS FOR SALE

We are prepared to supply you with choice stock of good quality and guarantee to satisfy old and new customers. Chester and Berkshire crossed, also Chester and Yorkshire crossed.

6-8 WEEKS OLD \$2.50 8-10 WEEKS OLD \$2.75  
CHESTER WHITES, \$4.00

Will ship C.O.D. on approval or send check or Money Order. Crates free.

**A. M. LUX**  
206 Washington St. Woburn, Mass.  
Tel. Wob. 1415

### VACCINATED PIGS FOR SALE

8 to 10 weeks old, \$3.00 each

Chester-Yorkshire cross or Berkshire Chester cross, raised on our own farm from our pure bred boars and select sows. Our guarantee 10 days trial, if dissatisfied return pigs at our expense. Will ship 2 or more C.O.D. or send check or money order to

**MISHAWUM STOCK FARM.**  
Mishawum Road, Woburn, Mass. Tel. 2012  
J. J. JOINSTON, Sales Mgr.

The veterinarian certificate with your name and number of pigs will be with the shipment.

### Feeders of Quality

Chester & Yorkshire cross or Berkshire & Chester cross. All large grower pigs ready to feed 9-10 weeks \$2.50 each. Will ship 2 or more C.O.D. and if not satisfied in 10 days return pigs at my expense. Chester White Barrows 8 weeks old \$3.50 each. Crating free.

**WALTER LUX, 388 Salem Street, WOBURN, MASS.**

## SOLD

The bull-calf—ear tag 321 went to Mr. Alfred Raabe, West Copake, N. Y. for \$70.

### Now we start another Chinese Auction

This time we offer a fine bull calf—ear tag 320—born August 17, 1931. Excellent individual, very straight and square, color mostly black. His full brother brought \$180.00 as yearling at 1930 Earlville Sale. SIRE King Piebe 19th DAM Fishkill Lady Inka Hengerveld, at 2 yrs. 9 mos. 29 days made record of 18.96 lbs. butter in 7 days; 550.17 lbs. butter and 12,521 lbs. milk in 365 (Class C). A real buy at the opening price—do not delay on this fellow.

## PRICE is Now... \$60.00

and will drop \$10 every week until sold.

**SEND IN YOUR BIDS**

### Fishkill Farms

ARTHUR D. HOOSE,  
Hopewell Junction, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

## PIGS - PIGS - PIGS

### Express Prepaid

CHOICE, CAREFULLY SELECTED FEEDERS. Berkshire & O. I. C. — Chester & Yorkshire

### 7-8 weeks old \$3.00 each

In lots of 10 or more \$2.75 each. We pay the express—Ship C.O.D. No crating charge. Vaccination 25¢ if necessary.

**BEDFORD STOCK FARM, BEDFORD, MASS.**

## Good Pigs For Sale!

6-8 wks. old \$2.00 each, 8-10 wks. \$2.50. Chester & Yorkshire, O.I.C. & Berkshire crossed. Shipped C.O.D. on approval—Vaccination 25¢ if required.

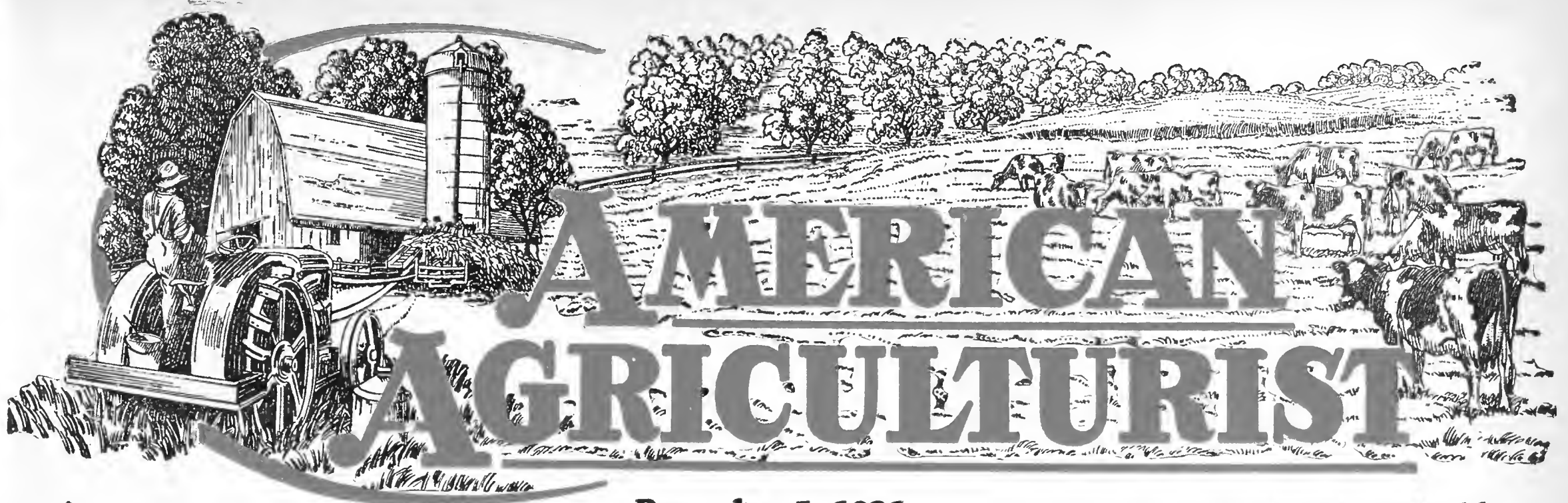
**WILLIAM GABRIEL, LEXINGTON, MASS. R.F.D.**

### PIGS FOR SALE

**DAILEY STOCK FARM, LEXINGTON, Mass. Tel. 1035**  
6-8 wks. old \$2.50; 8-10 wks. old \$2.75; 12 wks. extras \$4.00 each. Vaccination 25¢ if required. Chester & Yorkshire, Berkshire & O.I.C., Duroc & BERKSHIRE crossed. C.O.D. on approval, Good A No. 1 Stock.

When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to Mention American Agriculturist





\$1.00 per year

December 5, 1931

Published Weekly

## Blenheim Hill

### *A Fireside Reflection About a Brave and Resourceful People*

**T**HIS is a Fireside Reflection concerning a brave, resourceful and earnest-hearted people who came and saw and conquered—and passed away.

There are various reasons which lead me to set down these musings for my friends of the A. A. One is that the history of



Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

Blenheim Hill is exactly typical of what has happened to hundreds of other communities in New England and eastern New York—in fact, in the marginal regions of all our old eastern states. So it comes to pass that in telling the story of this particular countryside I am in reality speaking for a multitude of people.

Another reason is that now and again through many years I have visited the Hill and I can—or could—boast of at least a few friends among its inhabitants and a third reason is that the Hill has not lacked for able chroniclers, so that of available historical material there is abundance. I am sure that in this particular respect very few communities have been so fortunate. More than twenty-five years ago Albert C. Mayham contributed to the *Jefferson Courier and Schoharie County Chronicle*—the little paper with the big name—a long series of articles in which he set forth with great detail the history of the Hill. He himself was a product of that immediate region and during all his formative boyhood years he was a member of the community of which he writes, and he always retained for it the feelings of a lover and a poet. He was my high school friend and his feet were firmly set in a path that was bringing distinction to him and honor to his birthplace but he died “ere morning had touched noon and while the shadows still slanted toward the West.”

As I write there lies by my side a scrapbook filled with newspaper clippings which he contributed concerning the Hill. He knew his native heath intimately—knew it by boyhood associations and family traditions, and, more than that, he lived closer to its beginnings than we do now. What he wrote concerning it more than a quarter of a century ago had in it many of the ele-

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR.

ments of prophecy—prophecy which has since largely come to pass. He saw the beginnings of the breaking up and dissolution of what was once an old and firmly established rural community, but he never lived to see the movement progress to its logical conclusion.

Then in later years my friend Ray Pollard, manager of the Schoharie County Farm Bureau, who is himself a local historian and in addition possesses a singularly graceful pen, has on several occasions written of the Hill, and now I would like to set down for A. A. folk the simple story of this almost famous community. So it is that with this background I would like to tell the pathetic—or shall I say tragic—story of this bit of Catskill Mountain farmland.

We Schoharie County folk have within our small domain a rather unusual variety of soil and agriculture. Here in the north we have our rolling hills, often rather steep and hard to work, but ground out of the underlying limestone and hence the sort of soil where winter wheat and alfalfa and red-clover are very much at home. After all, a man farming on a soil that is full of lime has no right to feel very sorry for himself. Then there is the Schoharie Creek which crosses the County from south to north and all along it there is a ribbon of deep, stoneless, chocolate-colored alluvium which (I am in a very modest, conservative mood at this moment) is as good as the best land in the state—and probably a little better. The creek itself has fallen on evil days. Only a few years ago it was a bright, swift, lovely stream down whose swirling rifts

(Continued on Page 2)

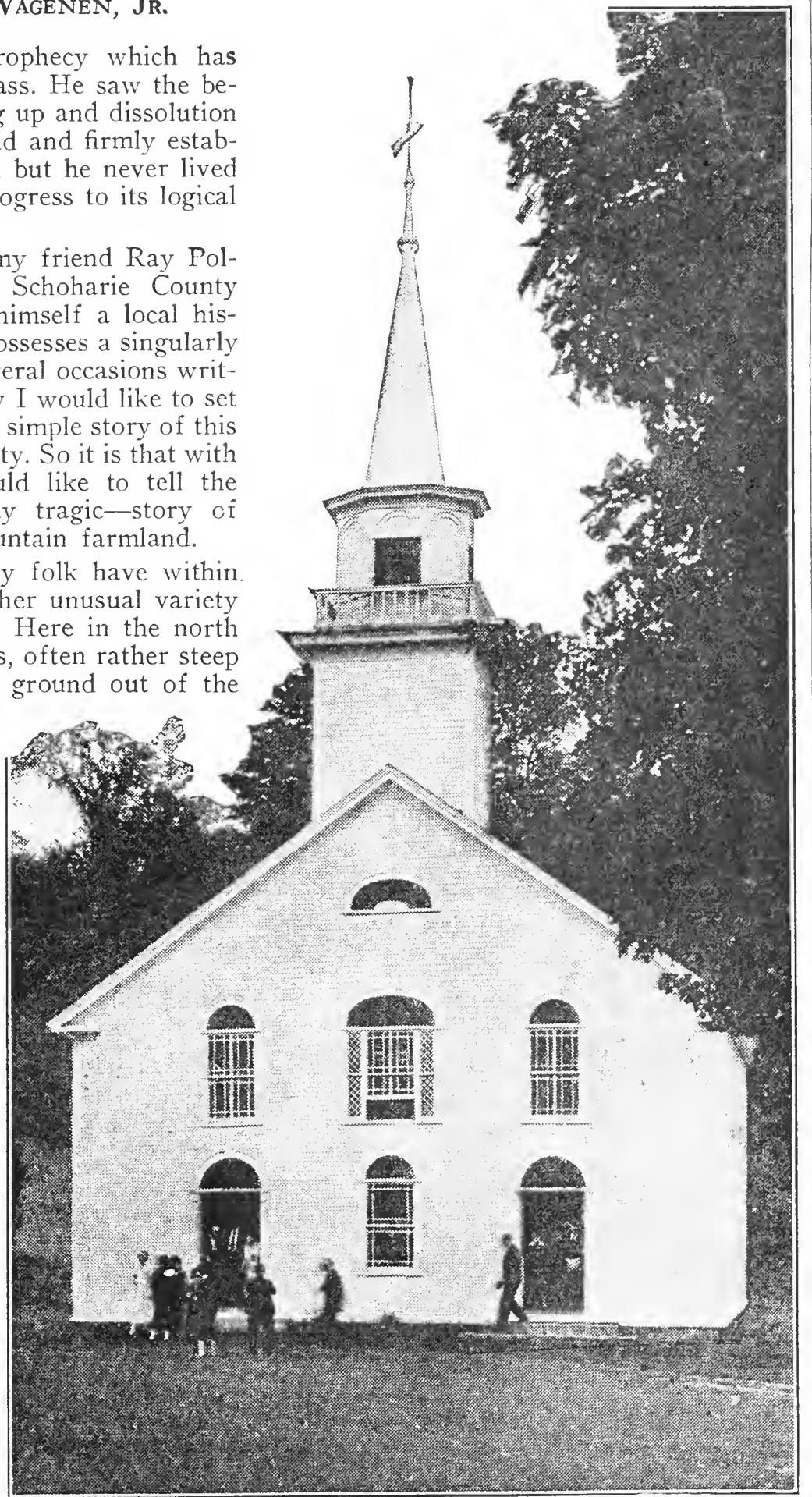


Photo by Ewing Galloway

One of the first institutions started by the pioneer settlers of our country, was a church.



# Shave a little here-Shave a little there



SOME all-rubber Arctics look almost as good as the HOOD Kattle King. Why don't they wear as well?

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## Blenheim Hill

(Continued from Page 1)

row boats could be floated and in whose tumbling stretches fishermen stood hip deep to fish for bass. Well: New York City coveted it and put forth its all-powerful hand and took it away from us and turned it into a dark tunnel running for many miles under the mountains and now it goes for sprinkling streets and cooking victuals and quenching conflagrations and a hundred other uses, but it does not run, as of old, rejoicing to the sea. I never cross the pitiful, shrunken rivulet which sometimes almost loses itself in the wide, bare stony bed but that I mutter a few abjurations upon the greed of the great city that took away from us this beauty of our countryside.

The southern half of our county runs into the western Catskills—a region that the geologists describe as a plateau now cut and eroded by the valleys of many little streams. It is a land never really fertile as good lands go, a land richer in historical tradition than in plant food and more notable for its scenery and its sturdy people than for its agricultural advantages.

Now Blenheim Hill, it should be noted, is not the name of a single eminence but rather of a geographical region or locality. It lies just south of the center of our county and it may be described as a plateau which lies about 2000 feet above sea-level. In form it is a fairly regular rectangle some two miles broad and four miles long and contains about 5000 acres of land. In its happy days it was cut up into some two score farms and on every farm there was a family, many of them patriarchal families which in number at least resembled Jacob's tribe of old. By the lay of the land the Hill is rather cut off from the rest of the world. To the east the country drops away half precipitously into the deep trough of the Schoharie Creek. To the north the boundary is the West Kill and to the south the Mine Kill, both streams running in valleys so deep and narrow that they almost deserve the name of ravines. Only on the west where it merges with the main plateau is there really easy access to the Hill. By the way it is interesting to note that in eastern New York we frequently use the word "Kill" rather than "Creek", testimony to the fact that the original settlers were Dutchmen who permanently grafted upon our English speech certain words of the Holland (or Low Dutch) tongue.

Always it was a long, heavy climb from the valley floor to the Hill but once it was attained the country did not look so bad. I do not mean that it was either smooth or really fertile, but it was comparatively level, watered by living springs and I doubt not that when the first settlers, men accustomed to the thin soils and boulder-strewn fields of New England, looked upon it they saw little with which to find fault.

Our county, in common with much

of eastern New York, owes its settlement and development to two distinct waves of colonization. Beginning in 1712 there flowed into Schoharie County an emigration of men from Germany and a little bit later from Holland. These were the first comers, the land was before them and to a great extent they could pick and choose. They were wise enough to people the fertile creek valleys and the rolling limestone country in the north of the county. Later on and mainly following the Revolution there poured into the county a great wave of English-speaking folk, coming not from across the sea but from New England which already felt itself to be agriculturally overcrowded. These unfortunate late-comers found the best lands already occupied. Tens of thousands of them pressed on into the Southern Tier and into what was then called the "Genesee Country" and is now known as the "Finger Lake" region of western New York. But others, instead of pressing on into these then exceedingly remote sections, thought it wiser to turn aside and take possession of the rough hill lands that had been scorned by their earlier-coming Dutch and German neighbors. It was families of this dauntless New England breed who, undismayed by the steepness and the stone, climbed to Blenheim Hill and there began all over again the pioneer labors which their fathers had undergone two or three generations before.

The decade which lies between 1790 and 1800 was remarkable for the great activity of New England migration and the first settlers came to Blenheim Hill during that period. By 1805 there seems to have been a fairly numerous neighborhood. As early as 1815 they had, according to the custom of those Puritan settlers, organized a church and begun the construction of an edifice. Albert C. Mayham quotes one of those early subscription rolls. It goes back to the days when a dollar was a really large sum of money. Most of the settlers promised the uniform sum of \$2.50. A few presumably wealthier or at least more enthusiastic than their neighbors gave \$10.00. Perhaps we may be inclined to smile sarcastically at the pitifully small size of these church subscriptions, but I doubt not that many of them had all the meaning and fragrance of the Widow's Mite. While the individual amounts are small the number of givers is large. Few country churches today could muster as long a list of contributors and almost every one is a pure English name going back to the New England from whence they came and from there to that Old England beyond the sea.

It is easy for me to grow enthusiastic as in imagination I see those long-dead men of Blenheim Hill laboring together with mighty toil and enthusiasm as by cooperative effort they rear

(Continued on Page 15)



JUDGE: Now, do you swear you'll pull the tooth, the whole tooth and nothing but the tooth?—LIFE.



# How Shall We Farm in 1932 ?

## Changed Conditions Call for Changes in Methods and Management

THE United States and practically all the rest of the world are in the midst of a panic of greater intensity and attended by greater financial losses to individuals than has ever before occurred in our history.

The causes of the panic and the extent of the losses will not be discussed in this article. I propose at this time to speak rather of the place which agriculture in New York now occupies as compared with other industries and other states and to indicate some of the problems that we shall probably meet during 1932.



Carl E. Ladd

The New York State farmer is relatively well off up to the present time. While the United States farmer's dollar is worth only 75 cents as compared with pre-war the New York farmer's dollar is worth only slightly below par or 95 cents as compared with pre-war. This, however, varies greatly with the type of farming.

### Returns Depend on Type of Farming

The New York dairymen's dollar in September was worth about 20 per cent above pre-war while feed was about 20 per cent below pre-war. In October the dairymen's dollar was worth about \$1.13 with feed still 28 per cent below pre-war. The poultryman was rather hard hit by spring prices for eggs but prices have come back more satisfactorily this fall. The vegetable growers have had mixed prosperity, with great variation on different farms depending upon the crops sold, their quality and the time of sale. Potato and cabbage growers are suffering from one of their periodical years of low prices accentuated

By CARL E. LADD,  
Director of Extension,  
New York State College of Agriculture

greatly by general business conditions. Fruit growers of western New York have for some time been facing a period of very important readjustments in their business, now complicated by the general business depression.

Our agricultural economists seem to forecast somewhat better business conditions for 1932 but no one seems to expect a return to really good times with full employment of city labor during that period.

### Plan Individually and Through Organization

In planning for 1932 we need to keep in mind two programs: first, the program of the individual farmer; and second, the program for groups of organized farmers.

Individual farmers must face these problems: labor will undoubtedly remain high in proportion to the prices of farm products. Certain other farm costs are very low such as feed and fertilizers. Farm labor now costs about 50 per cent above pre-war while feed is 72 per cent of pre-war and fertilizers correspondingly low. If production costs are to be cut we must obtain a high output per worker which means essentially higher yields per acre of crops, per acre of orchard, per cow, and per hen. This means that we must save labor in every way possible; but chiefly by using that labor only on good land and good cows and then feeding that land with an abundance of cheap fertilizer and the cows with a full supply of cheap feed in order to get the maximum production per hour of labor. It will not pay to waste fertilizer and feed on poor land or mediocre cows.

This program calls for better land selection.

Do not work a poor farm if you can get a better farm. Do not waste labor on the poor field but work the good fields more intensively.

For the dairy farmer there are additional features in the program. We have too many cows on our farms, we are importing too many cows and we are not culling anywhere near as many as we should. We are certainly headed for trouble unless many more cows are culled during the next few months. To cull these cows removes the unprofitable producers and helps to remove some of the troublesome surplus. This culling movement is under way but it must proceed much faster.

### Cull Fruit Trees Too

In fruit farming, the readjustment which has been going on for some time must continue much further. This has consisted largely of culling out fruit trees and whole orchards that are on the wrong soil, are the wrong varieties or are unprofitable for other reasons. Spray materials and fertilizers are cheap. These are poor places to economize in 1932.

The State outlook report in mid-winter will give more detailed estimates as to the probable future for specific crops and livestock enterprises in 1932.

There are several problems that are of major importance in the case of each kind of farming in the State and which must be met by group effort. The longer we study the dairy situation in the state, the more apparent it is that New York state dairymen must act as one unit if they are to make the greatest progress in solving milk marketing problems. Our only outstanding success in cooperative marketing in a state-wide way has been in the field of dairying. This is

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## National Grange Discusses Vital Farm Problems

### Tax Reduction, Land Utilization, and Price Stabilization Get Consideration

WHILE they may be of little significance from a national point of view, two events at the recent session of the National Grange have a particular interest to New York State patrons. One was the report of State Master Fred J. Freestone of Interlaken, who reported that eight new Granges have been organized in the State during the past year, while, during the same period, forty-four new juvenile Granges were organized and four reorganized. There are at present 155 juvenile Granges in New York State with a membership of 4,200. New York has 872 Granges with nearly 600 owning their own buildings. A State Grange scholarship fund has been growing until more than \$27,000 have been loaned to young Grangers for help in continuing their educations.

The other event referred to was the presentation of 37 certificates to Mr. Freestone, who, at the next session of the New York State Grange, will present them to grangers who have seen 50 or more continuous years of service in the order. Those who will receive certificates are: Alice Gatchell, Clyde; J. J. Gatchell, Clyde; Sarah L. Grant, Chaumont; George C. Watson, Clyde; Maria Heisler Jenkins, Clyde; Sara A. Little, Waterloo; Dwight Hull Pierson, Le Roy; David A. Emeigh, Seneca Falls; Katherine C. Emeigh, Seneca Falls; Olive S. Dean, Batavia.

Emma D. A. Crane, Waterloo; Mrs. H. S. Wilson, Watertown; Georgia J. Coyne, Naples; Frank B. Housel, Canandaigua; Annette Green Haskell, Canandaigua; Lucius C. Mather, Canandaigua; L.

Foster Crowell, Seneca Falls; Annie Mattoon, Wallace; Alonzo Mattoon, Wallace; Ellery G. Alen, Macedon; Mrs. U. L. Seckell, Seneca Falls; Frances Brodie, Le Roy; Emily C. Griswold, Le Roy; John McPherson, Jr., Le Roy; Adolph Bannister, Bergen; O. M. Wixon, Elmira; U. L. Seckell, Seneca Falls; Mrs. O. M. Wixon, Elmira.

Leonard L. Allen, Watertown; Delos Distin, Fulton; Mrs. Alice M. Arthur, Falconer; Volker V. Vant, Fulton; Walter Dorman, Hall; Edwin Haslett, Hall; Mrs. W. F. Black, Hall; D. Eddy Barnes, Geneva; H. W. Beecher, Watertown.

Every Grange member is interested in resolutions passed by the National Grange. This year quite a bit was said on the tax question. Some

of the principles affirmed were as follows: The necessity of relief from the confiscatory burden of taxes on real estate and the shifting of taxes to incomes, inheritances, and gifts; taxation should be for benefits received or ability to pay. The first step in tax reduction is to curtail tax spending and to eliminate duplication in government. There should be no reduction in the federal income tax; there could well be a limited tax on luxuries. The Grange opposed the issuing of bonds to cover current expenses, any general sales tax either federal or state, and the use of funds obtained from automobile licenses and gasoline taxes for other than highway purposes.

The Grange believes that the task ahead is to work out plans for reducing total expenditures without injuring essential services, to develop plans for improving the administration of existing tax laws, and to bring about tax revision which will more justly distribute tax burdens. The Grange further recommends a program whereby tax information will be distributed to state, county, and local tax committees, to the end that Grange members may become tax informed, and that the Grange endeavor to cooperate with other groups of taxpayers who may be interested in tax reform so that information about taxes may be distributed to rural people.

Another topic which was given careful consideration was that of a land utilization program. In this connection the Grange believes that a comprehensive land policy should be laid down to guide public action as it affects farm lands and other

(Continued on Page 18)

### The National Grange Favors

1. A tariff which will give as much protection to agriculture as it does to industry.
2. Relieving agriculture of the confiscatory burden of taxes.
3. Using marginal lands for forests, recreation, and game preserves.
4. Enforcement of the prohibition law.
5. Government operation of Muscle Shoals.
6. American adherence to the World Court and reduction of armaments.
7. Granting independence to the Philippine Islands.
8. The amendment of the Agricultural Marketing Act to include the export debenture principle.
9. The stabilization of prices to the average level during the period of 1923 to 1928.
10. A canal from the Great Lakes to the Sea.

### The Grange Opposes

1. Further reclamation of land for agricultural purposes.
2. Turning over the remainder of the public domain to the states.
3. The formation of a Federal Department of Education.



## Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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## When Is the Orgy of Spending Public Money Going to End?

"Supervisors inspect \$900,000 monument to humanitarian treatment of prisoners—Radio and other modern comforts provided in their cells with recreation halls on the roof."

THE above was taken from a recent Yonkers newspaper heading. We live in Yonkers, which is in Westchester County, and pay large taxes on a small home. Therefore, we had a good personal reason for being considerably "riled" when we read about Westchester's new county jail.

Here is a situation typical of what is going on all over the United States, where the taxpayers, particularly those who own real estate, are struggling with ruinous tax burdens, while the politicians boast of such extravagances as building jails with better accommodations for criminals than they ever had before in their lives, and better than thousands of good citizens enjoy in their own homes.

In another newspaper recently we read about William Philips of Columbus, Ohio, serving a two-year jail sentence. He refused a parole saying, "Food's good, bed's good, and I like the people."

What do we send criminals to jail for anyway, to give them a good time? Another question—when is this spending orgy of government officials going to end? Answer—when we voters and taxpayers demand it in terms about which there is no doubt. And it is right back in these county and town governments where the heaviest spending is going on, resulting in taxes that are a direct burden upon local real estate.

Again we call upon granges, farm bureaus and all other farm organizations having local meetings, to make this question of taxation one of the chief issues in their programs this winter.

## What a Too High Tariff Does To Us

DURING the first seven months of 1931, the average duty or tariff on our imports was 49.3 per cent. Before the Hawley-Smoot bill was passed, the average duty was 40 per cent. Of course these figures do not include goods admitted free, like tea, coffee, rubber, and the like, so that the duty on protected commodities averages much higher than the above figures.

The United States holds great stores of gold. In fact, we are, with France, the two great gold holding nations of the world. Do you wonder, then, that with our great tariff wall and with our huge store of gold, foreign trade has rapidly declined? We have both the goods and the money. Is it any wonder that other countries feel resentful towards the United States and either have

or are planning to have, retaliatory tariff measures?

This publication does not believe in free trade, but the exorbitant tariff of the Hawley-Smoot bill is one of the worst economic mistakes the United States ever made. And the sad part of it is that it is especially bad on farmers. It started out to be a relief measure for agriculture and ended by helping farming comparatively little. Instead it added materially to the cost of many farm supplies.

## The Philippines—Our Great "White Elephant"

BECAUSE the Philippine Islands belong to us, there is, of course, no tariff on imports into the United States. And as most of these imports are raw farm products, American farmers are forced unfairly into competition with the cheap labor of the Philippine Islands.

The imports of vegetable oils into America at the present time are nineteen times as great as they were in 1909, and much of this comes in duty-free from the Philippines.

Our friend, Editor Pickett of the *Pacific Rural Press*, is authority for the statement that if we impose an American standard of living-tariff on vegetable oils and animal products, we need never have a single surplus acre in the United States, and the resultant prosperity to agriculture would be reflected in national prosperity.

"This country," says Mr. Pickett, "can produce better and cleaner oils, and it would make a sounder and better-balanced agriculture in this country if we had a fair chance to do so. But our Federal Government says that the Philippines are not ready for independence because it would result in economic chaos for the Philipinos. We ask: how about the economic chaos of our own farmers? What is the old saying about religion beginning at home?"

## Which Would You Choose?

HAVE you ever thought "Would I rather be a young wife just starting out today on a farm or starting where my mother began?" There are good arguments on both sides.

In Mother's young married life, young folks considered themselves well started if they had one bedroom suite and an extra bed for company, while the kitchen essentials were a work-table, stove, water pail, and perhaps a chair or two. The extras had to come later.

Nowadays the demands are far, far greater, so that starting out in farming, both on the farm and in the home, means far more capital, and somebody has to supply that capital.

What are the chances for happiness on the farm after one does get started? Are they better or worse than they were in Mother's time? This is just another way of asking what your idea is concerning the future outlook for young women on the farm today as compared with the outlook for women a generation ago.

For the best letter we shall give \$3, for the next best \$2, and for all others which we can find space to print, \$1 each. Address your letter to Contest Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Send your reply by December 19th.

## When Is an Egg Not an Egg?

IN a recent speech, H. E. Babcock, Manager of the G. L. F. Exchange, said that thousands of farmers and farm women were losing at least a dollar a crate on eggs which they shipped, because of poor selection, grading and packing. Anyone who has visited and studied the great wholesale produce markets of New York City will agree fully with Mr. Babcock.

But the real test of the eggs comes when they reach the consumer. We have often said in these columns, that it is almost impossible to buy fresh eggs in the city stores—the larger the cities, the greater the problem. We say this after a considerable personal experience as a consumer who

likes really fresh eggs, and that leads to the question—What is a fresh egg?

Starting with the producer, a fresh egg is a freshly gathered egg. This usually means gathering twice a day. A first egg in the nest in which several hens lay during the day, has certainly lost some of its freshness. Eggs containing the germ cell are not, in our opinion, strictly fresh by the time they reach the consumer, and, of course, this is especially so in the summer time.

Then, a fresh egg is one that is not held too long in a warm place before it is shipped. Is it any wonder that thousands of consumers get prejudiced against eggs as a food, when so many eggs are held for days, and even weeks, by the farmer, and are then taken to the village store where they are again kept for long periods before final shipment?

It goes without saying also that a fresh egg is not a cold storage egg. Yet who can say how many millions of dollars have been lost to the egg industry because of the ease with which cold storage eggs are passed off for fresh. Consumers may not know what the matter is but they do not come back for more eggs. In our younger days we learned that any egg with an air cell large enough to allow for shaking, was classified in plain English as rotten, yet a surprisingly large number of eggs are offered on the market for fresh eggs with contents that can be shaken inside the shell.

The chief reason why the consumption of milk has grown by leaps and bounds in the last twenty-five years, is that the consumer knows that his milk is fresh. When egg producers and dealers realize that eggs require as much care as milk, to be kept fresh, then egg consumption will jump so fast that producers will have to exert themselves to keep up with it.

## Should Road Stands Sell at Wholesale Prices?

RECENTLY we asked some of our readers to tell us about any practices which they were following to help themselves through the present hard times. Many good letters were received, which will be published later, but one man made a reply in part of his letter which needs particular attention. He said, "I sell all my produce at my own door at wholesale prices."

Any farmer, of course, is justified in charging any reasonable price for his produce which will sell all of the stock, but it has seemed to us that farmers with roadside stands are sometimes inconsistent when they will haul their produce several miles to market and sell it at wholesale prices, and then ask consumers who come to the farmer's own door the higher retail prices.

Of course, it might be argued that roadside stands deal in small quantities, while stuff hauled to market is usually sold in larger volume. Nevertheless, long observation of roadside market methods has convinced us that many fail because too high prices are asked, and that it would be much better to sell everything that was offered at a price somewhat nearer the wholesale, rather than the retail price. Who has had experience either or both ways? We would be glad to hear from you.

## Eastman's Chestnut

MANY times I have heard Mother tell this story about my older brother when he was a little boy:

"I heard him crying," said Mother, "and went upstairs to see what the trouble was, and I found that he had his pants on wrong, and was mad because he could not turn them without taking them off." George Duff still gets such notions once in a while!

Which reminds me of the old chestnut which probably most of you have heard, about the man who had escaped from a burning house. While standing watching the fire, he continued to boast about how nervous and flustered his wife was, and how completely calm and collected he was himself. "If that is the case," said a friend, "Why did you put your pants on hind side before?"



# A Forty Seven Second Chopping Record

## Big Corn Yields --- Other Live Letters from Live Readers

I HAVE been much interested in that account of Mr. Cromer cradling so many acres of wheat in one day, and while I do not know how many acres would really be a good day's work, I do know there is, once in a while, a person who can do wonderful things at some kinds of work. Am enclosing a clipping from the *Berkshire Evening Eagle* telling of a woodchopping contest that took place in Pittsfield, Mass., recently, which I think will bear up my statement.

—S. A. D., Sheffield, Mass.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The woodchopping contest, mentioned in the above letter, was held recently in New England to prove who was the champion axeman of western Massachusetts. Twenty-five choppers took part. Peter McLaren chipped his way through an eighteen inch log in the remarkable time of 47½ seconds. The choppers stood on the log starting the chips at the sides not on top. The big, long chips from McLaren's axe were picked up by children as souvenirs.

Sounds like old times, doesn't it, when good choppers were the rule and not the exception, and when the virgin forest melted away before the greatest and mightiest army of axemen that the world ever saw.

\* \* \*

### Record Hard to Believe

DID Mr. Cromer cut twelve and one-half acres of wheat from sunrise to sunset? Possibly, even probably, but hard to believe. Twelve and one-half acres contain 544,500 square feet. Mr. Cromer worked fifteen hours, and so he cut 36,300 square feet per hour. Cutting thirteen feet wide, he had to walk 2,792 feet per hour, a little over one-half mile per hour. I have often followed a man cradling grain and we went along at a slow walk. You do not have to walk fast to make one-half mile in an hour.

The above is plausible enough, but when you come to figure how deep he cut into the wheat with a swing of thirteen feet wide, doubt arises. Cutting two feet deep at every swing of the cradle, a feat almost impossible to believe, for grain yielding twenty-five bushels per acre must have quite a heavy stand, and it is hardly possible the cradle would carry such a heavy swath, but at such a cut he would have to swing the cradle every twenty-five seconds all day long. Cutting eighteen inches deep he had to make a cut in a little less than every two seconds. We must not forget, however, that supermen have existed at all times.

Stories of incredible feats of work accomplished or of physical strength were current topics of fifty years ago. Cutting two hundred stacks of corn yielding two bushels of corn per stack were feats accomplished by men I knew. Carrying a four hundred and fifty pound butchered hog down a crooked cellar stair was another. Where can you find men that can do it now?

—J. L. S.

\* \* \*

### Says Highway Workers Loaf on the Job

YOUR editorial on the high state wage scales paid to laborers on these two Albany bridges is very interesting. It opens up a question to which it seems that you might well devote some space.

It is not alone the exorbitant wages, but even more the gross inefficiency in State work that is causing a decided grumbling among taxpayers which may, and I sincerely hope will, develop rapidly into such a roar that someone will be compelled to sit up and take notice.

I have had an opportunity the past summer to observe frequently the spectacle that can be seen all over the State, of a State road gang drawing \$4 a day for eight hours, sitting under the shade trees along the roadside and watching traffic (when they were not sleeping). It is no exaggeration, as anyone can testify who has watched one of these gangs at "work," that one fairly good man could do more work

than ten of them do and not overwork in the least. It is nothing less than a crime for this great State of New York to set such an example for its citizens. The pay is not only double what the farmer along the road can afford to pay for a real day's work, but the sight of these men lolling around all day has a tendency to make your hired man dissatisfied at having to work anyway, regardless of wages.

It occurred to me this summer when our public officials were clamoring for additional appropriations to give jobs to the unemployed that if the forty or fifty men with several thousand dollar's worth of machinery and equipment employed all summer on this job of resurfacing five miles of an old state road, had been required to do a fair day's work, they would not only have been able to build fifteen or twenty miles of good road to get a few more of us out of the mud next spring, but the additional stone, cement, tar, and other materials used would have required the labor of a considerable number of other men to produce and transport.

It is the same with all state work. It must have cost \$1,000 to paint a bridge near here over the barge canal, and there is a bridge every few miles from Buffalo to Albany. Railroad labor is none too swift, but I will bet it would not cost the New York Central \$100 to paint that bridge.

I do not suppose that an individual, from the Governor down, or any state department, can correct this situation under existing conditions. It is my understanding that the state engineer in charge of work in each county is only a rubber stamp so far as hiring or firing the help is concerned: that the men to "work" in each county are designated by the chairman of the county committee of the party in power, and if the engineer wants to hold his job he places the men designated.

The "system" appears very unfortunate for those who pay the taxes and hope for the roads and other public works that are promised them but seem very slow to materialize.

I, for one, do not object so much to the high taxes, unreasonable as they are, as to the fact that we get so little in return for the money spent.

Where are our State Grange and Farm Bureau leaders on this proposition?

tion? They are doing a lot of good work, but I doubt if there is any one problem more in need of attention than this matter of inefficiency on the part of state labor. It must involve an annual loss, directly and indirectly, running into big figures. There is a lot of talk about it, and the public is quite generally familiar with the situation from first hand observation. The grumblings are mostly evidenced by people passing it off as an unfortunate joke, but they are all set to burst into a roar that will rock the state from Buffalo to Montauk Point the instant someone with a little influence strikes a spark to touch it off.

American Agriculturist seems to have plenty of fire. Why not call your editorial staff into a huddle to consider raking together a little pile of tinder on the subject and touching it off? I'd like to see some articles by some of our thinkers and especially by someone familiar enough with inside politics to suggest ways and means of blowing up the system.

With apologies for the length of this epistle. No less would ease the pressure!

—O. L., Albion, N. Y.

\* \* \*

### Another Corn Record

READ your editorial about George Duff's corn which was very interesting. This has certainly been a wonderful year for corn.

This makes me want to tell you that Mr. Harvey just completed husking 135 bushels of Lake Erie dent corn from an acre of ground in an old orchard where several trees are still standing, and, of course, no corn grew for several feet around each tree.

—MRS. OSCAR HARVEY, Canaseraga, New York.

\* \* \*

### Says He Beat George Duff's Record

IN the A A of November 7th, you ask if any reader can beat the corn crop of George Duff. I have beaten it quite a lot. We have not grown flint corn for a number of years, but nearly twenty years ago we husked 84 bushels and 3 pecks of ears of flint corn, from 79 rods of land. The land was cultivated once one way, and one-half the patch was hoed once; that is all

the care it got. People driving by on the road bought for seed all the corn we could spare, even before we cut the corn. The corn is known as South Sea Island (yellow), or as some call it, Yellow Sweet Maize. The land is clay loam, but quite loose and friable.

—JOHN EVANS, Batavia, N. Y.

EDITOR'S NOTE: George Duff's corn story brought in a lot of interesting letters like the above.

\* \* \*

### Still More Corn

I HAVE noted in American Agriculturist an account of the tallest corn, also yield per acre, and I submit the following:

I husked out 214 bushels of Dibble's Field Corn from a piece of ground 153 feet by 292 feet, or about an acre. Also measured some that was about 13 feet 8 inches high (field corn). Many of the ears were eight feet from the ground. Also husked the largest ears of Dibble's ensilage Corn from a piece of ground 60 feet by 292 feet, or about one-half acre. Used no phosphate, but did use some muck from the bottom of a drained millpond.

The corn was husked by the bushel, and my man was very careful about the measure. Will say this is the largest yield of field corn I ever heard of in Vermont, and will add the field corn averaged 12 feet high.

—F. G. BATCHELLER, Braintree, Vt.

\* \* \*

### More Tompkins County History

HAVING become interested in the "Stories of our Farmer Pioneers," I was glad to find one this week about the first settler of Dryden, Tompkins County, which was our ancestral home. Perhaps you would be interested in another early settler in Dryden, Edward Griswold—also a Revolutionary soldier, who took up—purchased it is said—a square mile of land there in about 1802 on the northeast corner of Dryden village. It is reported that he brought with him from Herkimer County a large quantity of fruit seed, that he started a nursery, and from that grew four large orchards, that he had a large sugar bush making sometimes as much as one thousand pounds of maple sugar in a single season. In the center of his domain Edward built his house on what is now the Burlingame farm. It was long known as the "Old Red House". It was built in the old colonial fashion.

In a family genealogy compiled by Harvey Griswold, for forty years a missionary to India, assisted by members of the family, he describes fully the interesting old house which stood till 1918 when it was burned by enthusiastic celebrators of the Armistice.

The Presbyterian and Methodist churches in Dryden village, the old cemetery, and the Fair Building, stand on ground which originally belonged to Edward Griswold. According to the record in the County Clerk's office, Ithaca, New York, Edward sold on July 4, 1831, to the trustees of the First Presbyterian Society, Dryden, about four acres of land in return for \$100, the land to be held in perpetuity on condition that it be used for "The express purpose of supporting the Gospel in said society." The deed is signed by Edward Griswold and Asenath, his wife.

Edward Griswold has been conclusively proven to be a relative of the Connecticut Griswolds who are commemorated by a stone monument on the public square as the founders of the town of Windsor, Connecticut.

The descendants of Edward Griswold gather each year for a reunion from different parts of the United States and are a proud family numbering among the many famous men and women.

Headstones that mark the graves of Edward and Asenath Griswold and numerous members of their families are to be found in the cemetery at Dryden.

Yours,

—MRS. C. A. P.

### The Song of the Lazy Farmer



LIKE these Injun summer days, the air is soft and full of haze, the nights are cool and full of zip, the chickens all have got the pip, they're bound to roost up in the trees and so they frost their toes and knees. The sun is shining ev're day, there ain't a thing to do but lay and watch the birds that, bless their heart, are gittin' ready to depart. I hate like sin to see 'em go, but still them birdies seem to know that winter days will soon be here and they had better disappear. One day they're here and then they're gone, it's lonesome out here on the lawn when they have left, it's pretty soft to circle round up there aloft and sail away to southern clime and while away the winter time.

The squirr'ls are feeling frisky, but they git excited when a nut falls off the tree, I know because they pick that nut up in their paws and run and put it in their hole, them little squirr'ls are surely droll,

they know how good them nuts will taste when winter winds have come and chased the Injun summer days away and it's too cold to romp and play. It won't be long till north winds swoop and howl around my chicken coop, the fire will then feel mighty good, I ought to be a-sawin' wood, but when the days are fine I'd rather sit here in my chair, enjoy the weather while I may, I love each Injun summer day!



# WARNING!

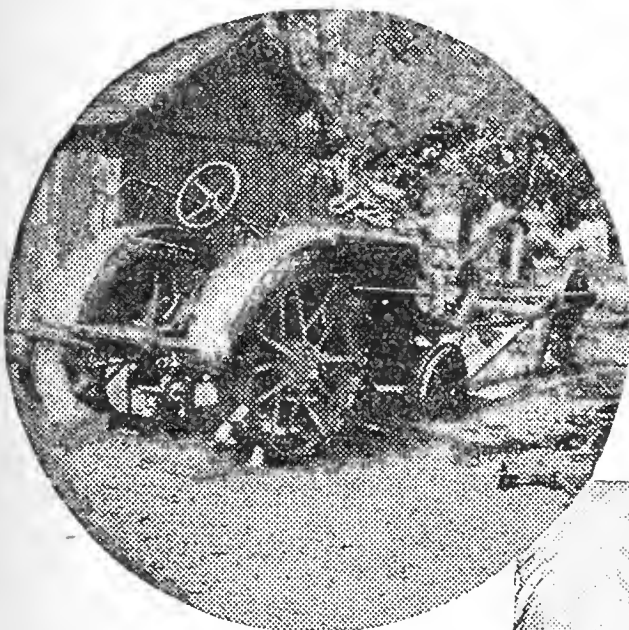
## Watch your transmission lubrication on stationary work **THIS WINTER!**

The strain of stationary work on your tractor transmission is every bit as hard as that of plowing on the engine. Check back and see how long it's been since you put in fresh oil. Then look up the manufacturer's instruction book and find the recommendations for draining periods. Don't risk worn gears and repair parts.

And don't risk the dangers caused by cheap oil! Cheap oils can't stand up! But Mobiloil is built and tested for toughness and

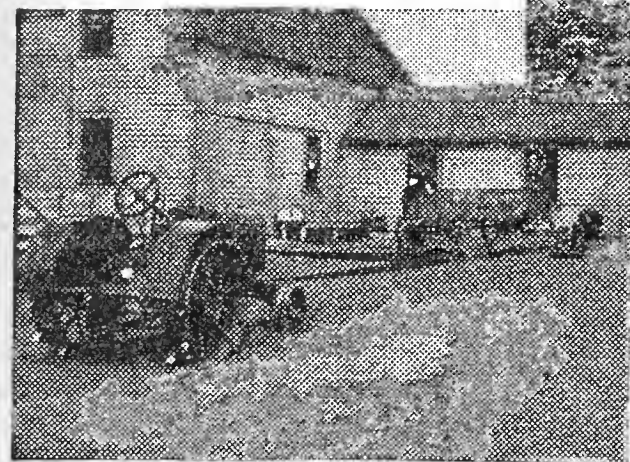
durability. It's a fighting oil that stands up to the hardest grind you can offer. Mobiloil's rich, tough lubricating body protects gears and bearings. It holds its body right up through the last hour before draining... because Mobiloil is built to stand up.

See your local Mobiloil dealer for the complete Mobiloil chart. It shows the right grade of Mobiloil for your tractor. Also ask him for Mobilgrease for use through pressure fittings.



(left) Transmission oil is subject to changes through use much the same as engine oil. It is subjected to heat and cold, pressure and agitation, and metal particles worn away by hard service or over-loads. Drain every 600 or 700 hours as recommended by the manufacturer's instruction book—and fill with the correct grade of Mobiloil.

(right) Here's a job that requires careful attention to greasing. Mobilgrease on beater bearings lasts twice as long as ordinary greases and gives full protection against acid and dust conditions.



(left) For feed grinders you need a grease that sticks on the job and gives complete lubrication without throwing off. Use Mobilgrease through all pressure fittings. It creeps quickly to all friction points and supplies a smooth, tough lubricating film—lasts twice as long as ordinary greases.

# Mobiloil stands up

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Inc.



## A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk

### The Outlook for Stored Crops

By M. C. BURRITT

ON Saturday, November 21, we sat on the front porch very comfortably, picked fresh flowers, and had vegetables from the garden. We have had no fire in the furnace for several days. These are but a few indications



M. C. Burritt

of the mildness and continued unseasonableness of the weather. Our weather man tells us that several November records for high temperatures have been broken. The summer of 1931 will go down on the record books as a very long and very hot summer, a wonderful growing season producing big crops, but with not enough rain to go with the intense heat.

The long open fall has afforded opportunity to finish up the season's farm work and odd jobs and to do a good deal of fall plowing. Apple harvest was finished early—about November 1—machinery has been cleaned and put away under shelter, small repairs made to buildings to make them snug for the winter, the coal bin filled, the last of the pullets put into the laying houses, and now we are pulling out old stumps, cutting dead trees, and plowing to be ready for a good start again next spring. It won't be long before we'll be at the all-winter job of pruning.

#### Cabbage Prices on Up-grade

The warm fall has been rather hard on cabbage which is keeping none to well. The shrink from rot and trimming will be heavy and this fact coupled with the low yield, estimated at from five to eight tons per acre, should mean a good price when cold weather comes. Wisconsin's yield is even lower, being reported at only three to five tons per acre due to the dry, hot season and her shipments have been less than half the usual amounts. New York's crop has moved rather freely at low prices. On the whole, the outlook for a good cabbage price from storage is better than usual. Perhaps it will make up for the low fall prices which have already risen to about ten dollars F.O.B.

The outlook in the apple market is not so encouraging. The barreled apple crop appears to be considerably above the average and although the northwest boxed apple crop is smaller than last year the market is slow and prices low. The fruit here in western New York went into storage at such low prices, however, that it is almost certain to come out at a small profit. This has been the case with practically everything that has been sold from storage so far.

#### Price Wars Hurt Everyone

A milk distributor's price war in Buffalo has resulted in five and six cent retail milk in Buffalo and needlessly brought hardship and misfortune on hundreds of farmers. Like all wars it is economically wasteful, unnecessary, and mostly useless. The disastrous resulting milk price leads to reduced production and supply and then to famine and high prices to consumers, in addition to throwing the dairy industry into chaos locally. Temporarily consumers may appear to benefit even though at farmers' expense. Actually they are losers because the supply is discouraged and jeopardized. The only value in such an experience is that it is one more severe lesson in what not to do—and the wrong way to do it.

It is encouraging to note that in these hard and exacting days, one of our great farm organizations, the Grange, has gained in membership. This is good. Some individuals, under fire, are inclined to desert their organi-

zations. Many a farm bureau canvasser for 1932 memberships is no doubt finding this out. It is a wrong decision. What is needed under present conditions is not less membership in organizations but more. When things are going well there is less to do and less need to do it. But now with so much to do is it fair to be a deserter? There are new policies to formulate to meet new and changed conditions and there are great battles to fight to make them effective. Under hard competitive conditions it is harder to succeed than under easy conditions. Thus there are selfish reasons for staying with your organizations to get all the help you can. Therefore, both to do our share and not shirk in difficult times, and for our own good, we should stand by our organizations.

#### Pruning the Young Apple Trees

What ideal should one have in mind in pruning a young apple tree? How much should such a tree be cut back each year?

THE ideal apple tree is one which when full-grown is relatively near the ground to simplify care, has its branches well distributed so that they will not split down, and which comes into bearing as early as possible. Most trees are headed at about two feet from the ground. The main branches are then selected, taking three or four that come out of the trunk at different places, so that no two branches will be opposite each other, and so that the tree will be symmetrical. If two branches are directly opposite each other, the tree is likely to split just about the time it becomes mature.

If one has good imagination and can look ahead and see how the tree will look when it is mature, it will simplify the cutting out of branches that will interfere with each other, and in general do a good job. After the main branches are chosen, little pruning will be required for a number of years, and as little cutting back as possible should be done, as this will increase the time before the tree comes into bearing.

It is not advisable to attempt to train any individual tree to a given system. Although a tree may be trained to almost any form, wood must be removed which retards development.

Of course sharp angles between the limb and trunk should be avoided, as they are much more likely to split after they are mature. If trees attempt to develop two leaders in a narrow angle crotch, the removal of one of the leaders will strengthen the entire tree. A thorough inspection of the young orchard during January and February to make sure that young trees are not being neglected will prove a wise investment.

#### Growing Nut Trees

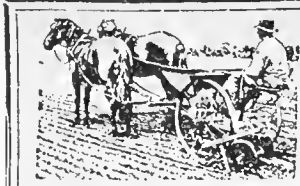
Would it pay to grow nuts in New York, and what varieties are recommended?

THE New York State Experiment Station at Geneva has been breeding different varieties of nuts for thirty years. The result of this experimentation has been some valuable hybrids between native and English walnuts, some thin shell hickory nuts especially adapted to this region, and more than 50 kinds of filberts.

According to Dr. Hedrick, Director of the Station, there are vast areas of land of low fertility in New York State which are adapted only to tree culture, and probably some of this land could be profitably used for nut trees. The walnuts, hickory nuts, and filberts are probably the most profitable varieties of nuts for this region.

To be inviting and to induce buyers to come back for more, apples must be handled with great care from the time they leave the trees until they reach the consumer.





## With the A.A. Crop Grower



### Hill Selecting Seed Potatoes

Does it pay to select seed potatoes from the hill in the fall? Why isn't it just as good a plan to select good marketable tubers from the bin in the spring?

**T**HE problem of selecting seed potatoes is entirely different from the problem of selecting seed corn, because the tuber which is planted is not really a seed at all but merely a part of the plant. A tuber is likely to grow a plant similar to the one of which it is a part, although we do have some so called bud variation, that is, different eyes on the same tuber will not grow plants exactly alike.

If potatoes are selected from the bin, one may be selected that is a good marketable tuber, but it may have been the only good one in the hill. When hill selecting, one can pick out the tubers from hills where there are at least four good uniform, marketable tubers. When selecting seed corn, we have the fact to consider that the seed has inherited certain characteristics from two parent plants and so the next year's plant is quite as likely to resemble the parent from which the pollen came as it is the one on which the ear grows. We are more sure of quick improvement in hill selecting potatoes, in fact there is no doubt but that following this practice will quickly raise the yield.

### Potato Growers Using More Fertilizer

**R**EPORTS from Aroostook County, Maine, indicate that heavier applications of commercial fertilizer are being used by potato growers. According to this report, from fourteen to sixteen hundred pounds of the 4-6-10 was once the common application. The tendency since that time has been to increase the application to an average of eighteen hundred to two thousand pounds per acre, and to change the formula from a 4-6-10 to a 5-8-7. In fact, quite a number of growers are adding even more than that amount, and there are some who are stepping up the rate of application to as high as twenty-eight hundred to three thousand pounds per acre of either 5-8-7 or 5-8-10.

There is also a trend toward the use of high analysis fertilizers, the amounts applied, of course, being less so that about the same amount of plant food is added as with the heavier application of lower analysis stuff.

### A New Sweet Corn

**T**HE Connecticut Experiment Station has developed a promising new variety of sweet corn. This has been named "Spanish Gold." Its advantages are earliness of ripening, good size, and heavy production.

Work on this new variety has been going on under the direction of B. F. Jones, and W. R. Singleton for about ten years. It was developed by crossing corn from the Pyrenees Mountains in Spain with a number of domestic sweet corn varieties.

### How Shall We Farm in 1932?

(Continued from Page 3)

supplemented in the outstanding success of our G. L. F. Exchange in the field of cooperative purchasing. Much has been accomplished. Much of the stability of our agriculture since 1916 and much of our relatively better position compared with the western farmer is due to the success of these organizations. They have been bulwarks to our whole agricultural structure.

We now need in some way or other to have practically all the dairymen of the state working together in one unit if we are to make the greatest progress.

The dairymen of the state must ultimately challenge the milk handling,

milk transporting, and milk marketing agencies to develop a business efficiency that shall somewhere near approach the efficiency of the dairy farmer.

### Milk Distribution Must Be Improved

Today milk is being produced with much greater efficiency than it is distributed. Organized dairymen must ultimately insist that the milk distributor eliminate and be allowed to eliminate the wastes and inefficiencies in the business. I say allowed to eliminate because these inefficiencies are to a considerable extent beyond the control of any one agency and must be eliminated by some sort of united action.

The control of tuberculosis, abortion and other diseases must be pushed energetically. We are making great progress here but no where near as fast as it should be in this great dairy state.

Organized agriculture must ultimately set its house in order in the grading of fruits and vegetables. With the development of trucking this problem tends to become worse rather than better. It is quite likely that better grades of fruits and vegetables will come only through cooperative marketing. This is an organization job.

There is one place where our agricultural organizations must function and must work strongly together or farmers will be handicapped for the next generation. This is in the field of tax revision. Fortunately, we are in a strong position here with President C. R. White as a member of the Commission on Tax Revision and with a chairman who understands and is sympathetic with farm needs. The state is particularly fortunate in the entire personnel of this commission.

### Tax System Can Be Improved

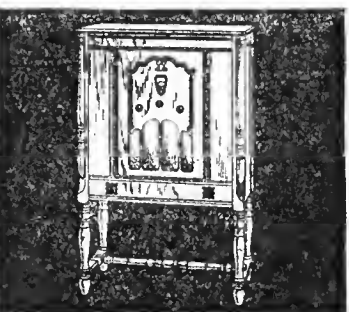
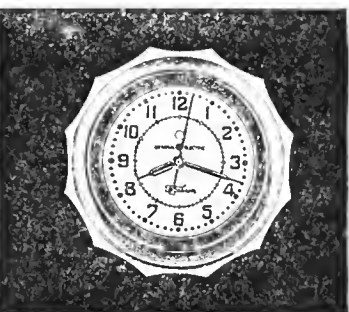
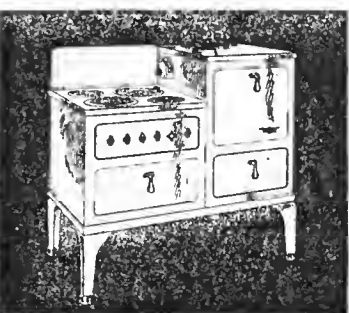
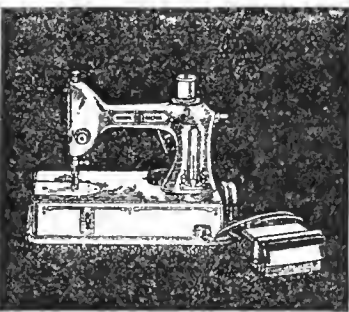
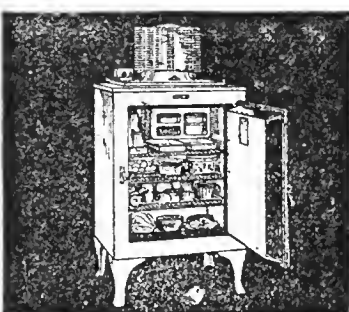
We all hope that a new taxation system for the state is being evolved. Whenever the completed plans are presented to the people of the state they will have to withstand the criticisms and attacks of many interests. At that time agriculture must know what it considers to be fair to the rural sec-

tions and must protect those provisions with an unanimity of agreement.

With changes in taxation there must follow some changes in the functions of town, county and state government. We are not at all agreed on these details. For the welfare of the rural districts, it is highly important that these problems be very thoroughly discussed in many farm meetings, that they always be kept on a non-partisan basis and that organized agriculture finally speak with some degree of unanimity on them. This will be one of the most difficult problems because we have so few facts available, because we know so little about the workings of local government and because every change will conflict with personal interests of some of our neighbors and friends.

We should make at least a start on this problem in 1932.

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# For Christmas

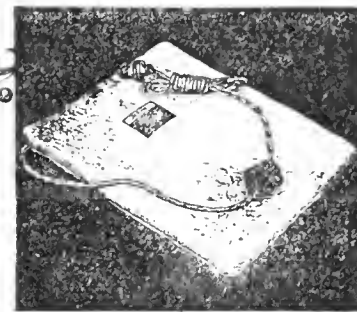
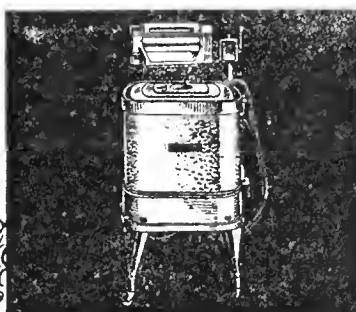


## ELECTRICAL GIFTS

**W**HAT better Christmas gift than provision for comfort—and health—and convenience! Home electric appliances—builders of happiness—servants that save time and money. A G-E refrigerator, for instance, with its unvarying cold, its generous capacity, and its mighty saving of food. Or a G-E Hotpoint range, the perfect cook—or a G-E washer and ironer, that lighten the labor of wash-day—or a vacuum cleaner or sewing machine, tireless and efficient helpers. And a G-E radio, with its music and mirth and farming information. A G-E clock, perhaps, to time the daily duties, a G-E Sunlamp for its healthful, ultra-violet rays, or a G-E Hotpoint heating pad with its comforting warmth. There's a G-E appliance for every purse and every purpose. And all may be purchased on easy terms.

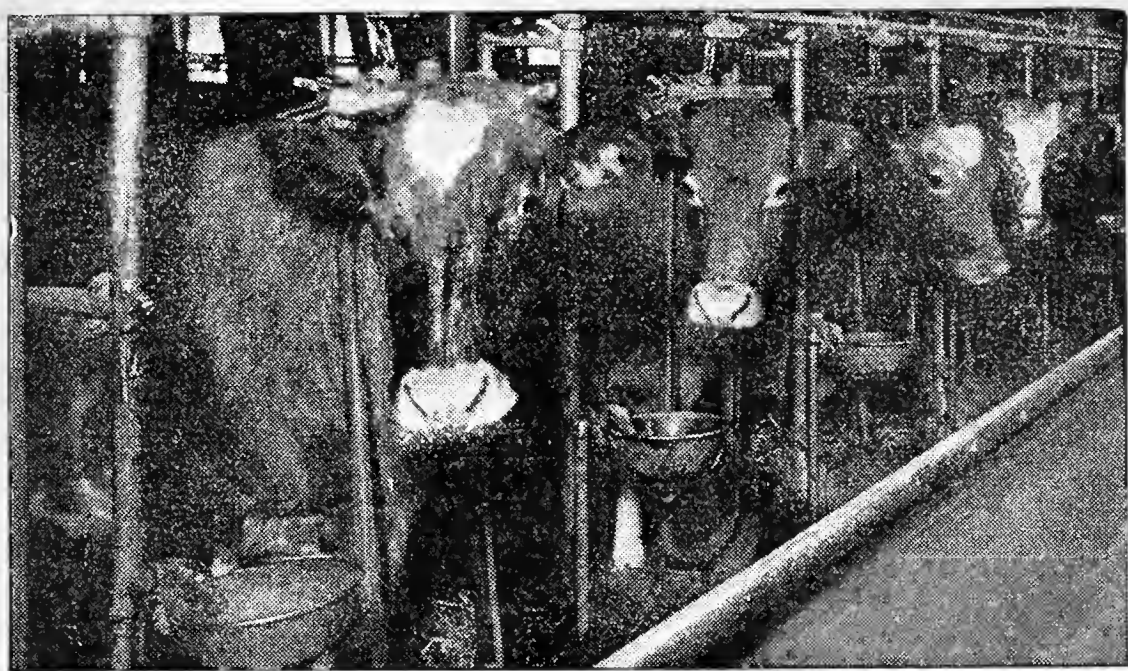
Send for our new booklet, "Electric Helpers for the Farm." Address Room 313, Building 6, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

JOIN US IN THE GENERAL ELECTRIC FARM PROGRAM  
FROM WGY, SCHENECTADY, EVERY FRIDAY EVENING  
AT 8:30 O'CLOCK, EASTERN STANDARD TIME



# GENERAL ELECTRIC





## Maintain your milk production WITH A FOURTH LESS COWS

TODAY it's not what you get for milk, but *what you make*. The price for it may be low, but the profit can be good if the cost of producing it is also low. Lower your production costs by *producing the same milk from fewer cows*.

Obviously the remaining cows would have to give more milk if a herd were cut a fourth and still produced the same amount. And that is exactly what a herd of 26 cows on the research farm of Dr. Hess & Clark did in a two years' test. They averaged 8,744.2 pounds of milk per year—while another herd of 23 averaged only 6,177.4 pounds. All these cows were fed and handled alike—were comparable in producing ability. Just the same, the herd of 26 averaged 2,566.8 pounds more per cow—and that's some difference.

The only thing which one herd received that was not allowed the other herd was Dr. Hess Stock Tonic. That, and that alone, accounts for the big difference. And there is your solution to low cost of milk production.

Stock Tonic takes care of the cow, just as oil keeps a busy piece of machinery running smoothly. Stock Tonic supplies the minerals and the conditioning properties high producing cows need. It keeps them in shape every day. Keeps their appetites keen. They consume more feed and turn it into the finished product, milk—do it at lower production costs. That is why you can let Stock Tonic equal a fourth of your herd.

Now is the time to put your herd on Stock Tonic. See a local Dr. Hess dealer or write direct to Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

## DR. HESS IMPROVED STOCK TONIC a conditioner and mineral supplement

### Dried Beet Pulp!

Hailed from the Golden Gate to the Plymouth Rock—from the Great Lakes to the Gulf... *the All-American feed!*

No other feed has earned such a universal good will. Opinions differ as to other feeds—but Dried Beet Pulp admits no argument!

Dried Beet Pulp aids digestion and promotes health as no other feed can. Dried Beet Pulp corrects the bad habits of other feeds.

Dried Beet Pulp is good for *all animals*—but rats, mice, moths, mites and weevils won't touch it!

How much? Listen Dried Beet Pulp is selling now at its lowest price in 25 years! Recommend it? Listen! Dried Beet Pulp is fed by more than 100 State Experimental Stations in 20 states east of the Rockies! Where to buy it? Listen! See your feed dealer—or write direct to us. Your Pulp will be shipped from the Sugar Factory nearest you!

**LARROWE MILLING CO., Dept. A-12 DETROIT, MICH.**

**Ferrets** Males \$3. Females \$3.50, Males \$6. \$36 per doz. Glendale Ferret Company, Wellington, Ohio

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With the A. A.  
**Dairyman**



## Feeding the Dairy Herd This Winter

By PROFESSOR J. W. BARTLETT

New Jersey State College of Agriculture

HOW can I feed my dairy herd most economically is going to be a question with our dairymen this winter. Reports from some sections come in that there is not going to be a market for all the milk that will be produced. Rumors are that in some localities considerably less feed will be purchased, that dairymen are planning on getting what milk the cows will give on such a schedule and try to convince themselves that such money as they take in will be profit.

Certainly the coming winter promises to be a memorable one for the dairy business, but our dairymen should be level-headed just the same. Too rigid retrenchment with the feed bucket is not strict economy. Economical production will always consist of feeding good cows wisely. Therefore winter feeding and this year, if ever, should be studied by every cow owner. There are a number of suggestions which can be included under the term "herd management" which directly or indirectly will be reflected in the feed bill.

### Cows Must Have Protein

In the first place let every dairyman take account of feed prices and prices of cereal grains. Last winter we learned that wheat and barley were worth much consideration. Wheat for feeding is about equal to corn or barley. Yet we must keep in mind that these grains are low in minerals and should be supplemented with some proteins, such as cottonseed or oil meal, in order to properly balance the ration. Wheat is worth about \$1.07 a bushel when corn is selling at \$1.00 a bushel. Not over one-fifth of the ration should be ground wheat, however, as this cereal makes a sticky mass when wet. If one hundred pounds of wheat are added to two hundred pounds of a thirty-two per cent ration, the resulting feed will contain twenty-four per cent of protein. One hundred pounds added to a twenty-four per cent feed will give a twenty per cent mixture while a sixteen per cent will result from adding one hundred pounds of ground wheat to a twenty per cent ration. A good mixture containing wheat may be made from six hundred pounds of ground wheat, three hundred pounds of bran, three hundred and fifty pounds of ground oats, three hundred pounds of gluten feed, two hundred pounds of oil meal, two hundred and fifty pounds of cottonseed meal and twenty pounds of salt. This ration will contain about twenty per cent of protein.

If one wants a barley mixture to be fed with average farm hay, such as mixed clover and timothy, they may mix five hundred pounds of ground

barley, three hundred pounds of wheat bran, three hundred and fifty pounds of ground oats, three hundred and fifty pounds of gluten feed, two hundred pounds of oil meal, three hundred pounds of cottonseed meal and twenty pounds of salt. Such a mixture will also carry twenty per cent of protein. With corn ears available one can mix six hundred pounds of cob meal, three hundred pounds of wheat bran, three hundred pounds of ground oats, three hundred pounds of gluten feed, two hundred pounds of oil meal, three hundred pounds of cottonseed meal and twenty pounds of salt.

### Roughages Important

A good grade of hay is worth a lot in making cheap milk. No one has yet proved the difference in milk production between different grades of hay, but it is certainly true that good quality, well cured hay of legume variety, such as clover, alfalfa or mixed hay, is more valuable than hay, even of the same kind, that has been wet several times in curing. Therefore, it behooves the dairyman to feed his best hay to the best producing cows. It will be poor economy to attempt to produce milk on corn stalks and hay with no grain.

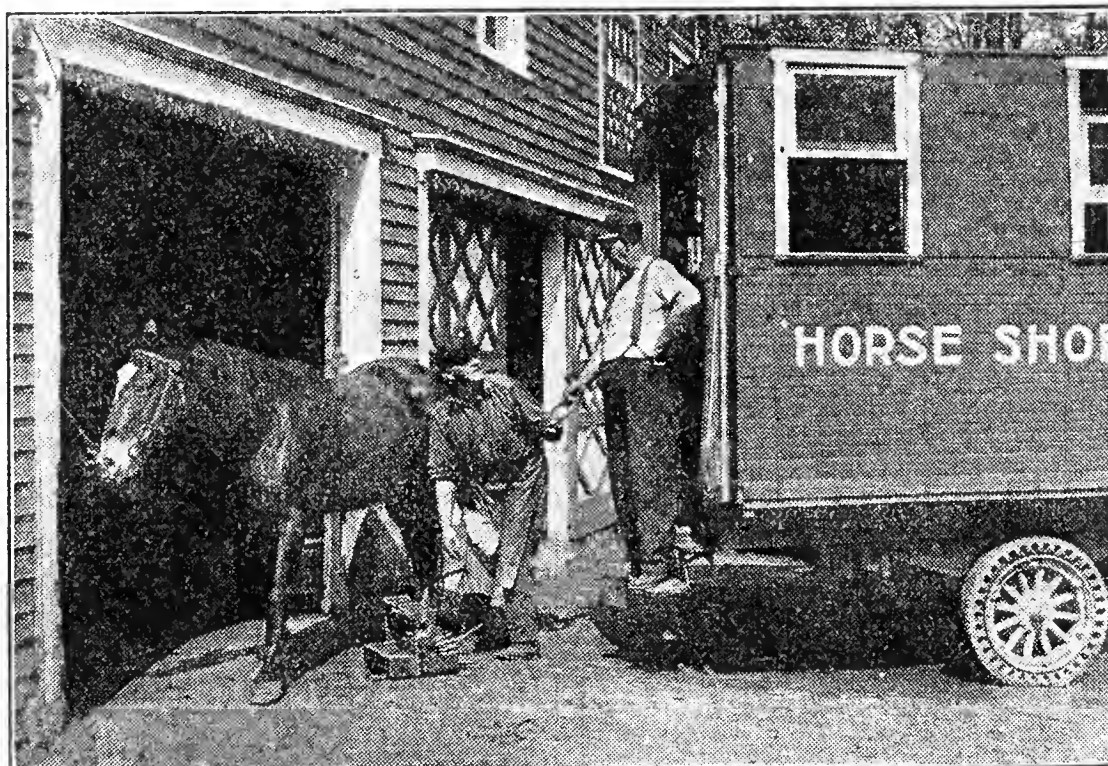
### Avoid Wasting Feed

This winter we should not feed a cow that will not pay for her keep. The Cow Testing Association will tell you whether you can afford to feed grain. Do not guess at how much you are feeding. Make every cow give an account of herself. If she is not paying when you feed one pound of grain to three to three and one-half pounds of milk, either send her to the butcher or fed a cheap ration if she is worth keeping for later production. We know that a long rest is good for any good dairy cow. She will produce more and richer milk next time on less feed as a result of it. If the market is full of milk, dry off some of your cows a little sooner than usual and feed them a wider ration than for milk and a cheaper one. Such a practice will help lessen overproduction and be good for the cow as well.

### Wintering Young Stock

There is a danger that many heifers will go hungry this winter. Do not starve the heifers until they are stunted. It will be false economy. They need not be kept fat, but yearlings should be fed so they will continue to grow in frame. At least give them all the hay and silage they want. They will not stop growing on such a fare.

(Continued on Opposite Page)



An up-to-date blacksmith who travels to his customers. He is J. E. Elliott, of Oneonta, N. Y.



## Horse injured? Reach for ABSORBINE

Absorbine is the dependable liniment when gashes, bruises, threaten lay-ups. Fast to ease inflammation and guard against infection, it's a quick healing aid. Muscles and tendons strained by pulling, too, respond to this 38-year-old liniment. No blisters—no lost hair—horse can work. A real economy. All druggists—\$2.50 a bottle. W. F. Young, Inc., 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.



### LIVESTOCK BREEDERS

**SOLD**

The bull calf—ear tag 321 went to Mr. Alfred Raabe, West Copake, N. Y. for \$70.

### Now we start another Chinese Auction

This time we offer a fine bull calf—ear tag 320—born August 17, 1931. Excellent individual, very straight and square, color mostly black. His full brother brought \$180.00 as yearling at 1930 Earlville Sale. SIRE King Piebe 19th DAM Fishkill Lady Inka Ilengerveld, at 2 yrs. 9 mos. 29 days made record of 18.96 lbs. butter in 7 days; 550.17 lbs. butter and 12,521 lbs. milk in 365 (Class C). A real buy at the opening price—do not delay on this fellow.

**PRICE is Now.... \$50.00**

and will drop \$10 every week until sold.

SEND IN YOUR BIDS

**Fishkill Farms**

ARTHUR D. HOOSE,  
Hopewell Junction, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

### SWINE

## RELIABLE PIGS FOR SALE

We are prepared to supply you with choice stock of good quality and guarantee to satisfy old and new customers. Chester and Berkshire crossed, also Chester and Yorkshire crossed.

6-8 WEEKS OLD \$2.50 8-10 WEEKS OLD \$2.75

CHESTER WHITES, \$4.00.

Will ship C.O.D. on approval or send check or Money Order. Crates free.

A. M. LUX  
206 Washington St. Woburn, Mass.  
Tel. Wob. 1415

## VACCINATED PIGS FOR SALE

8 to 10 weeks old, \$3.00 each

Chester-Yorkshire cross or Berkshire Chester cross, raised on our own farm from our pure bred boars and select sows. Our guarantee 10 days trial, if dissatisfied return pigs at our expense. Will ship 2 or more C.O.D. or send check or money order to

MISHAWUM STOCK FARM,  
Mishawum Road, Woburn, Mass. Tel. 2012  
J. J. JOHNSON, Sales Mgr.  
The veterinarian certificate with your name and number of pigs will be with the shipment.

## Feeders of Quality

Chester & Yorkshire cross or Berkshire & Chester cross. All large growthy pigs ready to feed 9-10 weeks \$2.50 each. Will ship 2 or more C.O.D. and if not satisfied in 10 days return pigs at my expense. Chester White Barrows 8 weeks old \$3.50 each. Crating free.

WALTER LUX, 388 Salem Street, WOBURN, MASS.

## Good Pigs for Sale!

6-8 wks. old \$2.00 each, 8-10 wks. \$2.50. Chester & Yorkshire, O.L.C. & Berkshire crossed. Shipped C.O.D. on approval—Vaccination 25c if required.

WILLIAM GABRIEL, LEXINGTON, MASS. R.F.D.

### PIGS FOR SALE

DAILEY STOCK FARM, LEXINGTON, Mass. Tel. 1035  
6-8 wks. old \$2.50; 8-10 wks. old \$2.75; 12 wks. extras \$4.00 each. Vaccination 25c if required. Chester & Yorkshire, Berkshire & O.L.C. Duroc & BERKSHIRE crossed. C.O.D. on approval. Good A No. 1 Stock.

**Good Pigs and Shoats.** Weaned pigs \$3.00 ea. C.O.D. Cas-  
trated, vaccinated, crated. Shoats over 35 lbs. \$5.00 ea.  
All breeds. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Delaware.

### DOGS AND PET STOCK

COLLIE PUPPIES—Sable & Wh. Intelligent cow drivers  
Males \$7. Females \$4.50. P. Hamilton, Cochranville, Pa.

## Rabbits

—\$1 each up according to age, size, weight in New Zealand White or Chinchilla. Prompt shipment. Live delivery. Sent collect. Write for folder.

Schoenborn's Hatchery, 335 Main St., Hackensack, N.J.

## Guinea Pigs

\$1. each up according to age, size, weight in solid or mixed colors. Prompt shipment. Live del. Sent collect. Write for folder.

Schoenborn's Hatchery, 335 Main St., Hackensack, N.J.

**Chinchilla Rabbits** from pedigreed stock. Winner at Rochester Exposition. Write for information. Spring Brook Fur Farm, Williamson, N.Y.

**Shetland PONIES.** Reduced prices for Christmas gifts. A. B. Porter Pony Farms, Atwater, Ohio

**RABBITS & SUPPLIES.** Complete Literature. ALBERT FACEY, JR., INC., 115-AA, Valley Stream, N.Y.

Calves up to twelve months of age, however, should be given a grain ration carrying about twelve per cent of protein, and should have from two to four pounds a day. The bred heifer should not be neglected. Remember she will not grow very fast after her first calf as she will put her feed into milk if she is worth anything. Therefore, it will pay to feed some of that twelve per cent ration to the bred heifer. She, like the older cows, will produce more and richer milk if she freshens carrying a good state of flesh. Right here, let it be said that richness of milk is not a thing that you can control by feeding, but we do know that if a cow freshens in a good condition, she will make more fat in the same time than if she freshened in a thin condition.

To save labor this fall it is suggested that some dairymen may prefer to feed their young stock in groups. They will do well in an open shed if the open side is to the south and the bedding under the shed can be kept dry. These animals may be fed in a trough if grain is used or from a rack with a solid bottom if only hay and silage make up the diet.

Calf feeding is still another item of winter management. It is suggested that one means of helping the surplus this season will be to feed whole milk to calves until they are three months old. Select the lowest testing cows and use their milk for the calves. Three things will be accomplished—less surplus, better calves, and higher testing milk at the shipping station. All are worthy of consideration.

Attention to details this winter may be more important than ever when milk prices are low and we shall be feeding a bit light. Where it is possible, it is advisable to have drinking water free from ice. A cow will drink more water when it is warm and we all know that a cow must drink much water to produce well at the pail.

Grooming is important. It increases blood circulation, and it helps keep animals healthy. A good grooming each day with a stiff brush is worth a good many pounds of grain during a winter. Another detail is to watch for cattle lice. Do not feed lice with even low priced grain. Keep the cattle free of them with ground Sabadella seed or some other good louse killer. Prices will be low this winter for milk, but feed prices will be low accordingly. Do not lose faith in the dairy business. Keep your good cows fit for better times, which are sure to come.

## Cows Drink Ten Times a Day

Have tests ever been made to determine just how much increase in milk production comes from the installation of water buckets?

WE understand that some tests were made in the Iowa State College of Agriculture and as a result, cows given free access to drinking cups produced about 6 per cent more milk and about 12 per cent more butterfat than cows turned outside twice a day to drink at a trough. As near as could be determined the cows drank about 18 per cent more water from the buckets than they did from outdoor troughs. They drank on the average about ten times during every twenty-four hours.

## Apple Pomace for Cows

Can apple pomace be fed to cows with satisfactory results?

WHERE a substantial supply of apple pomace can be secured this should give approximately as good results as corn silage. It can be fed in amounts up to 25 to 30 pounds a day with good results. Most dairymen who use it feed it after milking. The barn must be kept clean while feeding. Although the feeding of apple pomace does not affect the flavor of milk, milk will absorb any odors which are in the air around and for this reason care must be taken.

A New Hampshire dairyman, recently built a 16x48 safety bull pen, including breeding rack, for a cash cost of about \$13.

The large cow of any breed is usually the highest producer and the most profitable animal.

# HELP her through

## Freshening Time Is Danger Month

*Freshening time marks the origin of many costly and troublesome cow ills. A staggering list of infectious diseases attack when bodily health is at low ebb. If the cow's power of resistance is built up equal to the task of creating and holding normal immunity, many of your fears about breeding weakness, retained after-birth and garget are needless.*

If you've owned cows you know what it is to lose through the ills that arise at calving time. You've lost money... and lost PLENTY. Often a serious trouble not actually occurring at freshening has had its origin at this time of strain and stress, when some physical function has been urged to the breaking point.

The cow's "danger month" of all the year is the period just before, during, and immediately after calving. Then resistance and physical vigor MUST be at top notch or trouble comes. Kow-Kare is a marvelous aid at this time. It is a scientific blend of Iron, the great blood purifier, and a dozen drugs and minerals valued by the medical profes-

sion for their supporting action on digestion, assimilation and the genital organs. Thousands of dairymen write us they would not let a cow freshen without Kow-Kare.



## Free Dairy Book

Write today for our newly-issued 36-page illustrated book on the health problems of dairy cows. You'll find it invaluable for reference in caring for the common ailments that sap your profits if improperly handled. Full of authoritative advice by an eminent veterinarian.

Their troubles are few, and Kow-Kare is so easy and inexpensive to provide. A single package, used regularly, will treat a cow through her danger period.

Kow-Kare is equally effective in keeping barn-fed cows at the peak of productive condition. Keeps appetite and digestion capable of handling their rough, dry diet and converting it into a maximum of milk. A trial will amaze you and bring greater profit and satisfaction from dairying.

# KOW-KARE

## Concentrated Medicinal Regulator

Be sure to keep this medicinal aid on hand always. Its benefits greatly outweigh its slight cost. Feed dealers, general stores and druggists have Kow-Kare—\$1.25 and 65c. sizes. We will supply you by mail, postpaid, if your dealer does not have it.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Inc.

Dept. 19

Lyndonville, Vermont





# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

## December Milk Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk (Metropolitan area)	2.53	
2 Fluid Cream		
2A Fluid Cream	1.81	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	2.06	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	1.55	
4 Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for December 1930, was \$3.37 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$3.17 for 3%. The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

## Butter Market Still Unsettled

CREAMERY SALTED	Nov. 28, 1931	Nov. 21, 1931	Nov. 29, 1930
Higher than extra	32-	33 -	35 1/2-36
Extra (92se.)	31-	32 -	35 -
84-91 score	26-30 1/2	27 1/2-31 1/2	28 -34
Lower Grades	25-25 1/2	26 1/2-27	26 1/2-27 1/2

The butter market failed to establish itself during the last week in November, pursuing a very irregular course and closing rather unsteady. Metropolitan markets are influenced by the situation in Chicago rather than by local conditions. The mid-West market has experienced marked weakness during the last week and it has had no little sympathetic reaction in the East. Sentiment appears to be controlling the market, in spite of the fact that cold storage holdings are still extremely light. The one disturbing factor that gives the trade some basis for worry is the out-of-storage movement. From November 20 to November 27 cold storage holdings in the ten cities making daily reports were reduced only 604,000 pounds. Last year, during the same period, holdings were reduced 3,138,000 pounds.

Consumption of butter in the Metropolitan district has held up satisfactorily. In the interior the use of butter is not so broad. Oleo is still a serious competitor of butter in that territory. At the same time reports conflict as to the current trend of production. Some districts show a marked gain in the make, while others report no material change. It is very evident, however, that current needs are being supplied very largely from the fresh make of butter.

As stated above cold storage holdings are still very low compared to a year ago. On November 27, the ten cities making daily reports had in cold storage 23,139,000 pounds of butter. On the same week-day last year they reported 52,013,000 pounds.

## No Change in Cheese Market

STATE FLATS	Nov. 28, 1931	Nov. 21, 1931	Nov. 29, 1930
Fresh Fancy	14 -15	14 -15	20 -21 1/2
Fresh Average	-13 1/2	-13 1/2	
Held Fancy	16 1/2-18	16 1/2-18	21 1/2-22 1/2
Held Average			

The New York cheese market continued unchanged during the last week in November. Real old cheese of fine quality holds steady. However, there are some makes of summer-made cheese that are selling below fresh cheese prices.

The situation in Wisconsin is reported to be firmer, but as yet, the New York market has not reacted to the change.

The out-of-storage movement is lagging behind that of a year ago to a marked degree. From November 20 to November 27 only 159,000 pounds came out of storage in the ten cities making daily reports. During the same period last year 606,000 pounds were reported

removed from cold storage. On November 27 the ten cities reported holdings totaling 13,447,000 pounds, whereas on the same week day a year ago they reported 16,487,000 pounds.

## Eggs Down and Up Again

NEARBY WHITE HENNER	Nov. 28, 1931	Nov. 21, 1931	Nov. 29, 1930
Selected Extras	44-47	46-50	45-47
Average Extras	40-41	40-15	42-43
Extra Firsts	33-38	32-37	35-41
Firsts	31-32	30-31	29-34
Undergrades	29-30	27-29	26-28
Pullets	27-29	26-28	30-33
Pewees		24-25	27-28
NEARBY BROWNS			
Henner	45-47	45-47	48-52
Gathered	32-44	-44	33-47

The egg market hit the toboggan just before Thanksgiving, but before the market closed on Nov. 28th it had started back up the ladder. On Monday's opening, November 23, large white eggs were weaker than on the previous Saturday's close, the auction failing to take all of the offerings. Many were withdrawn due to unsatisfactory prices. It appeared from the very beginning that the bears had control of the market. On Tuesday the situation grew worse. Large white eggs were not clearing and nearbys were shading, expecting a further decline on Wednesday which did materialize, and carried closely selected extras down to 42c to 44c. Thursday, of course, was a closed holiday. The snow on Friday brought out the realization that we are entering winter and there was a spurt on the part of the buying interests who were after large fresh white eggs. Prices on the best grades of Pacific Coasts advanced 2c on the auction and the best marks of nearbys gained from 2c to 3c over Wednesday's quotations. Colder weather continued on Saturday and the market continued to hold strong. At the close the market is steady.

The cold storage situation is a tender and sore spot in the market. In spite of the improvement in the fresh egg market, refrigerators show no improvement. Even with a turn to colder weather there was not the snap that was looked for. However, on Friday, November 27, there was some improvement in the movement and the trade holds hope for its continuance. On November 27 cold storage holdings in the ten cities making daily reports totaled 2,417,000 cases, whereas last year they held 2,643,000 cases. From November 20 to November 27 storage stocks were reduced in the ten cities 254,000 cases, whereas during the same period last year they withdrew 328,000 cases from storage.

## Live Turkeys Sold Well—Fowls Not So Good

FOWLS	Nov. 28, 1931	Nov. 21, 1931	Nov. 29, 1930
Leghorn	18-22	21-25	21-26
Colored	17-19	16-19	18-20
CHICKENS			
Colored	15-20	18-23	21-26
Leghorn	14-15	15-18	19-20
BROILERS			
Colored	19-23	18-24	28-35
Leghorn	19-21	20-21	27-30
Old Roosters	12-13	-14	17-18
Capons	25-30	25-35	32-35
Turkeys	-35	27-33	-40
Ducks, Nearby	19-23	16-21	18-25
Geese	15-17	-15	18-20

The Thanksgiving live poultry market proved to be a puzzler. For the lack of a better excuse we can blame the weather. It was unseasonably mild on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday previous to Thanksgiving and it was very evident that the consuming public would not react to the holiday stimulus. In spite of that, New York had a very good turkey market. Turkeys were a pleasant surprise. On Tuesday, November 24, usually the best market day, when the warm weather was hitting fowls and chickens, turkeys were advancing, fancy hens from nearby reaching 35c. On Wednesday when the poultry market was not moving, turkeys advanced another 2c.

In spite of the fact that the live poultry market received twenty carloads of live poultry less than they did a year ago, and in spite of the fact that the price of fowls was 2c under last year's price, nevertheless, stocks did not move. The holiday specials, on the other hand, such as turkeys, ducks and geese sold well. Fancy fowls managed to hold up to 24c before the holiday and the fanciest chickens brought 20c. After the holiday prices could not

hold and fowls went down 2c on the best stock. The broiler market was also disappointing. Prices had been forced up to 27c and orders were cancelled. The market closed at 23c on the best stock.

Colder weather came in the nick of time as far as the poultry deal is concerned. As a matter of fact, it came too late. Now all eyes are focused on the Christmas deal. There are many who expect that the live poultry market will be lower at Christmas, pointing to the large reserves of turkeys still to be marketed. Others are just as emphatic that prices will hold steady, for turkeys have been selling in recent years throughout the entire winter months in a very satisfactory manner. It is very evident that those who sold locally even if they sold at the price of Western turkeys, did better than if they had sent their stock into the New York markets.

## Bean Market Quiet

The bean market has been very quiet during the holiday. In some varieties prices have sought a lower level. In fact, hardly any line has escaped. Marrows have held at \$3.25 to \$4.25; Pea beans, \$3 to \$3.50, representing a 15c drop on the outside figure; Medium Great Northerns, \$2.75 to \$3.25, another 15c drop on the outside figure; Red Kidneys \$4 to \$4.50, a 25c on all grades; White Kidneys \$5.25 to \$5.75, another two bit loss on all lines; Round Cranberries \$5 to \$5.75, a 50c loss on all grades; Yellow Eyes still \$4 to \$4.75 no change from last week.

## No Change in Hay

The hay market is substantially the same as it was a week ago. Top quality timothy still brings \$20 with No. 3 ranging down to \$15. Clover mixtures bring anywhere from \$13 to \$18 and sample hay \$9 to \$13. The straw market holds fairly steady with rye straw at \$17 to \$18 and oat straw at \$11.

Philadelphia still reports \$15 to \$17 for timothy and mixed clover hay; \$14.50 to \$15 for rye straw; \$10 to \$11 for oat and wheat straw.

Boston reports light receipts of hay but at the same time demand is quiet. Prices are holding steady. The outlook appears strong as offerings from shippers continue limited. Timothy ranges from \$17 to \$19.50; red clover mixed \$18.50; alsike clover mixed \$19.

## Feeds and Grains

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Nov. 28, 1931	Nov. 21, 1931	Nov. 29, 1930
Wheat, (Sept.)	.52 3/4	.57 1/2	.75
Corn, (Sept.)	.37 7/8	.43	.75 3/8
Oats, (Sept.)	.24 1/8	.26 1/2	.31 3/8
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2, Red	.71 5/8	.74 3/8	.96 1/2
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.56 3/8	.60 3/4	.92 3/8
Oats, No. 2	.37 1/2	.39	.47 1/2

FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Nov. 28, 1931	Nov. 21, 1931	Nov. 29, 1930
Ground Oats	20.50	20.50	30.50
Spring Bran	15.50	16.50	21.00
Hard Bran	17.50	19.00	24.50
Standard Mids	15.50	17.00	20.00
Soft W. Mids	19.00	22.50	26.50
Flour Mids	17.50	18.50	25.50
Red Dot	18.50	19.50	26.00
Wh. Hominy	22.50	22.50	31.00
Yel. Hominy	21.50	22.00	30.00
Corn Meal	19.50	21.50	32.00
Gluten Feed	20.50	20.50	32.00
Gluten Meal	28.50	28.50	37.00
36% C. S. Meal	20.00	21.00	31.00
41% C. S. Meal	22.00	23.00	33.00
43% C. S. Meal	23.00	24.00	34.50
34% O. P. Lin. Meal	31.50	31.50	36.00
Beet Pulp	20.00	20.00	

The above quotations taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f. o. b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

## Meats and Livestock

CATTLE—Steers in light supply, Prime \$7 to \$8.50; fair to good \$5.50 to \$6.50; culls \$4 to \$5. Few bulls offered. Heavy \$3.75 to \$4.50; light to medium \$2.50 to \$3.50. Cows scarce, fairly active, full steady. Heavy \$3.50 to \$4.50; good \$2.50 to \$3.25; low cutters and cutters \$1 to \$2.50.

VEALERS—Nearby vealers scarce, active, strong to 50c higher. Most good to choice \$8.50 to \$9.50; others down to \$5 for culls; \$3 to \$4 for small stock.

LAMBS—Fancy lambs have been working out well. Supply light, market generally steady. Primes \$6.50 to \$7.35; common to good \$5 to \$6; culls \$3.50 to \$4.

Dressed Hot House Lambs in light

receipt, quality shows wide range. Sales range from \$2 to \$8 with some extra choice bringing a premium.

HOGS—\$4 to \$5.50 per hundred.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—Supply full all week, trade light up until Friday when buying cleared the accumulations, prime bringing 8c to 9c, others 5c to 7c, small veals 4c.

DRESSED ROASTING PIGS in light demand at 15c to 20c per pound. Sizes ranging 8 to 16 pounds.

RABBITS—Dressed in light demand at 20c to 25c per pound. Live rabbits opened at 10c to 20c per pound but declined to 10c to 16c.

## In the Produce Market

The potato market appears to be taking on more life since the weather turned more like winter. The demand is more active and as the market comes to a close prices are tending slightly higher. Long Islands in 150 pound sacks closed on November 28 at \$1.50 to \$1.75 with Maines at \$1.50 to \$1.60. Long Islands in bulk brought \$1.85 to \$2.10 per 180 pounds while Maines brought \$1.75 to \$1.90.

As for some weeks past, the potato market seems to be in a waiting position without much change in the supply or demand, although shipments are unusually light for the time of year. Prices show little change except the usual slight variations between the different markets. Several western and middle western shipping points report firmness and recent gains of 5c per 100 pounds in prices paid producers but eastern producing sections are no more than steady and demand is quiet. The holders appeared unsatisfied with the present situation and are shipping at a much lighter rate than last season. Haulings are light to moderate and demand only fair. Trading is slow in western New York and prices are well sustained. The recent advance to 30c per bushel paid growers sagged back to 25c, in some instances.

About the lowest priced potatoes in country markets are in northern Maine, where the dealers get 45c per 100 pounds sacked, as compared with 50c to 75c in most eastern and midwestern sections. Long Island potatoes brought steady prices. New York Round White stock sold around \$1 and Pennsylvania Round Whites at 85c to \$1.

Apples experienced a little better buying support just previous to the holiday and good stock cleared fairly closely. Undergrades held the market back. As the market came to a close cold weather had set in and a more favorable tone prevailed with values well supported and in some cases higher. Another week of wintry weather will do much to the apple market, it is expected. It would do a whole lot if it were able to clear out the vast amount of low quality bulk stock that has been flooding our markets.

Markets are quiet in the other large eastern apple sections. The demand for export is light. Some varieties are being held for higher prices. Cider plants and other manufacturing concerns are taking a considerable part of the daily shipments.

Cabbage has taken a firmer hold. Snow on November 27 helped materially to boost the price on bulk stock up to \$16 to \$20.

Celery from upstate is bringing \$2 to \$3 per crate, moving well, especially fancy, washed.

Carrots are beginning to experience better sales, upstate stock now bringing 90c to \$1.10 per 100 pound bag, not much of an advance but prospects are better.

While Eastern vegetables are having a tough time Florida is shipping green corn, but it is not getting any attention. It is quoted at \$1.50 to \$2 per crate and we would like to bet that it is as tough as shoe leather.

Onions cleared fairly well under good trade during the last week in November. Prices were well sustained and in some cases averaged a little higher. New York State yellows are still quoted at \$2.25 to \$3 per 100 pound sack.

FERRETS: Males \$3.50, Females \$4. Will ship C.O.D. E. L. HARTMAN, New London, Ohio

FERRETS: Males \$3.00, Females \$3.50, Pair \$6.00. Doz. \$36. R. C. Green, Wellington, Ohio

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# Farm News from New York

## Ban on Loose Milk Recommended --- Buffalo Situation Still Serious

**A**FTER over two months' careful study and deliberation on the loose milk situation in the New York City area, the commission appointed by Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, Health Commissioner, has recommended that as "a potential health hazard" the sale of loose milk be prohibited except under certain conditions. It was further recommended by the commission that any action should be deferred until January 1, 1933, due to present economic conditions.

The findings of the commission in brief were:

(1) That the sale of loose or dipped milk not consumed on the premises be prohibited.

(2) That milk for consumption on the premises be dispensed only from bottles filled and sealed at the milk plant.

(In view of the present economic conditions, however, the restrictions recommended in (1) and (2) should not be made effective before January 1, 1933.)

(3) That the continued sale of loose milk to hospitals and other institutions be permitted under regulations prescribed by the Board of Health.

(4) That continued sale of loose milk be permitted for cooking or for manufacturing purposes in restaurants, bakeries and manufacturing establishments which are operated under regulations prescribed by the Board of Health.

(5) That further steps be taken to safeguard the quality of the milk supply, and that the following methods be considered:

a. Provision of a larger and better paid staff of inspectors to enforce the provisions of the Sanitary Code with respect to the handling of milk.

b. Provision that loose milk be distributed only in full 40 quart or 20 quart cans filled and sealed at the pasteurizing plant.

c. Provision that standards of sanitation required of stores, restaurants and other retail establishments handling milk be raised, and that the procedure of requiring annual renewal of permits be extended to retail establishments.

(6) That the Commissioner of Health direct the attention of the distributors, the railroads and other interested parties to certain suggestions made to the Commission as to changes which might result in lowered cost of bottled milk to consumers.

We want to point out that these recommendations are not yet incorporated in the Sanitary Code and that if the recommendations are carried out the ban will not take effect until 1933. One of the chief objections to the ban was the possibility that many poor families would be unable to pay more for their milk and that consumption would be decreased. On the other hand the increased volume of bottled milk should create economies in distribution which may result in a lower bottled price.

## Buffalo Milk Situation Still Serious

**T**HE milk war in Buffalo is still in progress although reports and rumors are to the effect that it will end shortly. Last week we told you about conditions which brought on the price cutting tactics between independent dealers and dealers who secure their milk supply from the producers' organization.

The latest developments are the framing of a letter to Governor Roosevelt asking for a milk control commission and the meeting of League producers with officers of their association. Prominent business and professional men were asked to attend the Dairymen's League meeting at Lancaster on Tuesday, November 25, where the present situation was discussed at length. This meeting was the first of approximately seventy such meetings which are being held by the League, to get the producers' reaction.

Charles W. Newton, head of the Unity Cooperative Dairymen's Association, a bargaining agency between the producers and independent dealers, said that he was planning to hold no meetings and that he expected the price cutting to terminate shortly.

Charges and counter charges, by independent dealers and those who buy of the League, which have done little good to either party, have been numerous. Each group has been charged with inaugurating the price cut and each group has been charged with taking exorbitant profits. It seems likely that when the smoke has cleared away the producer will be in much the same position as before.

The position of the farmer was illus-

trated by a letter to a Buffalo paper in which a farmer's wife told her story, stating that when the Buffalo consumer was paying twelve cents per quart, the producer was getting two and two-thirds cents. She goes on to say, "A Buffalo milk dealer says it costs him seven cents a quart to handle milk and then he must make a profit for himself. What we need I think," she continues "are fewer dealers and a better pay check for the producer."

In comparing prices and contracts of the Unity and League producers it was brought out that Unity members were required to dispose of their own surplus and were penalized for delivering under a basic amount while the League agrees to take all of its members' milk all through the year.

## Land Utilization Conference

**T**HE Land Utilization Conference called by Secretary of Agriculture Hyde has reported on its meeting in Chicago, on November 19-21. In discussing new policies for land utilization the reports says:

"The central purposes of these policies should be to develop and conserve our land resources in such manner as to provide adequately for our present and future needs. Any adequate land policy must provide for the preservation of soil fertility, must aid toward adjustment of production to demand, must provide for economic use of marginal lands, and in other ways must make for the security of agriculture."

The Committee considered the following topics in making their recommendations:

An inventory of land resources as a basis of land use; the indication of crop areas and their limits; acquisition of land by the public; management of public lands; population; taxation; reclamation; and rural credits.

The tax recommendation made by the conference is especially interesting with a more equitable tax burden suggested. An income tax is advocated. Economy in government is held essential. More and better cooperation between State and Federal governments is held necessary to any complete solution to the taxation problem.

## Boy Scouts Aid Jobless

**B**OY Scouts throughout the country are doing a real job in aiding those who are unemployed and need assistance. Nearly 15,000 pieces of clothing were collected in Watertown as the result of the distribution, by Scouts, of bags designed for this purpose. Boy Scouts of Buffalo secured pledges of old furniture and clothing from 5000 families after a house to house canvass. Ithaca Scouts helped collect fifteen truckloads of food and clothing for the needy in that section. Such work is of real value and we want to give the boys all the credit that is coming to them.

## Peaches Get Lower Rate

**R**ECENT ruling of the Public Service Commission brings good news to New York State peach growers. Going into effect on December 3, 1931, the new rates represent a substantial reduction from the second class rate under which they are now listed. The new rates are about 60 per cent of first class rates instead of 85 per cent formerly.

## New York State Grange Notes

**N**OVEMBER 15, was New York State Grange Go-to-Church Sunday, and in spite of wind and weather, many Patrons of Husbandry were seen wending their way to church, like faithful pilgrims.

Singly, or in groups they went, either each to the church of his faith, since the Grange is non-sectarian, or with members attending church in a body. In Madison, Wisconsin, the delegates to the National Grange, headed by National Master Louis J. Taber and Charles M. Gardner, High Priest of Demeter, and their associate officers, attended the first Congregational Church. The New York State

Patrons worshipped with them in spirit.

Over one hundred members of Lowville Grange, Lewis County, met at the Grange Hall and went in a body to the First Baptist Church. There was something very fine to look upon in this group of old, and young, and in-between ages, all with reverent mien and happy heart, with worship and fraternal love mingling in their feeling, as they filed from the prayer-room to the pews reserved. In this group were representatives from the five local churches, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Catholic, Methodist, and Baptist, a group truly representative of the Grange. The pastor, Rev. D. B. Profio, a member of Lowville Grange, used as his text, "Ye are God's Husbandry."

He contrasted methods of American farmers with those of Italy, France, and England, and told of the satisfaction of owning and improving a farm from generation to generation, and how the farmers in other lands worked together, men and women, out in the fields, and how the fields and hills rang with their songs.

"From the landing of the Pilgrims," he said, "Farmers have truly turned a wilderness into a garden of Eden. Farmers are peculiarly coworkers with God."

New York State Grange Go-to-Church Sunday originated four years ago. It was then the first Sunday in September, but the date was altered to coincide with the National Grange Church attendance.

—ELIZABETH L. ARTHUR.

## Fruit Blasting Feared

**T**HE extremely warm weather for this season of the year may have caused serious damage to fruit trees. Buds of peaches, cherries, and early apples have swollen so that a hard frost is liable to cause severe blasting. Many vineyardists report their grapes sending out green leaves and a continuation of the unseasonable weather may cause serious damage.

## New York County Notes

**JEFFERSON COUNTY**—An unusual amount of fall plowing has been accomplished because of the favorable weather. The Farm Bureau recently held a series of blasting demonstrations in the county.

—S. G. S.

**MADISON COUNTY**—We are well pleased at the passage of the Conservation Amendment. Madison County has many abandoned farms and should welcome a survey to determine its value. Worthless farm land should be put to its proper use—the growing of trees. A large tract of land near the town of Truxton has been recently set to young trees as an experiment and we will watch its development with interest. It is time we stopped living entirely in the present and look to the good of the future generation.

—C. A. P.

**ONTARIO COUNTY**—We are having an unusually fine fall, although very dry. The weather seems more like September than November. Fall work has progressed very nicely although plowing has been held up by the dry ground. Many wells are dry and farmers are drawing water for their stock. We have had but very light frosts and some flowers are in bloom in the garden. Business is very dull and prices of farm produce very low.

—E. T. B.

## Albion Young Farmers Active

**T**HE Albion Young Farmers have planned their year's program, using as the central thought "Farm Legislation." Already the society has had two meetings with a large part of the time given over to this thought. At Barre Center Grange recently a debate was given by the members, "Resolved that the Hewitt Amendment should be passed." This was won by the affirmative side.

At the November meeting former Assemblyman Frank H. Lattin gave the group an account of the path of bills through the legislature and many interesting experiences during his period of office at Albany. Some of the fathers attended this meeting. Later meetings will give time to the discussion of the more

## WGY Features

**Weather Forecasts** (Daily except Sun. at 12:15); **N. Y. City Produce Market Reports** (Daily except Sat. and Sun. at 12:17 and 4:40); **Boston Produce Market Reports** (Mon. and Thurs. at 12:20); **N. Y. City Milk Market Report** (Mon. at 12:25); **Vermont Farm Service** (Tues. at 12:20); **New Hampshire Farm Service** (Wed. at 12:20); **Massachusetts Farm Service** (Fri. at 12:20); **County Agent Robbins** (Mon. at 12:30)—Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Fri. at 12:35; **Mrs. Ruth Robbins** (Wed. at 12:55); **Miss Carolyn Robbins** (Mon. at 12:50); **County Agent Johnson** (Fri. at 12:45).

**A. A. Farm News Briefs** (Tues. at 12:55).

**Editor Ed Looks At Life** (Thurs. at 12:55).

**MONDAY—Dec. 7**

12:40—"The Use of Superphosphate," Prof. J. H. Barron, Extension Professor in Field Crops, N. Y. S. College of Agriculture.

**TUESDAY—Dec. 8**

12:35—"Elkanah Watson, The Father of the County Fair," Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

12:45—"Spend a Profitable Winter," H. B. Davis, Manager Albany County Farm Bureau.

**WEDNESDAY—Dec. 9**

12:35—"The Relation of Clean Cows to Clean Milk," Dr. J. H. Hewitt, Borden's Farm Products Co., New Berlin, N. Y.

12:45—"Repairing the Wear and Tear," R. G. Harvey, American Society of Agricultural Engineers.

**THURSDAY—Dec. 10**

12:35—"Some Uncommon Insects of Value to Mankind," Perley M. Eastman, Ass't. Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

12:45—"Bulls I Have Known," C. M. Slack, Manager, Washington County Farm Bureau.

**FRIDAY—Dec. 11**

8:30—WGY Farm Forum

"Is the Agricultural and Business Depression Due to Overproduction?" Carl Snyder.

"The Farmer and His Wife Selecting Electrical Gifts for Christmas," E. R. Meacham, Manager, Rural Service Dept., Wisconsin Power & Light Co.

Farm Question Box

**SATURDAY—Dec. 12**

12:17—WGY 4-H Fellowship

12:30—"Recollections of a Nonagenarian," Mrs. Perry E. Taylor.

important current farm legislation in New York.

The recreational part of the program too, is being supplied by plays, parties, and picnics.

Twelve new members joined the society at the last meeting.

—JESSE YOUNG, Albion, N. Y.

## Clinics for Foot Sufferers

Date	Place	Building	Hours
Dec. 4	Fort Plain	H. S. Bldg.	10-3
Dec. 7	Waverly	Tioga Co. Hosp.	2-4
Dec. 7	Owego	Home Bureau	9-12
		Office	
Dec. 8	Newburgh	Court House	10-3
Dec. 8	North Tonawanda	City Hall	1-4
Dec. 8	Wolcott	Masonic Rooms	9-12
Dec. 8	Clyde	Town Hall	1:30-3:30
Dec. 10	Catskill	Library	10-4
		Clinic Rooms	
Dec. 11	Hudson	City Hall	10-4
		Clinic Rooms	
Dec. 15	Pekskill	Welfare Station	9-11:30
Dec. 15	Ossining	Municipal Bldg.	1-3:30
Dec. 18	Hoosick Falls	Municipal Bldg.	2-4
Dec. 21	Ithaca	Health Ctr.	9-3
Dec. 22	Hamburg	High School	1-4
Dec. 22	Amenia	Amity Club	10-12
Dec. 22	Pine Plains	Nurses' Office	1:30-3:30
Dec. 28	Oneonta	Fox Hospital	10-3

## Tomato Growers Like New Basket

**T**OMATO growers have expressed their approval of the square, woven, split basket, holding eight, twelve, or sixteen quarts, which is recommended by the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association this year.

The basket is substantial, convenient to handle, and not deep enough to crush the fruit. A uniform basket for all kinds of fruits and vegetables would do much to better the marketing ability of New York farm produce, and the Vegetable Growers' Association is planning to vote on the adoption of this container at the annual meeting in Rochester next January.

New York state has 418 honor roll dairy herds in 1931, compared to 364 for 1930. An honor roll herd is one that averaged 300 pounds of fat to the cow in herd improvement associations.

\* \* \*

On September 1, 1931 the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported 1248 counties free from bovine tuberculosis or 40.6 per cent of all the counties in the United States.



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With the A. A.  
Poultry Farmer



Heat for Hens

By L. H. HISCOCK

EDITOR'S NOTE—For several years, until his growing poultry business made it impossible to give the time, Mr. Hiscock was poultry editor for American Agriculturist. The many friends he made, will, we know, welcome him back and read with interest his two articles on artificial heat for hens. The next article will appear in an early issue.

It seems almost unnecessary that there should be any cause or reason to write on the subject of heated hen houses for winter use in our erratic, thawing, freezing, snowing, blowing northern climate. To be frank, if there is any reason for subjecting a hen to the mercy of our unbalanced winters, it exists solely in the mythology of a past and ancient poultry lore, which is neither progressive nor interested in the best possible financial return from the money invested.

For several years, during which I used and operated so-called open-front hen-houses, I listened on the side-lines to various arguments against heating hens in the winter time. Chief among these were the heavy expense involved, the danger to the birds from disease caused by over-heating, the lowering to flock resistance because birds were not kept under rigorous conditions, too stifling for hens, impractical, etc. I take my hat off to the pioneers in heat who exploded such bunkum and gave us the opportunity to compete on uniformly even terms with California and Florida by taking the curse out of winter. I congratulate them still more in their successful efforts in further banishing the elements of luck and chance in the poultry business and substituting a system of sound, economic values and unquestionable financial return.

There is not time in an article of this kind to go into all the conceivable benefits gained by the use of warm hen houses.

I am anxious to stress some of the facts and figures that stand out from actual experience with both cold and warm houses. I used the former type house for eleven years; I am starting in on my third year with an artificially heated house, capacity 1000 birds. During the winter season, approximately November 15 to April 15, it costs a dollar a day to carry the heat in this plant. The labor involved is a small factor; shaking the fire once a day and coaling it twice.

The positive gains from the use of heat are many and diversified. First, my winter egg production is steady and free from fluctuations with a gradual upward trend toward spring. To accomplish a steady, uniform egg production, regardless of what outside weather conditions are, I maintain a house temperature never lower than

forty degrees and never over fifty degrees. The heat is controlled on my hot water heater by a thermostat. In cases of extreme warmth outside, the hen-house is opened up accordingly.

Aside from the matter of egg production which remains constant, it seems to me that the largest return from heat comes along other lines. For instance, I have thought my net saving in grain over unheated hen-houses has been thirty per cent. The reason for this saving is that you are giving your birds only what they need from the standpoint of nourishment, not just grain for nourishment plus what they actually need to keep themselves warm. The maintenance of body weight is a vital factor in egg production.

The ease with which it can be done under heated conditions is enough to justify warmer houses, for, in this single factor alone, I have found the pay for my coal bill each year.

There are other savings, however, which add to the financial return from heat. I have reduced the amount of the floor litter for the winter months between fifty and sixty per cent. No matter how slight the heat is, it is a tremendous factor in keeping down the moisture in a house. Closely aligned with the length of life of floor litter is the fact that droppings never freeze or collect because of unseasonable conditions; they are removed regularly.

My hen-house is piped with running water which is used the year around with automatic water fountains, a tremendous saving in labor when birds are in full egg production. I have spent hours carrying water in the winter months under the old housing conditions, fighting ice and freezing conditions. In those days labor was higher, fifty cents an hour. One February that I kept track of it, it cost me eleven dollars to lug water and crack ice. Expensive, wasn't it? Especially when such labor was not necessary.

The most astonishing monetary return, however, came along breeding lines. The last year I operated under open-front hen-house conditions, my average hatchability for January, February, and March from all eggs set was forty-five per cent. The next winter, with the birds about seventy-five per cent the same and feeding conditions identical, my first hatch was seventy per cent of the eggs set and seventy-eight per cent by the last of February and on through March. In other words, on every thousand eggs set, I gained three hundred chicks or netted forty-two dollars on the basis of what my chicks were bringing at that time. And then people try to talk to me about the high price of heat. Rather, and it seems more fitting, we should

(Continued on Opposite Page)

BABY CHICKS



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Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

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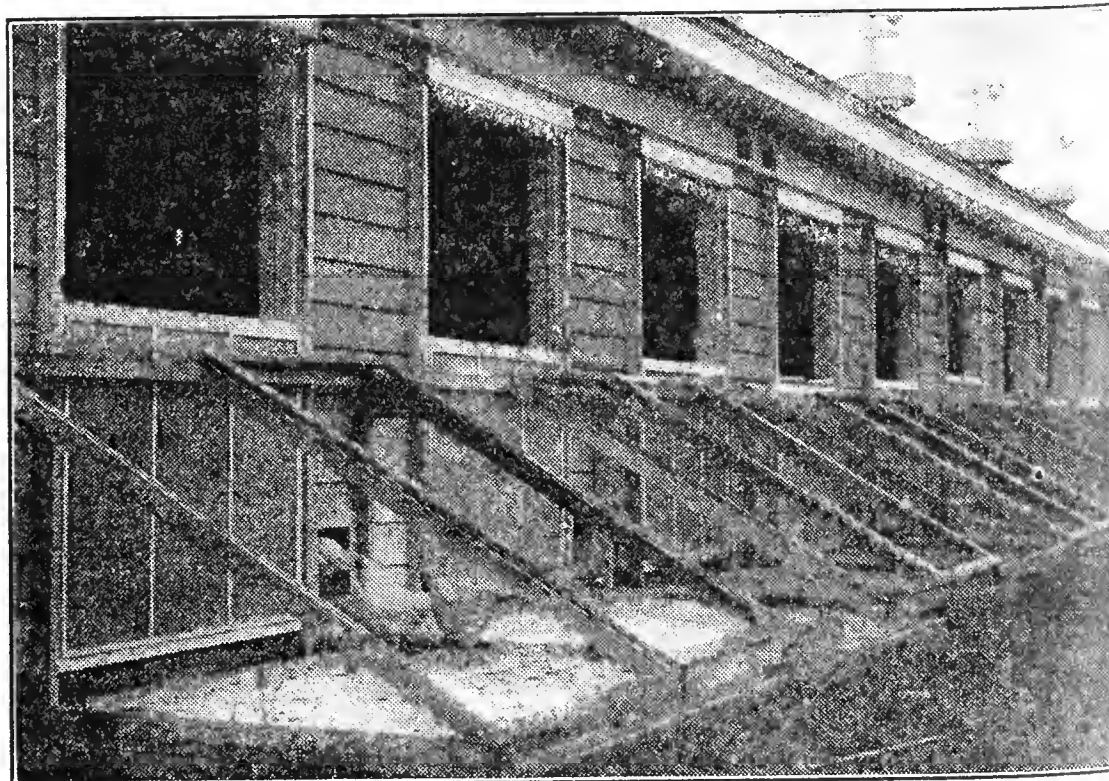
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Here is a ventilated, heated poultry house, with outside platforms which keep the hens entirely off the ground.



begin to talk about the high price of cold.

Just one other point. During the time that I have used heat, my birds have been in splendid shape physically, free from diseases of all kinds without a trace of epidemics, which is more than I could say under cold conditions. With the old houses I was always fighting colds, roup, pox, or what not. After all, these diseases are nothing more than the by-products of cold, exposure, and faulty nourishment, due to a chilled condition in the birds.

And finally, from my own experience with both warm and cold houses, I am forced to write an epitaph over the latter: "Lost: Ten unheated years." I wish I had them back.

### All Night Lights Used in Ohio

THE use of the all-night light has been found most satisfactory at the Ohio experiment station for securing winter egg production from hens and late hatched or slowly maturing pullets. Only a 25-watt bulb, properly located, is necessary to serve a pen of 200 layers. This practice is little if any more expensive than morning or evening lights when more intense light is used. Success with an all-night light is largely determined by having warm water available both day and night; suitable feeders providing ample feeding space, and a light located over the feeding and drinking equipment so the birds can easily see to eat and drink. If the light is shaded, it should not prevent the illumination from reaching roosting quarters or from reaching most of the floor space so the birds can see to go to and from the roosts. With a farm light plant it would require not more than five cents worth of fuel and oil to charge the battery sufficiently to light one bulb during the entire night.

### Poultryman's Best "Card" is Timely Stimulation

BELIEF that the poultry keeper can learn much to his advantage by observing methods of the successful card player is expressed by L. M. Black, extension service poultryman of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

Just as a successful card player retains a joker for use at an opportune time, Mr. Black advises, so should the poultryman delay the use of certain practices that have been found invaluable in stimulating egg production in a flock of pullets. Inexperienced feeders, he continues, frequently play at once all their "cards" for increasing production, with the result that they can do nothing to speed up the rate of lay when the need for further stimulation arises.

According to Mr. Black, the successful feeding of layers involves primarily the maintenance of their body weight. Scratch grain and dry mash provide a simple ration on which properly reared birds, when placed in laying quarters, will lay satisfactorily. If an attempt is made to encourage heavy scratch grain consumption, best fostered, advises Mr.

Black, through a carefully planned daily feeding schedule, a fairly steady rate of production can be held well into the fall.

It is often found that pullets consume an insufficient amount of grain to maintain their normal body weight as the days grow shorter and the season advances. Thus arrives the time for playing what Mr. Black terms the first "joker" in the form of electric lights.

"Through lights," he states, "days are lengthened and scratch grain consumption increases with its beneficial effect upon weight. It is well, therefore, to withhold the use of lights as long as satisfactory production can be obtained with scratch and grain alone. At times, heavy scratch feeding and artificial illumination both fail in maintaining adequate body weight in the flock. At such times the final 'card' may be played through feeding a limited quantity of a moist fattening mash, but, since this is the final 'ace,' its use should be delayed as long as possible. After all, it is quite important that the poultryman out-guess his birds if he would have them do their utmost for him and in feeding this is best done by keeping an 'ace in the hole'."

### Soft Eggs and Sticky Whites

Can you tell me why the egg white sticks to the shell? Last spring my hens had contagious bronchitis and since then some of them have been laying soft shelled eggs. In these weak shelled eggs the white sticks to the shell.

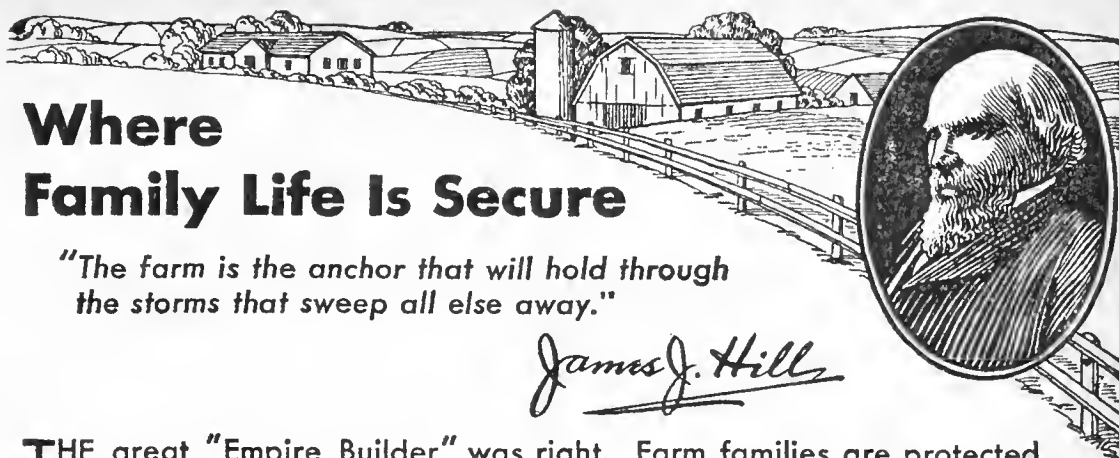
I always have plenty of oyster shells before them. They are not fenced in and have the full run of the farm. What can I do to overcome this?

I SEE no reason why the white of an egg should stick to the shell unless there has been a fine crack or blind check in the shell which has allowed the white of the egg to seep out. Sometimes the yolk will stick to the shell of an egg which has been held a long time, which, of course, does not prove that the egg was not all right when first produced.

Now as to the question of soft shelled eggs. There are some who maintain that the laying of soft shelled eggs is inherited from one generation to another. It certainly is true that supplying plenty of oyster shells does not always insure eggs with hard shells. There is some evidence that feeding plenty of green feed helps the bird to assimilate the oyster shells and produce shells on the eggs which are capable of standing up under shipment. It is possible that a hen that is not in the best of health is more likely to lay soft shelled eggs. I do not see why there should be any other connection between this condition and the fact that they had previously had infectious bronchitis.

Our suggestion would be that if you can locate them, that you dispose of the birds that are laying soft shelled eggs and that you supply green feed along with the oyster shells to see if that helps.

Feeds such as white corn, wheat, buckwheat, and oats, make light yolked eggs. The New York City market prefers light yolks.



## Where Family Life Is Secure

"The farm is the anchor that will hold through the storms that sweep all else away."

James J. Hill

THE great "Empire Builder" was right. Farm families are protected from the storms of adversity that may leave others homeless and destitute. This is especially true when the farm is soundly financed.

During fourteen years, the twelve Federal Land Banks have promoted the security of farm homes. With their aid, more than half a million farmers have replaced troublesome short-term mortgages with long-term "disappearing" mortgages that eventually bring complete freedom from debt.



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We are now booking orders for Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs at substantial reductions from last year's prices. Special Discount allowed on orders placed before January 15. Pedigreed Cockerels from high-record dams. Write for FREE Catalog and prices.

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THIS YEAR TRY  
**Schwegler's**  
"THOR-O-BRED" BLOOD TESTED BABY CHICKS  
New Low Prices  
Earn that extra profit with our super layers of big eggs. Every breeder blood tested. Hens with records to 296 eggs. 10 breeds.  
Write today for big FREE Catalog.  
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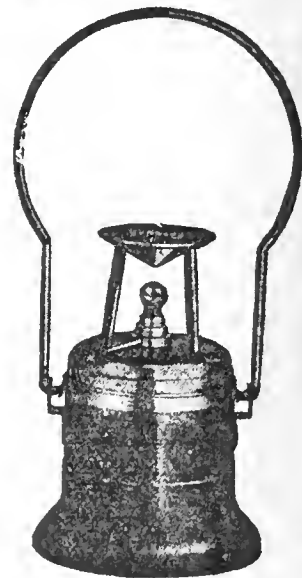
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"Hello Smith, I want to tell you how much I enjoyed those mushrooms you picked."—LIFE.



# Stories of Our Farmer Pioneers

## How Salt Was Manufactured Years Ago

By E. R. EASTMAN

MANY of the first explorers who came to this country were interested in finding gold. This was not true, however, of the people who came to New England because of a desire for religious liberty, and whose descendants, in many cases, later pushed westward into the wilderness which is now New York.

In fact, to many of these pioneers the discovery of salt was of more value than the discovery of gold would have been. The first historical mention of the salt springs of Onondaga County was made in the journal of Father LaLemant, a French missionary, who visited the section in 1645. This journal tells of a salt spring which comes out of a bank within eighty paces of another spring, the water of which is fresh and good to drink. Other missionaries of this early period made frequent mention of the salt springs, and some time previous to the coming of the white men in any number, the Indians had learned to manufacture salt.

It is claimed that the first salt made by white men in New York was in 1789, when two men named Asa Danforth and Comfort Tyler came to a spot somewhere near the present location of Syracuse, bringing with them an iron kettle which was suspended from a pole supported by two high sticks. An account says that they made thirteen bushels of salt in about twelve hours, and then, secreting their kettle in the bushes, went home with the product of their day's labor.

The first permanent settlers in that section came around 1790, most of them with the intention of manufacturing salt. This was usually boiled down in kettles which at first were suspended from wooden poles and later set in an arch built of stones.

It is reported that as wells were sunk and as water was pumped out, it gradually became less and less salty, making it necessary to find new wells from time to time.

In 1821 the first salt works was erected, which used the sun as a means of evaporating the moisture. The water was pumped out by hand. Later some used horse power and pumps operated by water wheels. In the year 1858, history tells us that in that section, 7,033,219 bushels of salt were manufactured.

When the salt was manufactured by exposing the water to the sun, three series of vats were arranged at different levels. The water was drawn down at different times, the salt being allowed to crystallize only in the lowest vat. The manufacturers found that by using this method, many of the impurities crystallized out from the two upper vats so that when the final product was secured it was reasonably pure. About 1860, it is reported, these solar salt works covered an area of over five hundred acres.

The area around Syracuse and an area for miles south of it is still an important salt-producing section. Geologists have found that while in the

vicinity of Syracuse salt was comparatively closer the surface, as one went farther south the salt was imbedded deeper and deeper. At the present time in some sections, deep wells are drilled; water is forced down to dissolve the salt, and then later pumped up again.

We need salt just as much as our pioneer ancestors; in fact, as the population has increased we need more and more of it. Naturally, along with new processes in the manufacture of other products, many improvements have been made in the manufacture of salt.

\* \* \*

## The Strange Disappearance of William Morgan

PROBABLY no single local event in western New York history ever excited the people as much as the strange disappearance of William Morgan, of Batavia, Genesee County, after he had commenced the preparation of a book disclosing the secrets of Free-Masonry. There are probably few who read this who have not heard their fathers or grandfathers tell the story of William Morgan.

It was in the summer of 1826 when Morgan announced that he was going to publish a book betraying the secrets of the Masonic Order, and that he had arranged with one David C. Miller, a printer, to print the book. Immediately after this announcement members of Masonic Orders in western New York became greatly excited and took measures to keep the book out of publication. For example, Miller, the printer, was induced to take a stranger into his shop as assistant printer, with the idea that the stranger, who was a loyal Mason, would get possession of the manuscript and destroy it. All sorts of obstacles were put in the path of Morgan. He was arrested several times and thrown into jail on trivial charges.

Once while in jail his rooms were searched and some of his private papers were seized. An attempt was made, also, to burn the printing shop where the book was to be published.

On Sunday, September 10, 1826, Morgan was again arrested, this time for stealing a shirt and tie. On being discharged, he was again arrested for not paying a \$2 hotel bill, or tavern bill as they called it in those days. He took off his coat with which to pay the bill but it was not accepted and he was cast into jail. Two days later, the jailor being absent, his wife, upon the advice of Masons, released Morgan from jail, whereupon he was seized, gagged, and thrown into a wagon which started off toward the city of Rochester. From that day to this, no one, with the exception of those who had the man in charge, ever again saw Morgan or knew what happened to him. His disappearance is one of the profound mysteries of local history, but it caused the most intense excitement.

Of course, the Masonic Order was accused of murdering Morgan. Citizens in



the villages and cities of western New York held indignation meetings, appointed committees to make investigations, and finally several persons were tried for their part in the abduction. Some pleaded guilty and were put into prison, while others escaped conviction.

Starting first as a local matter, the Morgan mystery soon became a State and even national issue, and the indignation at first leveled against Morgan's captors, finally sped to the Masonic Order itself and a great wave of hysteria spread over the country in the belief that here was a large secret order with laws unto itself even more powerful than the laws of the land, and that this Masonic Order was dangerous to America's fundamental principles. Anti-Masonic organizations were formed which finally joined together in a political party.

Because of the excitement, members of the fraternity seceded from the organization, and every effort was made to crush the fraternity. We of today have no knowledge of the bitterness that prevailed in old-time political campaigns with their torch-lighted parades and their bombasting politicians. The entrance of an anti-Masonic party into politics further increased the usual intense political recriminations and bickerings because it brought into the campaign religious intolerance.

All things pass in time, particularly those which are not founded upon justice. So, in about 1832, or six years after the disappearance of William Morgan, other political questions came up and the excitement gradually died away. So far as the Masonic Order as a whole was concerned, it, of course, gave no approval to the abduction of William Morgan, and its members in general heartily condemned the activities of local Masons against Morgan and the printer, Miller.

It is interesting to note, also, that the characters of both Morgan and Miller were not above reproach. Morgan was a bricklayer and stone-mason of damaged reputation, and Miller had fled from the State of New Hampshire in order to avoid paying his just debts. He finally, in later years, also left Batavia, under a cloud.

It is strange, is it not, how a whole locality, or even a state or a nation can become intensely excited temporarily over a comparatively unimportant

matter. It takes the long viewpoint of history to look back upon men and events and see them in their proper relation and importance.

## The BOOK SHELF

### Books for Parents

MISS EDITH D. DIXON, Child Training Specialist of the New Jersey Extension Service, expresses herself as in favor of the book, "Home Guidance for Young Children," written by Grace Langdon. This book has been welcomed by parents because it is a guide to parents in teaching their children desirable ways of thinking, feeling, and acting, thereby helping in problems of behavior.

Another book which Miss Dixon suggests for parents to read is "The Psychology of the Adolescent," by Leta S. Hollingworth. This book helps parents to a more intelligent understanding of "these ambiguous years of life, when the girl or boy is neither child nor adult, but a mixture of both."

Another book, which has been a reliable guide for parents during the past fifteen years, was written by Sidonie Matson Gruenberg, a director in the Child Study Association of America. This book is called, "The Child Today and Tomorrow."

\* \* \*

"Adventures in Dish Gardening," a little book by Patten Beard, opens a new field for lovers of plants and landscaping effects. It is well illustrated, and suggests ways in which available plant materials can be used to form a living picture within the confines of a bowl or dish.

It gives very practical suggestions as to how dish gardening may be used as craft work for children, besides opening up a new vision of art for the grownups. A. T. De LaMare Co., Inc., 438-448 West 37th Street, New York City. Price, \$2.50.

Go to bed when the first symptoms of a cold appear, if it is possible, and stay there for at least a day. Drink large amounts of water and eat lightly, using fruits and vegetables only. Besides warding off a heavy cold this helps to protect others from infection.

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By Rav Inman

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HAS THIS CREAM BEEN STIRRED LATELY, OGDEN?

YEP, IT WAS STIRRED CONSIDERABLE LAST NIGHT WHEN ROVER CHASED TABBY INTO IT



# Blenheim Hill

(Continued from Page 2)

their first church. In after years this edifice came to be known far and wide as the "Brimstone Meeting House"—a designation that now and then is heard upon the lips of men even until this day. There seem to be two accounts as to how it came to receive this picturesque appellation. One is that when the church was finally finished, a member of the official Board was duly commissioned to journey to Catskill and buy white lead for the painting of God's House. He made the trip in due course, but finding the price of white paint disappointingly high and quite beyond his very modest budget, he compromised by bringing back instead a supply of the much cheaper yellow ochre so that the sanctuary as it was properly beautified merited its sulphurous name. The other account is that the name "Brimstone" referred solely to the lurid doctrine there set forth. Personally I am prepared to believe either or both accounts.

This first church having served the community for about 40 years was replaced by the present edifice in 1854. This period, the ten years preceding the Civil War, was, I take it, the Golden Age of Blenheim Hill. The region was then almost densely populated, meaning thereby that the five thousand acres were divided into farms of not much more than a hundred acres each and on every farm there was a family, typically perhaps a large family, who felt very sure of themselves and of their future. Never in their wildest moments could they conceive of a day when the Hill would be very largely depopulated and when their beloved fields for which they had sacrificed and toiled so mightily would lie fallow and forsaken. Giles Champlin, who deserves to be called one of the grand old men of the Hill, always insisted that the Civil War was the "death blow" of their community. Many of their boys served in that great conflict. Some of them were left in shallow graves on southern battle-fields and those who returned were never able to see their thin, stony hillsides as once they did. In a way the changes wrought by the War were the beginning of the end.

Blenheim Hill, like all farm communities of its kind, has made important contributions to our American life. I do not know that any of its boys have reached positions of national prominence, but many of them have gone out into the world and won for themselves substantial recognition in business, professional or political life. One of the earlier of these was one Effner, who finally became a representative in Congress. I quote a story from Albert Mayham, how this Congressman was such an ardent Abolitionist that finally a Southern Member challenged him to a duel. In the course of the negotiations, Effner was waited

upon by the second of his antagonist who informed him that under the code he was entitled to choice of weapons and demanded to know which he chose. "The ones God gave me" declared the one time Blenheim Hill boy, displaying a mighty pair of clenched fists. The meeting on the field of honor never took place.

Later in my memory one Stephen L. Mayham, Blenheim Hill born, came to be a Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, in itself a very great honor. If boys born under what seems such unpropitious circumstances made good in unusual numbers, we may explain it by the splendid stock from which they sprang, because those New England Puritans were about the finest citizenship the world ever knew.

If Giles Champlin was right and the Civil War was the beginning of the end, then Blenheim Hill has been declining for seventy years. I have spoken of a Golden Age, but please remember that this was only a comparative term. Never at its best has farm life on the Hill been an easy existence. Such small successes as men attained were won only at the expense of plain living, long days and grinding toil. For all men who farm I could wish a kinder climate and a smoother and more fertile soil. But of the men and women of Blenheim Hill I may in all truth and sincerity say this; that they were a brave, resourceful and godly folk who under peculiar difficulties established a civilization that nourished many splendid qualities of heart and brain.

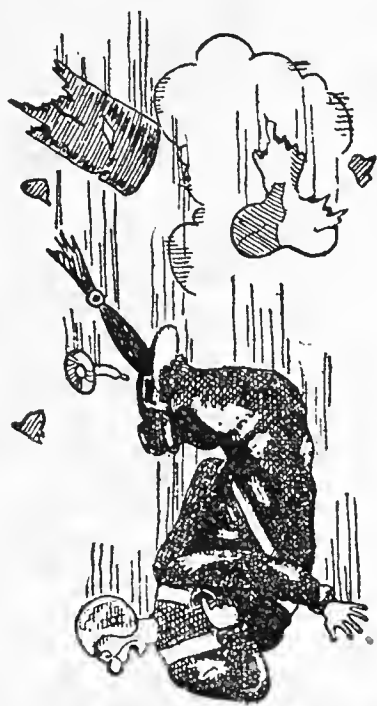
I do not know the Hill as well as I wish I did. Two or three times I have visited it, just to muse on what once it was. Two or three other times I have been present at community meetings held there under the auspices of the Farm Bureau in the days when it might still fairly be called a community. Once I was honored by being asked to speak at their picnic. Two or three years ago our county-wide Farm Bureau picnic was held at the Brimstone Church and there was such a congregation present as was surely never seen before—at least not since the Protracted Meetings of seventy-five years ago. I fear that the old church will never, never again be filled.

I have been fortunate enough to know a few men and women of Blenheim Hill. One of them was Thomas Peaselee (Uncle Tom), whom I knew when he was old. He was a school-teacher, a famous music-master and withal a very gallant gentleman. Not so long ago he crossed The Great Divide and I trust his notable musical talents have found a place in choirs even bigger and better than those he trained in his wonderful Singing Schools of the long ago.

A few of the old families still hold the fort on the Hill. They are intelligent men and I suppose that down in their hearts they know that the end cometh. One of them whom I honor and whose friendship I cherish is Fred Jones, who still owns and tills a farm on the Backbone, as the Hill is sometimes called and within whose remote farm home you will find all those evidences of culture and education and fine farm living that are characteristic of the most favored communities. Ties and traditions, knit through many years and hard to be broken, bind his family to the Hill. He, too, knows that the end draws nigh, but he faces it with the flag still floating and his head held high.

The years have brought great changes to the Hill, changes which have in them the elements of decay and sorrow. Concerning it there is much of remembrance but little of hope. The census enumerator finds only a pitiful fraction of the rural community who once held and tilled the five thousand acres that make up Blenheim Hill. He is in a hurry and he will not stop to count the graves of that great company of men and women who take their long sleep in the thin soil of the high tableland where they lived and loved and wrought, but among them there were many fine heroic souls and I give them greeting and remembrance.

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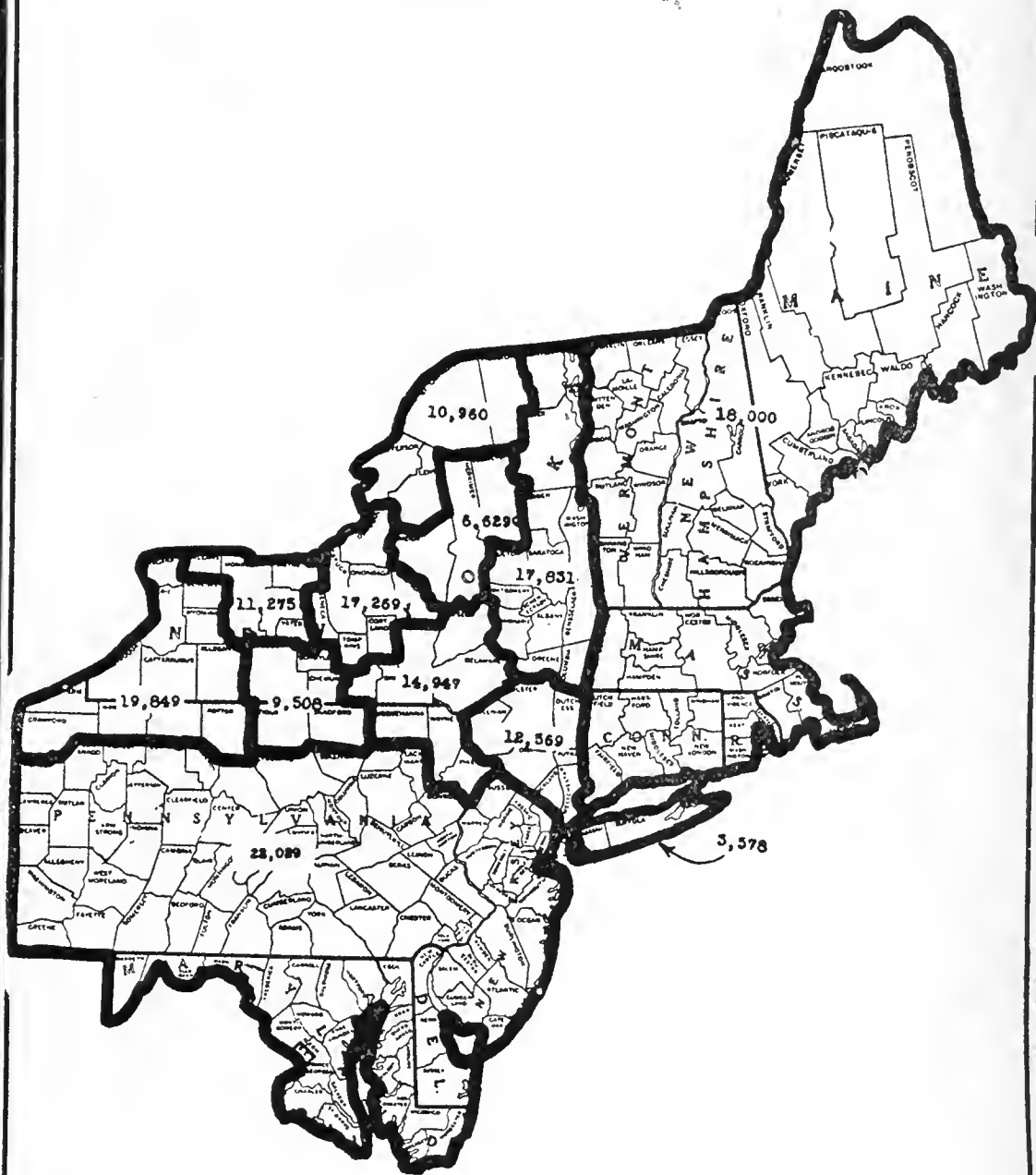
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Utica .....	6,629	43.68	21.84	10.92
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Syracuse .....	17,269	109.20	54.60	27.30
Binghamton .....	14,947	94.64	47.32	23.66
Elmira .....	9,508	58.24	29.12	14.56
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# At Butchering Time

Make the Winter's Meat Palatable as Well as Profitable

AT this season of hog-butcher- ing, many of our readers will like to make use of these recipes for curing pork, which are recommended by various colleges of agriculture. It is important to remember that any pork or pork products must be thoroughly cooked before being eaten, not even sampling the trimmings of cured pork. This is because the flesh of pork may be infested with a small parasite known as Trichina, not visible to the naked eye, but very harmful to the human interior. The two following methods of curing pork are most in use. Warmer climates have to stick to the dry cure, because the brine cure works best at a temperature of about fifty degrees or below.

## Brine Cure

For each 100 pounds of meat use:  
12 pounds of salt  
3 pounds of sugar  
2 ounces of saltpeter  
6 gallons of water

Mix thoroughly the salt, saltpeter, and sugar and rub about one-third of the mixture into the pieces of meat to be cured. Pack the meat in the curing vessel. A good plan is to put the hams on the bottom, then the shoulders, and sides. Put the skin side down on all but the top layer, there put the skin side up. Weight down with some heavy material, such as hard tile, brick, or hard wood; do not use pine or limestone. Boil the water and while it is still warm, dissolve the remaining part of the mixture which was left over after rubbing the meat. After the brine has cooled, pour it over the meat to cover it entirely. Set aside in a cool ventilated place to cure, giving the hams and shoulders about three days to the pound for each piece; and the bacon about two days to the pound for each piece. The jowls will cure in about seven days. After the meat has been in cure for the proper length of time, remove from the brine and wash thoroughly with hot water, then with cold water and allow to hang about twenty-four hours before smoking.

## Dry Cure

For every 100 pounds of meat use:  
8 pounds of salt  
3 pounds of sugar  
2 ounces of saltpeter

(If plain salt cure is desired, omit sugar.) Mix the ingredients well. Spread one-half of the mixture on a table and rub each piece of meat separately. This is best done by placing the piece of meat in the bed of salt mixture and turning it over. Make sure the mixture is applied to all surfaces. As a matter of precaution in warm weather, it is advisable to work some of the mixture in around the bones and joints of the hams and shoulders. Pack in a box or barrel and allow to remain for seven days, then rub in the remaining part of the mixture and repack, putting at the bottom the meat that was on top and vice versa. Allow the hams and shoulders three days to the pound in the cure and the bacon about twenty-one days. After removing from the cure, wash with cold water and allow to hang for twenty-four hours before smoking.

## Sausage

Grind three parts of lean meat and one part of fat through a medium plate of the sausage grinder. If some beef is preferred in the product, use 2 parts of lean pork, 1 part of fat, and 1 part of lean beef. Season the product as follows: To every 50 pounds of the ground meat use 1 pound of salt and 2½ ounces of black pepper. If desired, 3 ounces of powdered sage may be added. Mix the seasoning in well. It is then ready either to stuff in casings or to use in bulk. If it is to be stuffed in casings, the small intestines of the hog should be thoroughly cleaned at the time the animal is killed; or muslin bags, about 2 inches wide and 12 inches long, may be used. A little water may be added to the ground meat to allow it to slip easily

into the casings. Smoke the cased sausage for about two hours.

## Head Cheese

The hog's head should be shaved clean. Remove the snout, brains, eyes, and ears. Cut off the fat part for lard. When the head is cleaned, soak the lean part and the bones over night in cold water to extract the blood and the dirt. Then put over the fire and boil until the meat separates readily from the bones. Remove from the fire and pick out all bones. Draw off the liquid and save for further use. Chop



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the meat up finely, return it to the kettle, and pour on enough liquid to cover the meat. Boil gently for nearly half an hour. Season to taste with salt and pepper just before removing from the fire, being sure that the seasoning is thoroughly mixed so that the product is uniform. Turn into shallow pans or dishes. Cover with a piece of cheese-cloth weighted down to make it solid. If the head cheese is to be stuffed into casings, a hog's stomach which has been thoroughly cleaned, can be used. The stuffed casings should be boiled, in the same liquor in which the meat was boiled, until they float. Then place them in cold water for a short time. Store them away in a clean, cool place and cover with a board weighted down to hold them in shape and to insure an even distribution of the moisture.

## Pickled Pig's Feet

Soak the pig's feet over night in cold water. Remove the toes and scrape the feet clean. Boil until very tender. Salt to taste shortly before removing from the fire. Pack in a stone jar or keg and cover with hot spiced vinegar, using whole cloves, allspice, and pepper. Serve cold.

## Scrapple

Scrapple is made in the same way as head cheese until after the bones are removed and the meat chopped. Add the pot liquid to the chopped meat and return it to the stove to boil. Then stir in corn meal until the mass is as thick as corn meal mush. Stir constantly for the first 15 minutes; then set back on the stove to boil slowly for 2 hours. Pour into shallow dishes

and set aside to cool. After standing about six hours it is ready to be sliced and fried as needed. Scrapple may be kept for several weeks during cold weather.

## Souse

Soak the pig's feet over night. Clean by scraping and washing thoroughly. Cook in salted water until the meat can be removed easily from the bones. Return the meat, which is free from gristle and bones, to the pot liquid and cook about one-half hour. If the amount of pot liquid is more than enough to cover the meat, the liquid should be boiled down before the meat is returned to it. Season to taste with salt, pepper, and good cider vinegar just before removing from the fire. Turn into a shallow dish or mold. Cool thoroughly to set the jelly. Slice and serve cold.

## Rendering Lard

The leaf fat makes the best grade of lard. The fat back and fat trimmings also make a good quality product. The intestinal or gut fat makes a lard of an inferior grade and if mixed with the other fat will give the lard a strong, offensive odor; it should be rendered by itself, therefore, and used for soap.

In rendering, be sure all the lean meat is removed so as to prevent scorching. Cut the fat pieces about 1 inch square or run the fat through the sausage grinder. Place the fat in a thoroughly cleaned kettle with a small amount of water in the bottom to prevent the fat from burning before the grease comes out. Cook over a moderate fire, stirring frequently to prevent sticking to the kettle.

When the cracklings are brown and light enough to float, remove the kettle from the fire. Press out the cracklings and strain through a muslin cloth into thoroughly cleaned cans or jars. Stir slowly as it cools, as this tends to whiten and make the cold lard finer grained and more uniform in texture. The lard should be stored in a cool, well-ventilated, dry place.

For the thrifty housewife's recipe files, a left-over section proves useful. It contains recipes for using left-over vegetables and meats, hard bread, and sour milk and cream.

## Mammy Door Stop



Milk Bottle Mammy—any milk distributor will be glad to sell you a bottle for five cents—is not an entirely new or original idea. Filled with sand, it will always keep open or closed that contrary door which is always doing the wrong thing. We are counting on your having a black stocking, a milk bottle and a scrap of white for the apron and neckerchief. We are sending instructions and cutting measurements, the face design, a pair of shiny pearl eye-balls, and enough oil calico print in the red to make her ample skirt and bandana. This assortment for the Mammy Door-Stop is number 658 at 25 cents.

M658 Materials and Pattern for Making ..... 25 cents. Order from the Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.



# Aunt Janet's Corner

## We Need More Singing by More People

ONE of the nicest customs which prevails at Christmas time in England and in some parts of the United States, is the singing of Christmas carols by strolling groups of singers. There is so much of beauty and tradition in this practice that it is a pity that this is not enjoyed by a greater number of our people.

These old songs, fine as they are because they preserve the best of conceptions concerning Christmas and because they are genuinely beautiful and inspiring, deserve to be better known than they are. Many of them are rollicking in tune, and if young people heard them once, they would probably enjoy singing them because of this gay air. Others are more devout in nature, emphasizing the birth of the Christ Child. A mixture of both kinds would be certain of appealing to the stay-at-homes who get the benefit of the visiting carolers. The fun that the singers get is the same reward which comes to those who take part in a play, or who cooperate for the amusement or entertainment of their neighbors.

Perhaps one reason for the lack of wide-spread caroling may be due to not knowing where to get music books containing easy and tuneful carols. A booklet, which has just come to my attention, seems to be especially well qualified to meet this need. It contains a variety of the old familiar Christmas songs, such as, "First Noel," "Hark, the Herald Angles Sing," "Silent Night," and a collection of choice, easily sung carols including, "Good King Wenceslas," "Cradled All Lowly," "Ring Out, Ye Bells," "God

Bless You, Merry Gentlemen," "Here We Come A-Wassailing," "Come to the Manger," and others less familiar.

All in all, it is a goodly mixture of the religious theme of Christmas, together with the traditional merry-making which characterized the old English Christmas.

This collection of carols was made by James M. McLaughlin, and is available from Ginn & Company, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, for the sum of 16c. I cannot think of any better way of investing a few cents than to bring together a collection of the time-honored song treasures, such as these.

—AUNT JANET.

## Christmas Tree Cakes

"WHAT a lot of trouble you take for the children!" I exclaimed to Nelly as I saw her fussing with some little cup cakes. "What's doing now?" "Christmas tree cakes for the party," she blithely replied. "Just a toothpick rolled in chocolate for the trunk of the tree, and a big fat sparkly green gumdrop for the rest. Pinch the latter a bit so it will have a cone shape. Then push the gumdrop on the toothpick when the latter is dry, plant the tree in the cake, and there you are!"

—E. D. Y.

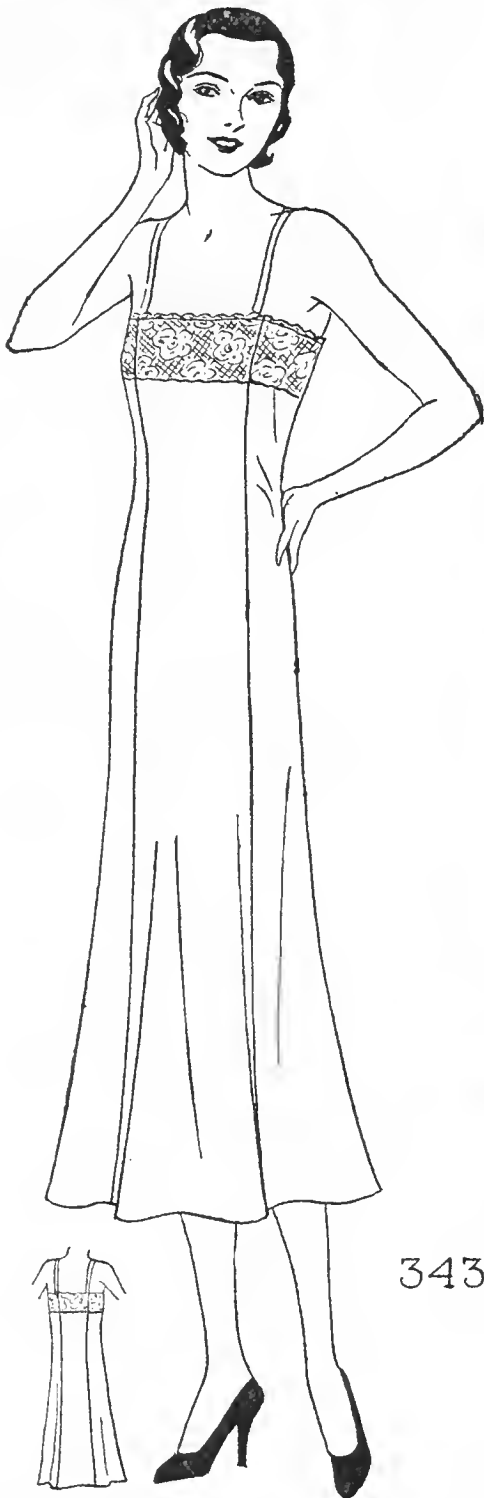
If you want a child's confidence, always be honest with him.

\* \* \*

The long-handled dust-pan prevents tired backs.

## Attractive Slip

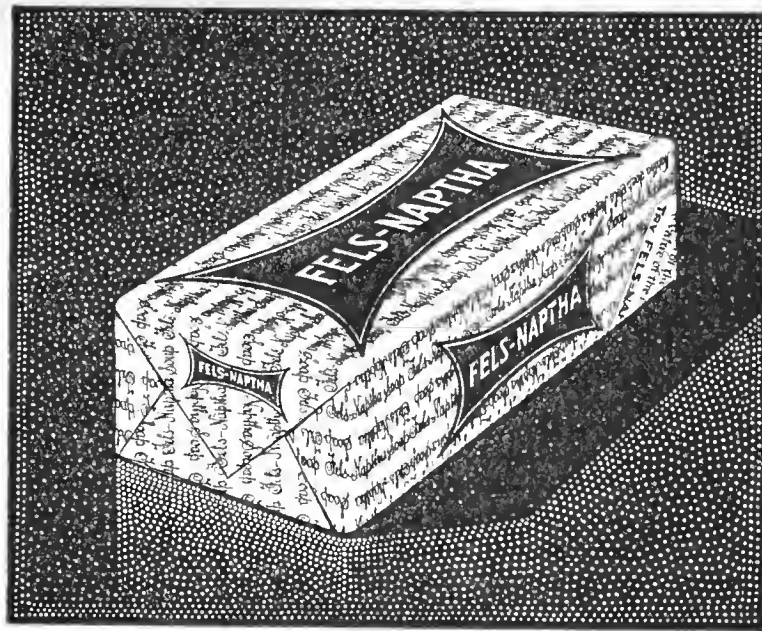
### Smart Junior Wear



DRESS PATTERN NUMBER 3463 with its new smart coat-like styling in double-breasted effect and notched collar, will be extremely smart for the little daughter of 8, 10, 12, and 14 years. In vivid green with brass ball buttons, and white pique trim, or in Spanish tile with brown trim and brown square wooden buttons, or in tweed, novelty rayon, wool crepe or tweed-like cotton, this design can be worked out admirably. Size 10 requires 2 1/4 yards of 39-inch material, with 1/2 yard of 35-inch contrasting. PRICE 15c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern, sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps. Add 12 cents for one of our Fashion Catalogs. Address to Pattern Department, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

SLIP PATTERN NUMBER 3431 has an unbroken line from bust to hem, but is shaped to mould the figure from the waist to hips, widening into graceful width and flare at the hem. The upper part may be trimmed with wide lace or just a narrow edging. Such a slip would be most welcome as a Christmas gift to any woman member of your family, and it is very simple to make. The pattern may be had in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44-inches bust. Size 36 requires 2 1/4 yards of 35-inch material with 1 1/4 yards of 5 1/4-inch lace. PRICE, 15c.



## Here's one time your eyes are wrong

You can look and look at Fels-Naptha and all you'll see is fine golden soap. But one little sniff will prove that your eyes are wrong.

For right in the soap, you'll smell naphtha. Plenty of it, too! So every time you use Fels-Naptha, you get the extra help of two cleaners. Unusually good golden soap and plenty of grease-dissolving naphtha! Hand-in-hand, these busy partners loosen even stubborn dirt and wash it away—thoroughly. They get your clothes sweetly clean. And they do it quicker, easier—without hard rubbing on your part.

You'll find Fels-Naptha gentle to your hands, too. It gets them out of water sooner. Try Fels-Naptha and you'll discover that it's a real bargain

in washing value. It brings you not more bars, but more help. Extra help in tub or machine; in hot, lukewarm or cool water; whether you soak or boil your clothes. Ask your grocer for a few bars, or the handy 10-bar carton, today.

Send for this Chipper!—We'll be glad to send every user of laundry soap a sample bar of Fels-Naptha and a Fels-Naptha Chipper. Many women who chip Fels-Naptha into their washing machines, tubs or basins find this chipper handier than a knife. Use the chipper and Fels-Naptha to make fresh, golden soap chips (that contain plenty of naphtha!) just as you need them. Send only 4 cents in stamps to help cover postage, and we'll mail you the chipper and sample bar without further cost. Write today. Fels & Company, Phila., Pa. Dept. 1-12-5.

THE GOLDEN BAR WITH THE CLEAN NAPHTHA ODOR

DON'T SEND 1 PENNY



WOMEN'S STORM BOOTS and OXFORDS at an amazing saving! Storm boots are rubberized tweed jersey, with rubber sole and heel; height 11 inches. Tan, or gray. Cut-out oxfords have rubber-cushioned Cuban heel; leather sole. Choice of black chrome patent leather, or black Vic kid. Sizes: 2 1/2 to 6 only. Widths D to EE. DELIVERY FREE! Just send us your name and address, and we'll mail the pair of storm boots and shoes to you at once. When postman delivers them, pay him \$1.98. We pay all postage. Money back if not satisfied! Order by No. 15. WALTER FIELD CO., Dept. D2309 CHICAGO, ILL.

85¢ BUYS ENOUGH WALL PAPER To Paper a 10 x 12 Room Complete

Send for FREE Catalog A. F. DUDLEY, 51 N. 2nd St., Phila., Pa.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM Removes Dandruff—Stops Hair Falling Imparts Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair 6oc. and \$1.00 at Druggists. Hiscox Chem. Wks. Patchogue, N.Y.

When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to Mention American Agriculturist

If There is Anything That You Wish To Buy, Sell or Trade Advertise in the Classified Columns OF THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST



## Post Your Farm And Keep Trespassers Off

WE unreservedly advise farmers to post their land. The signs we have prepared are worded to comply with Conservation Law.

	Without name and address	With name and address
Per Dozen....	\$1.00	\$3.00
Per Fifty.....	3.50	5.50
Per Hundred..	6.50	8.50

Specially worded signs will be made up at slight additional cost.

These signs are made up of extra heavy cloth material that will withstand the severities of the weather.

To avoid loss of cash in mail, send check or money order with order.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



# CLASSIFIED ADS

Classified Ads are inserted at the rate of 8 cents a word (7 cents per word when four or more insertions are scheduled consecutively). The minimum charge per insertion is \$1.00. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address.

Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than 14 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order. Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references.

## WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—USED JAMESWAY incubator in good condition, 4000-6000 capacity. CLOVER LEAF POULTRY FARM, LaFargeville, N. Y.

OLD LOCOMOTIVE and ship lithographs. Railroad scenes—race horses—whaling—fires. No photographs, post cards or book pictures. Get want list. A. STAINFORTH, Winthrop, Mass.

## BEEES AND HONEY

HONEY—OUR FINEST White Clover 60 lb. can \$4.50; 120 lbs. \$8.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

LONG'S PURE HONEY—Clover or buckwheat 5 lb. pail one dollar, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. C. LONG, Millville, Pa.

HONEY—Amber Clover 60 lb. can \$4.00; two \$7.50. Buckwheat \$3.75; \$7.00. Six 5 lb. pails \$2.50. GERALD J. M. SMITH, R. 3, Bath, N. Y.

PURE VERMONT clover honey, 5-lb. pail \$1; amber, 85c, prepaid to third zone; also comb honey. J. H. CLARK, West Pawlet, Vt.

HONEY—60 lbs. finest clover \$4.50; buckwheat or amber \$4.00, not prepaid. 10 lb. pail \$1.60, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. LEROY R. BRADLEY, Meridian, N. Y.

## BUILDING MATERIALS

WHITE PINE BEVEL siding:  $\frac{1}{2}$  x 4—\$20.00 per M.  $\frac{1}{2}$  x 6—\$25.00 per M. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

FIRST QUALITY ROOFING paper. Prepaid. 1 ply. \$1.15; 2 ply, \$1.30; 3 ply, \$1.45. Nails and cement, 15c per roll extra. WINIKER BROS., Millis, Mass.

## DAIRY SUPPLIES

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer. 300 sterilized 6 inch discs \$1.15; 6  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch \$1.35; gauzefaced, 6 inch \$1.35, 6  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch \$1.50. Postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Canton, Maine, Dept. D.

MILKER TUBING for all makes, finest quality. Also all types of cotton strainer discs. Write for samples and new lower prices. ANDERSON MILKER CO., INC., Jamestown, N. Y.

## FARMS FOR SALE

\$1500 GET BIG MONEY-MAKER 193 Acres 2 miles village, on improved hwy; 80 acres tillage, 30-cow pasture, timberlot, est. 800 sugar maples, fruit, spring water; good 12-room house, electricity available, good 60 ft. basement barn, stable 30x40, etc. Low price \$4500 with \$1500 down. For quick settlement horses, 10 cows, young stock, sugar outfit, machinery, hay, grain, fodder, vegetables thrown in; pictures pg 50 illus, catalog. Free. Strout Pays Buyer's Fare. STROUT AGENCY, 255-R Fourth Ave., N. Y. City.

206 acre DAIRY, TRUCK and POULTRY Farm, Finger Lakes Section, Yates County, New York. Short distance from state road, Grade school  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile. Community center and railroad 3 miles. Penn Yan and Dundee convenient drive. 100 acres fertile, smooth tillage, large acreage reseeded this past season. 86 acres creek watered pasture, 20 acres forest growth. Attractive two story house, good water. Barn 36x80, concrete stable, 20 stanchions, garage, two poultry houses, Buildings in substantial repair. \$6,000. Investigate long term easy payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

OWN A FARM IN MINNESOTA, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payment or easy terms. Free literature; mention state. H. W. BYERLY, 30 Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

## TOBACCO

SMOKERS—Save real money by ordering direct from factory. Good mild 5c cigars \$2.48 per 100 prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. COSMOPOLITE CIGAR CO., Dept. A, Dallastown, Pa.

GUARANTEED LEAF SMOKING or Chewing, five pounds \$1.00; ten \$1.50. Pipe Free. Twenty Chewing twist \$1.00; twenty sacks Smoking \$1.00. Pay when received. FORD FARMS, S-36, Paducah, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO—Guaranteed. Chewing 5 pounds \$1.25; 10, \$2.00. Smoking, 10-\$1.50. Pay Postman. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Ky.

CIGARS BLENDED LONG FILLER, Sumatra wrapped, mild, 100, \$3.50; 50, \$1.80, postpaid. Dissatisfied money refunded. PERKIOMEN CIGAR CO., Yerkess, Pa.

GEORGIA, BRIGHT LEAF Smoking Tobacco five lbs., \$1.35, postpaid. W. W. WILLIAMS, Quitman, Ga.

GUARANTEED Chewing or Smoking five lbs. \$1.00; ten \$1.50; Fifty Cigars \$1.75; Pay when received. KENTUCKY FARMERS, West Paducah, Ky.

SMOKING 8 lbs. \$1.00, chewing 5 lbs. \$1.00. Cigars fifty \$1.75, pay postmaster. Silk socks free with each order. FARMERS TOBACCO EXCHANGE, Mayfield, Ky.

SEE THE DIFFERENCE! Golden yellow smoking tobacco, five pounds \$1.00. Rich red chewing, five pounds \$1.50. RIVERVIEW PLANTATION, Hazel, Ky.

GOLD LEAF—GUARANTEED chewing or smoking 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.50. Pipe free. Pay postmaster. CO-OPERATIVE FARMERS, B3, Sedalia, Ky.

## HELP WANTED

JOBS OPEN—BIG PAY. Could you hold such a job if you had the opportunity? We will show you how hundreds of men obtain and hold jobs as Auto and Aviation mechanics. Write for free book and low tuition offer. McSWEENEY SCHOOL, Dept. B-32-A, Cleveland, Ohio.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG AMERICAN 28, experienced poultryman, capable of taking charge. Handy with tools, honest, and dependable. Excellent character. BOX 600, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

## AGENTS WANTED

CHARLTON NURSERIES, Rochester, N. Y., established 1865, wants reliable men to take orders for spring delivery for its "First-prize Winning" shrubbery, bedding, bushes, trees. Free 2-year replacement guarantee. New lower prices. Free outfit. Part or full time. Pay weekly.

\$15 DAILY EASY DEMONSTRATING amazing combination llandyman Tool, 101 uses. Pulls posts, roots, small stumps; jacks up trucks, tractors, wagons, lifts buildings; stretches fences; splices wire; makes cider press; dandy rim tool; etc. Lifts, pulls, pushes with 3 ton power. New plan. HARRAH CO., Dept. B-1004, Bloomfield, Ind.

STATIONERY, CHRISTMAS CARDS—Big profits. Outfit furnished. Samples and particulars free. PRINTER HOWIE, Beebeplain, Vt.

## WOOL—HIDES—FURS

WANTED RAW FURS of all kinds. Highest market prices. Honest grading. Write for prices. WM. T. DECKER, Seely St., Walden, N. Y.

HIDES, FURS, WOOL, PELTS—Ship to or write S. H. LIVINGSTON, Lancaster, Pa.

RAW FUR PRICE list ready. Write today your copy. Trappers supply catalog. HOWE FUR CO., Dept. E, Coopers Mills, Maine.

## MISCELLANEOUS

EVAPORATED SWEET CORN—Four fifteen ounce packs delivered for \$1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. F. HOSTETTER, Bird-in-Iland, Pa.

TRAPPERS—Sample bait and list of traps, scents and other supplies free. ARTHUR HILL & BRO., No. Conway, N. H.

ACETYLENE FIXTURES, LIGHTERS, ironers, gas stoves. Catalog free. THE STANDISH LIGHTING, Naples, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS PRESENT Suitable Boys, Girls. "WAG" Puzzle Book with solutions, twenty for 25c. Stamps accepted. Box 500, American Agriculturist.

PECANS, small, 10c; large papershell, 25c pound. Peanuts shelled and selected, 10 pounds \$1.00. W. W. WILLIAMS, Quitman, Ga.

BUY PEANUTS DIRECT from Growers. Special 10 lbs. \$1.00; 100 lbs. \$5.00; 500 lbs. \$20. Large Papershell Pecans 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.00. Ideal Christmas gifts. FARMERS SUPPLY CO., Franklin, Va.

TREE-RIPENED FLORIDA Oranges, grapefruit and tangerines—Sweet, juicy, full-flavored; full standard bushel, straight or assorted, \$1.75 with order, express charges collect. Satisfaction guaranteed. MRS. HELEN THOMAS, Box 104, Thonotosassa, Florida.

TRAPPERS—My recipe and scent to trap foxes are approved and sold with guarantee. For information apply Fred Couture, South Durham, County Drummond, Province of Quebec.

FREE DOG BOOK, Polk Miller's famous dog book on disease of dogs, instructions on feeding, care and breeding with symptoms chart, 48 pages. Illustrated. Write for free copy. POLK MILLER PRODUCTS CORP., 1021 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.

SHELLED—ROAST them at home. PEANUTS—5 lbs. \$1 delivered. PINE GARDENS, Franklin, Va.

PECANS LARGE SIZE, new crop, best quality 20c lb.; 10 lbs and over delivered your place. A. B. KIRBY, Gaffney, S. C.

FOR SALE—Fresh Pecans in 10 lb. bags postpaid \$4.00. Quality and weight guaranteed. T. W. McALLISTER, Buena Vista, Ga.

PATENTS—Time counts in applying for patents: send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form: no charge for information on how to proceed. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Attorney, 735 Security Savings and Commercial Bank Bldg., (directly opposite U. S. Patent Office), Washington, D. C.

TREE-RIPENED deliciously sweet, juicy Florida oranges; seedless grapefruit, \$3.25 per bushel box delivered prepaid to New York, New Jersey or Conn. Boxes mixed if desired. SUNNYSIDE GROVES, Orlando, Florida.

LARGE PAPER SHELL PECANS: 5 lbs-\$1.00; 25 lbs-\$4.00; 100 lbs-\$14.00; Medium: 7 lbs-\$1.00; 25 lbs-\$3.50; 100 lbs-\$10; Choice seedlings: 12 lbs-\$1.00; 25 lbs-\$2.00; 100 lbs-\$6.00; Choice Spanish peanuts: 20 lbs-\$1.00; 100 lbs-\$4.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. FAIRVIEW FARM, Quitman, Ga.

# National Grange Discusses Vital Farm Problems

(Continued from Page 3)

lands. They point out the need for coordinating the activities of federal and state agencies in developing any such policy. The Grange is outspoken in its demand that the remnants of public lands shall not be turned over to the states, but that the national land policy include provisions for better consolidation of federal and state holdings and for administering public lands in a manner to insure conservation and avoid improper use of this natural resource.

The Grange is again outspoken in condemning the use of federal or other public money in reclaiming or developing land for agricultural purposes. "A better use for reclamation funds," they say, "would be to use them for refunding indebtedness of irrigation and drainage districts which need assistance." Furthermore, the land under federal control for agricultural, forestry, and other uses should be entrusted entirely to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The Grange favors the continuation of a survey by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in cooperation with state experiment stations and other state agencies to determine the productive possibilities of land, in order that poor land not suited for farming may be definitely defined and located.

Here is the closing paragraph of the report of the committee on land policy:

"The future of the nation will largely depend on our present ability to shape a program of land utilization which will discourage agricultural overproduction, devote land to the uses to which it is best adapted, conserve our resources, coordinate agriculture with forestry, preserve the beauty of the countryside, and provide adequately for our future needs for timber."

As might be expected, the National Grange had quite a bit to say about cooperative marketing in general, and the Agricultural Marketing Act and the Farm Board in particular. The National Grange will continue to guard the cooperative features of the Agricultural Marketing Act from the attacks that are being made on it by its foes. They favor extending and strengthening the nation-wide cooperative marketing machinery which has been expanded and developed under the Agricultural Marketing Act. More attention, they say, should be given to building from the bottom up and for farmer control of cooperatives.

The Grange favors amending the Agricultural Marketing Act, including the substitution of the export debenture plan for the stabilization operations which the Farm Board have carried on in the past. They also approve strengthening the commodity advisory committee service in a way which will give the Farm Board the benefit of the opinion of farm economists. The Grange points out that in many cases small cooperative associations constitute just as sound a basis for Farm Board loans as do the large associations.

Approval was also given to the work being done by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and other branches of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in general and particularly to the development of uniform federal and state grades for farm produce.

Quite a bit of time was given to a discussion of money and prices. In this

connection Clarence Poe, editor of *Progressive Farmer*, told of the effects which the drop in prices has had on agriculture and recommended that action be taken to stabilize the value of the dollar. The Grange as a body recommends to the government and the Federal Reserve System that as nearly as possible the wholesale price level of the period 1923 to 1928 be restored and suggests four measures which may contribute to this stabilization. These recommendations include the purchase of securities in the open market by Federal Reserve Banks, a reduction of rediscount rates by the Federal Reserve Bank, a reduction of the legal minimum gold reserve ratio of the Federal Reserve Bank, and an international conference on money for stabilizing the purchasing power of gold in terms of average wholesale prices of commodities.

The Grange also expressed its sentiments on several problems. For example, one resolution asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to eliminate the recently authorized increase of \$3.00 per car in freight rates on pulp wood, because, as they stated, the increase will operate against domestic producers shipping by rail and give the market to foreign producers shipping by water.

The Grange also went on record as opposed to the short session of Congress after election, urged that a farmer be included in the United States delegation to the conference on disarmament. It expressed itself as opposed to the idea that railroads are entitled to a stabilized income which might mean increased rates in period of business depression. In fact, the meeting was of the opinion that the reduction of rates on some commodities, including farm products, would be beneficial at this time.

The 1932 meeting of the National Grange will be held in the State of North Carolina at a place to be selected by the executive committee.

## More Tall Corn

WE are still getting letters on tall corn.

Richard E. Williams of Nakoma Farms in Fairport, New York, sent us a photograph showing two stalks of West Branch Sweepstakes' corn, the tallest one being exactly 14 feet.

Frank Strong, Superintendent of the Binghamton State Hospital Farm at Binghamton, New York, reports a stalk of West Branch Sweepstakes' corn which reached the height of 15 ft. 2 in.

M. L. Jones, of Westtown, Pa., reports that they have one stalk 17 feet high, and that they have about one hundred acres of corn averaging 14 to 15 feet.

Mr. W. H. Benedict of Walden, New York, tells us that he has a stalk which measures 14 feet.

Mrs. Irwin Kobler, of Greendell, New Jersey, states that they have a stalk 16 feet 7 inches tall, and 9 feet 3 inches to the ear.

Uplook Farm, at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, reports their tallest corn stalk to be 15 ft. 1  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. tall.

Harry L. Dodge, of Strafford, Vermont, states that one of his stalks measured 14 ft. 6 in., with corn 8 ft. from the ground.

H. H. Holbert, of Elmward Farm, Morris, N. Y., tells us that he took first prize at the local fair this year with ten stalks measuring 14 ft. 5 in.

Mr. Alolf Rummel, of St. James, Long Island, writes that at the Suffolk County Fair, he exhibited a stalk 16 ft. 2 in. tall.

## Clean Up the Fence Rows

MANY insect pests pass the winter along unkept fence rows. Next spring they will be out again as busy as ever. One of the many pests that plays this trick on the careless operator is the asparagus beetle, which emerges just as the tender asparagus tips begin to push through the top of the soil.

These beetles may be controlled by dusting with calcium arsenate or arsenate of lead, but if all refuse is cleaned up, there will be few to bother you next spring.

Profitable pork production demands the use of good sanitary pasture.

## AVIATION

LEARN AVIATION where Lindbergh learned. Good demand for Master Airplane and Engine Mechanics. Big opportunities for Good Field Pilots. Government approved Ground and Flying School, connected with Aircraft factory. For complete information write Lincoln Airplane & Flying School, 1033, Aircraft Bldg., Lincoln, Nebr.

## WOMEN'S WANTS

YARN: Colored wool for Rugs \$1.15 pound. Knitting Yarn at bargain. Free samples. H. BARTLETT, Manufacturer, Box R, Ilarmony, Maine.

SWITCHES, etc. Cosmetics. Booklet, Flannelette Housesdresses \$2. EVA MACK, Box 298, Ithaca, N. Y.

## PRINTING—STATIONERY

40 BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS Cards and Folders, fancy lined envelopes, \$1.00. LEAVITT CARD CO., 411 Coe, Woonsocket, R. I.

PRINTING FOR FARMERS, Cattlemen, Poultrymen—reasonable! Samples, list—free. HONESTY PRESS, Putney, Vt.





## A Good Business for the Promoter

Enclosed please find a copy of an advertisement found under "Business Opportunities" in a nearby city daily newspaper.

Having bred rabbits for several years I know the falseness of this type of advertising. No rabbit used for meat purposes for breeding is worth over \$10. at the most. Why should many innocent people pay the price of such a worthless scheme? Is it not possible to stop them? I understand their contract does not say when or wherefore they will buy the offspring. Also the rabbits are not a standard breed but a mongrel which is not worth over \$2. at the most.

Hoping you may be able to accomplish some means of stopping such a fraud of innocents.

OUR subscriber enclosed an advertisement from a company that sells rabbits and agrees to buy back all the offspring at a certain specified price. We have frequently commented on schemes of this sort and have maintained that they are not working on a sound basis. It is our opinion that, as

### We Are Glad to Help

Enclosed a letter from the \*\*\* company refunding me \$2.75. I thank you for the service you rendered. If I had not written the Service Bureau I would never have heard from them or got anything back.

Again I thank you for what you did. It's just wonderful what your Bureau has done for people. I read the Service Bureau page every week. Think I will be more careful in future about ads I read.

long as any firm can continue to sell breeding stock, they can continue in business but that sooner or later there is bound to be a stopping place.

The Raisin Brook Packing Company which promoted a similar scheme went into bankruptcy. Certainly the contracts they made with people who bought rabbits from them were not very valuable after the company failed. We are publishing our subscriber's letter as the opinion of a man who has had experience in rabbit raising business.

### Another Bad Check

A SUBSCRIBER from Vermont tells us that he endorsed a \$250 check last August, made out to William Brennan and signed by Earnest Richardson. The check was drawn on the Newton Trust Company of Newton, Massachusetts, and came back with a note that this was one of a series of fraudulent checks. Our subscriber had to make good, and is interested in learning the whereabouts of either Mr. Brennan or Mr. Richardson.

William Brennan's address was given as 79 Center Street, Newton, Massachusetts, and Earnest Richardson's as 262 Ferry Street, Malden, Massachusetts.

If any subscriber can help us locate either of these men, we would appreciate information from them.

### The Unordered Merchandise Nuisance

THIS is the time of year when unordered merchandise is likely to be received in unusual quantities. In this connection we wish to emphasize that if someone sends you a box of Christmas cards with a note saying that your name was suggested by a friend, you are under no obligation to return it unless the sender encloses return postage. Even then, we doubt if you could be held legally liable. You can write the sender a letter saying that the merchandise was unordered, that you are charging storage at such a

rate per week or per month, and that when the storage charges equal the value of the merchandise you intend to use it to pay storage charges.

This procedure, in our opinion, is the only way that this nuisance of unordered merchandise can be ended.

Reprinted from the December 13, 1930, issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

### About Rights of Hunters and Landowners

I am writing in regard to the hunter. Has the farmer the right to drive a man, who has a hunting license on his person, from his farm when his land is not posted.

A HUNTER does not have the right to hunt on private property just because he has bought a hunting license and because the property is not posted.

However, if trespassing from hunters becomes objectionable, the property owner has better protection if he posts his land. All you can do if your land is not posted, is to order the hunter to leave. If he refuses and you sue him for damages, you are not likely to get much. Of course, if you happen to be big enough, you can put him off.

If your land is posted, the presence of a hunter on it, makes him immediately liable to arrest and fine for violation of the conservation law.

### Catches Chicken Thieves

WE wish to congratulate Mr. Coleman Perkins, who lives near Orchard Park, Erie County, New York, whose prompt action resulted in the capture of three chicken thieves. Mr. Perkins heard a commotion at night, got up, ordered the men to stop, and when they started to run, fired at them with a shotgun. One man got some of the shot, which, however, did no permanent damage. The injured man and another escaped in the car. The third one was captured by Mr. Perkins and the two who escaped were arrested later.

### Getting Easy Money

REPORTS come to us from Steuben County, New York, that a clever but unscrupulous agent has relieved teachers of hundreds of dollars. This man carries blank checks and fills in the name of any bank the teacher mentions, and takes full pay for subscriptions to any newspaper or magazine. Publishers of many he claims to be representing say that they have no solicitor in Steuben County. Reliable agents of publications ordinarily have proper identification papers which will establish their right to represent the company.

### "I"

"Some weeks ago we were favored by a visit from a young chap who gave us a long sales talk about some state survey that was being conducted. At the conclusion of the survey a map was to be issued showing county and town boundaries, villages, highways, rivers, and what not, including official 1930 census figures, if a sufficient number of people could be interested in it to subscribe for these maps. The salesmen were trying to form clubs in each neighborhood and if these clubs could be formed the price per map would be \$6.90. He showed me a list of names that he had, names of people of two men to whom I knew no salesman could sell anything. I refused to give him an order but he was not discouraged and said that he'd come back in the fall, when the maps were printed and see if I had changed my mind. During his visit he was very vague as to the agency making the so-called survey and I was unable to find out whom or what he was working for. About four days later he called again with the map, which I told him he must have had printed in short order, and which he tried to induce me to take. I, of course, refused it and he left.

All of which leads me to wonder just

what kind of a game is being worked on the poor innocent countryman and by whom. Do you know anything of this survey business?

Another thing that has puzzled me is this. Cities I know require door-to-door salesmen to take out a peddler's license. If a person is caught soliciting without one of these he is liable to a fine. Is the dweller in rural districts protected in any such way? Has he any protection, other than asking a salesman for his credentials from the company he represents? In other words, is there any way that he can distinguish between legitimate and illegitimate salesmen? I would very greatly appreciate it if you would answer these questions for me, and I am particularly interested in the survey racket."

It looks to us as if someone were trying to work the old map game on our subscriber. This man came with a very fine story of a survey to be made of a section, which survey has probably already been made by the government years before and which usually can be obtained from any reliable map making concern. If the subscriber had fal-

### Claim Handled Promptly

The tenth day of July 1931 I signed for your "Limited Automobile and Truck Policy." Nine days later I had the misfortune to wreck my car by being blinded by the headlights of an approaching car. I received several bad cuts and bruises which kept me from working for some two weeks.

I put in a claim for \$20.00 and was very agreeably gratified when the check for that sum arrived within one week. I thank you for the promptness and care with which you handled my claim.

Very truly yours,  
Roger Morse,  
Marathon, N. Y.

len for the sales talk he would undoubtedly have received some sort of a map of the region but for which he has had to pay a price beyond all reason.

If you wish to secure a good detail map of your particular section it can be obtained through any of the large map making concerns.

Unfortunately we know of no law that protects the man in the country from unwanted solicitors. However, any legitimate salesman should be able to furnish authentic credentials and if you have any suspicion of fraud the thing to do is call the State Troopers.

### Recovers Under Perishable Commodities Act

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture has just reported favorably on a claim of Baker Brothers, apple growers of Woodside, Delaware, against Mersel and Fortgang, buyers of farm produce in New York City. The dispute arose over a question of quality on a carload of apples sold to Mersel and Fortgang by Baker Brothers and the decision was rendered in favor of the shippers.

We mention this case to show that the Perishable Commodities Act under which the complaint was made does function. Incidentally, the Department of Agriculture states that many complaints made to them under this Act cannot be settled because the terms under which the produce was sold are too indefinite. They recommend, therefore, that the terms under which stuff is sold be stated in the terms of U. S. grades of exact numerical measures, weights and sizes.

The Perishable Commodities Act, of course, applies only to produce shipped from one state to another.

Tattooing poultry is proving to be one of the most efficient means of controlling poultry stealing. A tattoo mark properly applied cannot be obliterated and furnishes a means of identifying birds.

Hemp, said to be the oldest cultivated fiber plant in the world, was grown in China as early as 2800 B. C.

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Compounded Quarterly



BANK by mail, safely, conveniently. This 61 year old Savings Bank, under rigid New York State supervision, assures generous interest with absolute safety. Interesting, illustrated booklet tells how compounding makes money grow. Explains simple banking by mail plan. Send coupon for FREE copy.

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Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

## Jim Brown's NEW KIND OF FENCING

Amazing New Process, using COPPER Steel Wire makes my fence last twice as long as ordinary fence. Don't buy a rod of fencing until you get my new Factory Prices.

Save 1/3 Your Fence Money

Easy Payments, too

162 pages of bargains in farm and home needs—Fencing, Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Baby Chicks, Poultry Supplies

Stoves, Harness, etc., and I pay the freight, 24 hour service.

Write for my New Bargain Catalog—Jim Brown.

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Dept. 3020, Cleveland, Ohio

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SEND FOR CATALOG

The Crosby Frisian Fur Company

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Makes lumber, shingles, cross ties, fence posts, laths, fruit and vegetable crates and boxes, dimension blanks for furniture, etc. Splits blocks into firewood. Needed by farmers, timber owners, contractors. Pays for itself in a week, or on one job. Guaranteed. Sold direct from factory. Write today for Special Offer and Free Book "How To Make Lumber."

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If you have been notified that your policy is to run out soon, renew it right away with an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST agent or direct to,

American Agriculturist,  
10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



### GET ON THE RIGHT TRACK

WHETHER you need a product now or at some time in the future, get the habit of reading the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Get on the right track by posting yourself in advance. Learn the features of a good up-to-date radio, tractor, or automobile; read about quality soaps, breakfast foods, household equipment, furniture and the like. Make out your shopping list before you go to town and ask for the advertised brands. Then you know you are buying right, for only goods which the public has accepted as worth their price can be persistently advertised. This is especially true of advertisements you see in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, because only advertisements from dependable manufacturers are accepted. Mention AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST when you write to these advertisers.



# The G.L.F.

COOPERATIVE  
GRANGE LEAGUE FEDERATION EXCHANGE, INC.  
ITHACA, N. Y.

To Patrons of the G.L.F.:

There are three or four matters concerned with the purchasing of farm supplies this winter which, I believe, are of sufficient importance to make it worth while calling them to your attention in this manner.

SEED PRICES - You probably have in your possession the last copy of the "G.L.F. Patron". Did you notice on the back page the list of maximum retail seed prices for next spring's delivery, and how much money can be saved by taking February delivery over April? Well, all G.L.F. Agents, who sent in their seed requirements to the G.L.F. by November 10, will have their orders confirmed on a basis that will enable them to furnish you your seed at the maximum prices or below. My judgment, however, is that it is wise for you, as individuals, to protect yourselves by seeing your G.L.F. Agent at once and giving him your seed order because I know that the average Agent has not ordered enough seed for all of his patrons.

18% STABLE SUPER PHOSPHATE - With seed and mixed fertilizers to pay for next spring, it's going to be hard to raise money to buy the Super Phosphate you know you ought to use. Why not, then, buy your Super Phosphate as you need it throughout the winter and apply it to the land mixed with manure? You won't feel the cost so much now, you will double the value of your manure, and you'll have the Super Phosphate all on the land when sowing time comes.

COMPLETE DAIRY FEEDS - We have just passed through a period when certain feed ingredients like wheat feeds and gluten feed and cottonseed meal, in fact most high protein feeds, have been very cheap. As a result, many of you switched from complete mixed feeds to feeding these ingredients straight or in very simple mixtures, with the inevitable result that you ran the price on them right up.

Now, I believe it would be good business for you ingredient feeders to turn to G.L.F. 20% Exchange Dairy. I honestly feel that if the G.L.F. is given tonnage on this feed it can buy the ingredients for it in such a way as to save you money between now and grass, while I know that if you feed it you'll make more milk and have a better cow left. Exchange Dairy is a complete feed and develops more cow power than straight ingredients or simple mixtures.

Respectfully submitted,

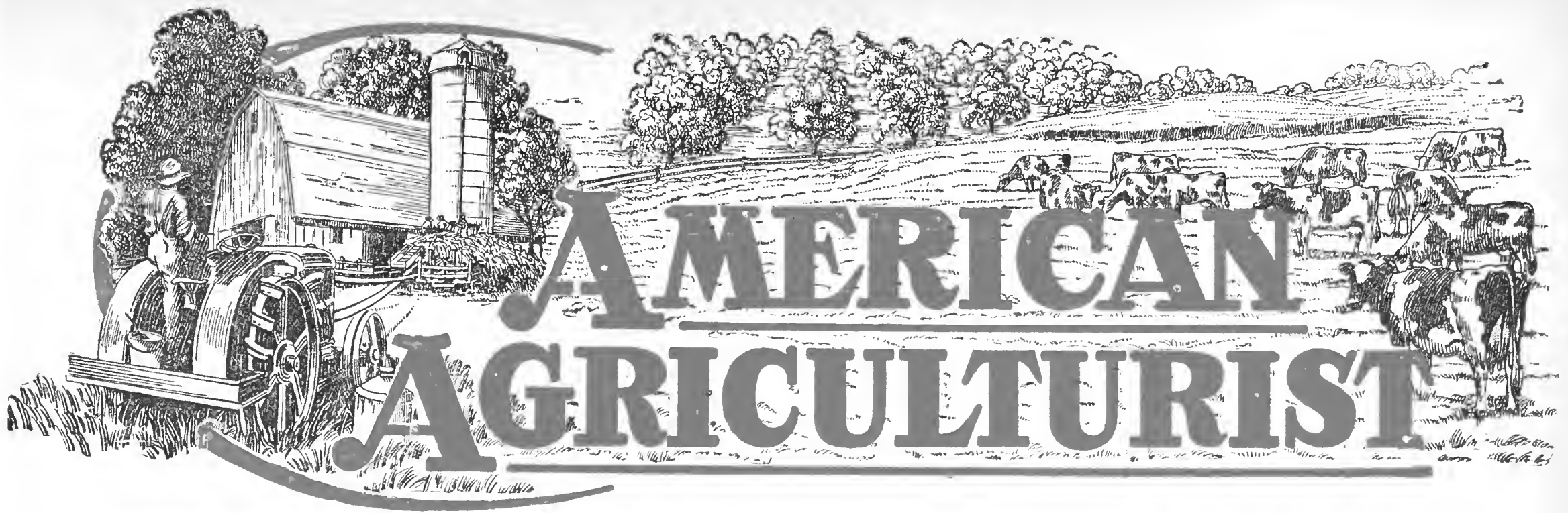
*H. E. Babcock*

GENERAL MANAGER

November 25, 1931.

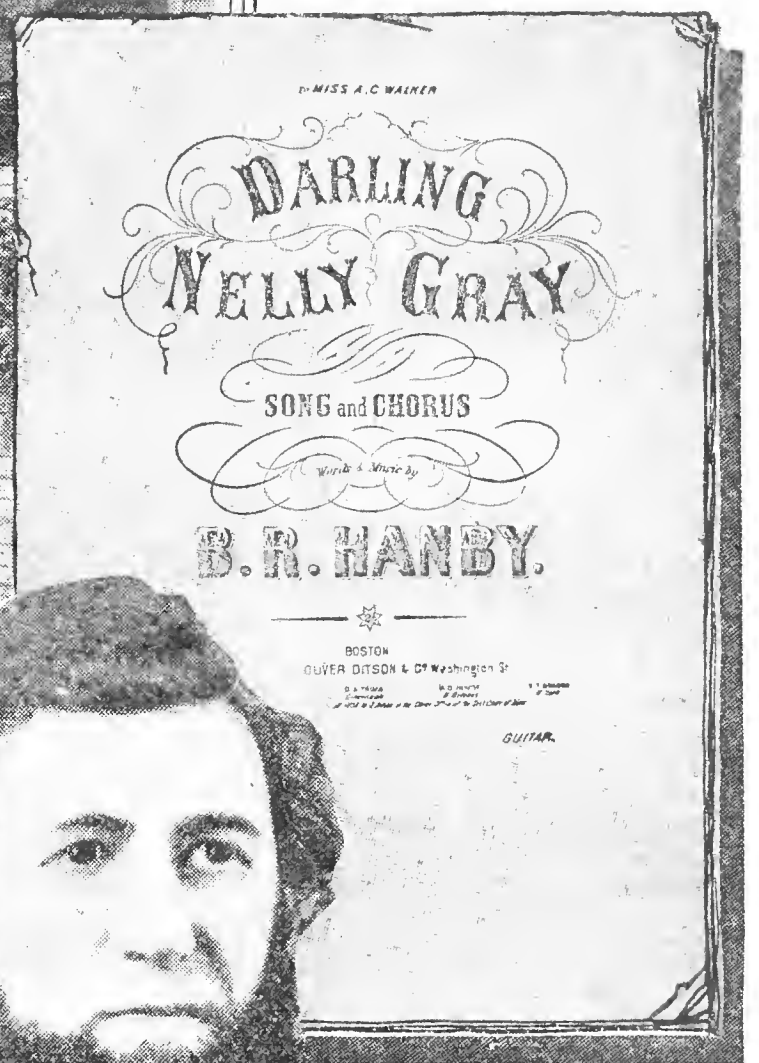
THE COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC. ~ ITHACA, NEW YORK





December 12, 1931

\$1. a year Published Weekly



## SONGS...

### THAT MOTHER USED TO SING

Darling Nelly Gray

story of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" as an influence in freeing the slaves. The Hanby home at Rushville, Ohio, is shown here with a picture of the author of the song. Read the story on Page 6.

This week we are giving you a story of B. R. Hanby written by his own son, a newspaper man of Posey county, Indiana. This song compared with the



# Santa Says:— "Aladdin Lamps"



**Bring  
More Joy  
to Any  
Home"**

## BEAUTIFUL SHADES

Glass or Parchment.  
See the gorgeous  
array of these  
exquisite hand-  
decorated crea-  
tions—they will  
please and de-  
light you.

**BURNS  
KEROSENE  
(COAL OIL)**



**IF YOU WANT** to make this Christmas one long to be remembered, make it an Aladdin Christmas. Present your family with one or more of these remarkable new instant-light Aladdins and make your home more bright and cheerful with its wealth of modern white light. Aladdin light is more like day light than any other light and yet costs the least—so little in fact that it will actually save its first cost in a few months over the old style yellow flame lamp. Children operate it—it's so simple and so absolutely safe. There's no odor, smoke, noise or trouble. A match and a minute is all it takes to light it.

**TABLE-  
BRACKET-  
HANGING-  
VASE and  
FLOOR LAMPS**

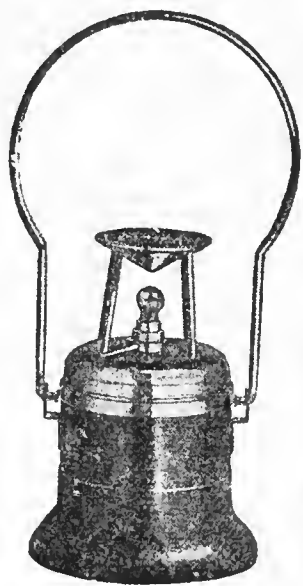
You have no idea of the great pleasure you could bring to some friend or relative who resides in the country by giving them an Aladdin this Christmas. It would be a lifetime reminder of your thoughtfulness.

There's a dealer near you. If you cannot locate him write to us for his name and address.

**The Mantle Lamp Company of America, Inc.**  
609 West Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois

**Shorter  
Days  
Are  
Coming**

**An  
Electric  
Lantern  
Is**



**PRACTICAL**—New battery cells and bulbs can be purchased at low cost in any village. It is durable and will stand hard treatment.

**ECONOMICAL**—No matches needed; just turn a switch. Can be hung on a nail with bulb at the bottom so it does not cast a shadow.

**CONVENIENT**—Costs one cent per hour to operate. No chimneys to clean.

**SAFE**—Eliminates fire hazard in buildings. A red cover for the bulb is included, making it adaptable as a tail light or danger signal.

For a limited time **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST** will without extra cost, include batteries with every lantern ordered so it will reach you complete and ready to operate, for only.....\$2.50

If you are not entirely satisfied return it to us and your money will be refunded.

Send check or money order to  
**American Agriculturist**  
Department L2,  
461 Fourth Ave., New York City

## Mothers, Mix This at Home for a Bad Cough

You'll be pleasantly surprised when you make up this simple home mixture and try it for a distressing cough due to a cold. It takes but a moment to mix and costs little, but it can be depended upon to give quick and lasting relief.

Get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any druggist. Pour this into a pint bottle; then fill it with plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey. The full pint thus made costs no more than a small bottle of ready-made medicine, yet it is much more effective. It is pure, keeps perfectly and children love its pleasant taste.

This simple remedy has a remarkable three-fold action. It goes right to the seat of trouble, loosens the germ-laden phlegm, and soothes away the inflammation. Part of the medicine is absorbed into the blood, where it acts directly upon the bronchial tubes and thus helps inwardly to throw off the whole trouble with surprising ease.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of Norway Pine, containing the active agent of creosote, in a refined, palatable form, and known as one of the greatest medicinal agents for severe coughs and bronchial irritations.

Do not accept a substitute for Pinex. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.

## GET 4% INTEREST Compounded Quarterly



**BANK** by mail, safely, conveniently. This 61 year old Savings Bank, under rigid New York State supervision, assures generous interest with absolute safety. Interesting, illustrated booklet tells how compounding makes money grow. Explains simple banking by mail plan. Send coupon for FREE copy.

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## Aunt Janet's Corner

*These Holidays Ask for "Different" Sweets*

**W**HOLESONE sweets for children for the holiday season may be made of dried fruits. Prunes which have been soaked and cooked slowly, then stoned, may be stuffed with peanut butter or nuts, and rolled in sugar. Dates may be stuffed with peanut butter, or nuts and rolled in sugar.

### Hawaiian Fudge

Boil two cups sugar, one-half cup cream and one-half cup crushed pineapple and one tablespoon butter to 238°. Tint a pale green, cool and beat until creamy. Add one-fourth cup chopped nuts and pour into a buttered pan. Mark into squares.

### Pineapple Divinity

Cook one-half cup crushed pineapple and three tablespoons sugar to a thick jam, 225°. Mix two cups sugar, one-half cup water and one-eighth teaspoon cream of tartar and boil to 260°. Just before this temperature is attained, add the pineapple jam, continuing the boiling to the 260° point. Beat one egg white stiff, then add hot syrup very slowly, stirring constantly, and beating till stiff and will hold its shape. Add one-fourth cup chopped maraschino cherries and pour into buttered pans.

\* \* \*

The New York State College of Home Economics tells how honey may be used to make delightful sweets. The

bright red of the cranberry adds a nice Christmasy touch.

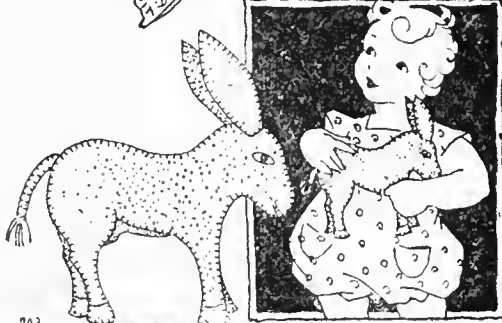
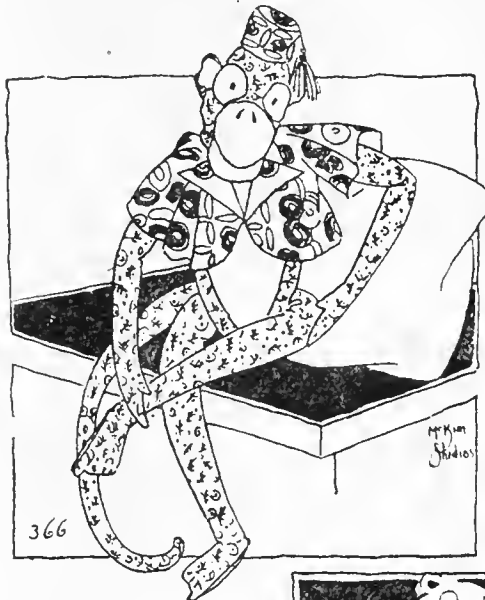
A fine cranberry preserve is made with honey. Equal weights of cranberries, honey, and water are used; cook the berries in the honey and water until they are soft. Then remove the berries and continue boiling the syrup until it is boiled thick enough to just cover the cranberries. Then pour the preserve into glasses and seal. The appearance of the cranberries may be improved by pricking each one several times before cooking it, and cooking them very slowly at first.

To make honey nougat, boil together three-eighths of a cup of honey and half a cup of brown sugar, until drops of the syrup hold their shape in cold water. Add the well-beaten whites of two eggs and cook the mixture very slowly; stir it constantly, until it becomes brittle when dropped into cold water. Add a pound of blanched almonds. When cold, the candy can be broken into pieces or may be cut and wrapped in waxed paper.

A small amount of cranberry jelly is delicious and attractive in the center of a grapefruit.

## The Light Topped Dress

Milo, the Monk, Maud the Mule, and Elephants-On



M703 A Mule, comes stamped on wool felt, and will be 10 inches long by 6 inches high, except for ears, when finished. For the wool felt and complete instructions send 50 cents.

M704 A sanitary Toy Elephant for the wee one, is stamped on oilcloth which has an elephant design. The material for the toy which will be 10 by 12½ inches, comes with bright red floss for blanket-stitching. Stuffing is not included, price 25 cents.

M366 materials for monkey include instructions for making, figured chintz for body of toy, bandanna for coat and cap, and all other materials needed except stuffing. Price 30c.

M366M complete made-up model of monkey .....\$1.25.

Order from Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.



2536

**DRESS PATTERN NO. 2536** is one of the popular light-topped dresses with a bodice of bright color in contrast to the skirt and cuffs of darker color. A Persian red top combines well with a light navy blue shade. Spanish tile sheer woolen with brown woolen for bodice and upper sleeves is also a good color combination. Pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 35-inch material with 1½ yards of 35-inch light material. Price, 15c.

**TO ORDER:** Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and enclose with proper remittance in stamps. Add 12c for one of the fashion catalogs, and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

**Why Suffer with  
Skin Troubles when**

**Cuticura**

**Quickly Heals**

Price 25c. each. Sample free. Address:  
"Cuticura," Dept. 6B, Malden, Mass.



# Milk Down Two Cents a Quart

## Drop to New York City Consumers Bad News for Dairymen

THINGS have been happening pretty fast to the milk business in New York City. Speed is always desirable when things are headed in the right direction but the news we have to tell will, we fear, be received with anything but enthusiasm by our readers. On November 30 an announcement was made that the Dairymen's League had reduced the price of bottled milk to stores from 12c to 9c a quart, at the same time requiring a deposit of 3c a bottle. The Borden's Farm Products Company announced a reduction to 10c a quart for bottled milk delivered to stores with no bottle deposit required. These reductions by Dairymen's League and Borden's affected only Grade B milk, which would presumably be sold by stores to cash and carry customers for 11 or 12 cents.

This announcement was followed on December 1 by an announcement from Sheffield's Farms Company that the reduction on bottled milk to stores would be met as well as a reduction of 2c a quart on bottled Grade A and Grade B milk delivered to consumers.

At the same time the Sheffield Farms Company announced that the Class 1 price for December will be \$1.59 a hundred. The Sheffield Class 1 price for November was \$2.33. A reduction of 2c a quart in the Class 1 price would be a drop of 94c a hundred which would bring the Class 1 price down to \$1.39. The Class 1 price of \$1.59 indicates that the company is absorbing 20c of the cut. All of these prices are for 3 per cent milk.

### Price Cut to Retain Business

The Dairymen's League states that the cut in the price of milk to stores was made necessary because stores were getting bottled milk from other sources as low as 7½ to 9c a quart. It

therefore became a question of reducing prices or losing this business.

The bottled milk sold by stores constitutes about 1½ per cent of the city's milk supply. However, the recent report of the commission appointed to study the loose milk business in New York City recommended that the sale of loose milk be abolished to become effective January 1, 1933. It is stated that this has already resulted in some shift from loose milk to bottled milk and apparently all milk companies aim to get their share of this new bottled milk business.

By the way, this loose milk business has, in the past constituted about 58½ per cent of the city supply, leaving about 40 per cent of the milk which has been delivered to the homes of consumers in bottles.

The Sheffield Farms Company in announcing the price reduction said:

"In view of the reductions made yesterday to store customers, we feel that our retail home delivery customers should enjoy the same benefits.

"These price regulations will represent a considerable cost to the company. However, we expect increased volume in consumption partly to offset the loss, indications already pointing to a gradually increasing demand as the public appreciates more fully the health value of milk, as well as its economy as a food.

"It is our hope that with bottled milk for home delivery at these new low prices, more families will take advantage of the economies offered in the liberal use of milk for beverage and cooking purposes. Milk is the lowest-cost food in the metropolitan market today. Irrespective of the companies engaged in promoting its sales, its use should be urged nowadays by the public press as the mainstay of a low-priced diet."

On the evening of December first representatives of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association and the Borden's Farm Products Company met to discuss the situation and to deter-

mine how the problem was to be met. No decision was announced at that time.

On Wednesday, December 2, representatives of the League and Borden's met again and at about 5:00 P. M. announced to the press that the cut in price had been met, Borden's to charge consumers 12c a quart for Grade B milk delivered, and 15c a quart for Grade A. At the same time it was announced that the Dairymen's League Class 1 price would be \$1.79 for 3.5 milk which means that the Borden Company will absorb 20c of the drop in prices which amounts to 94c one hundred pounds, this being the same proportion that had been assumed by the Sheffield Farms Company.

Some of the city papers in carrying the announcement pointed out that the two cent cut in prices on three and one half million quarts a day consumed in New York City, would save consumers approximately \$70,000 a day or around \$25,000,000 a year. Naturally they made no point of the fact that milk producers will lose a sum approximately 80 per cent of this amount.

### City Point of View

An angle of the city situation is shown by a story about the National Dairy Products Corporation which appeared in the *Wall Street Journal* on November 28, three days before the Sheffield Farms Company announced a two-cent reduction. The story says in part:

"The unusually warm weather of October and November has greatly stimulated milk supplies and as a result it is probable that a reduction of one cent a quart will be made on December 1. Since there will be a corresponding reduction in the price received by the farmer, the lower price will have no important effect on National Dairy's profits during the remainder of the year."

A little farther along in the story appears this (Continued on Page 7)

## Making Money from Poultry

### Some Idea for Keeping Expenses Low and Getting Good Prices for Eggs

By L. E. WEAVER,  
A. A. Poultry Editor

A GOOD income from poultry does not necessarily depend upon getting a high price for eggs. It does depend on keeping the cost of production lower than the selling price. All this fall eggs have been bringing less than they did a year ago, but there is more money in keeping poultry now because feed costs have gone down more than egg prices.



L. E. Weaver

There are two ways of increasing the spread between cost of production and selling price. One is to push the selling price up, the other to push the cost of production down.

The selling price can be influenced to an appreciable degree by improving the quality of the eggs and by good salesmanship. The cost of production can be lowered in a number of ways.

### Figures Tell the Story

There have been two recent studies of the cost of producing eggs. One was in New York State and the other in Oregon. The results that have been reported are almost identical. Apparently the same principles of good poultry keeping hold true regardless of geography.

In Oregon the average cost of producing eggs over a three year period was 28.7 cents per dozen. The average price received for them was 28.8 cents. Not much chance for profits there. Yet some of the farms, 19 per

cent of them in fact, made \$1.92 for each hen kept. That is what the owner got for his own time. That could happen because half the farms did not pay expenses.

In New York (one year, 1930) the average cost of producing eggs was 37.5 cents per dozen, and the average value was 37.9 cents per dozen. And here, as in Oregon we see that same figure 19 per cent. This time it is figured on a little different basis. Nineteen per cent of all the New York farms returned an income of \$3000. or

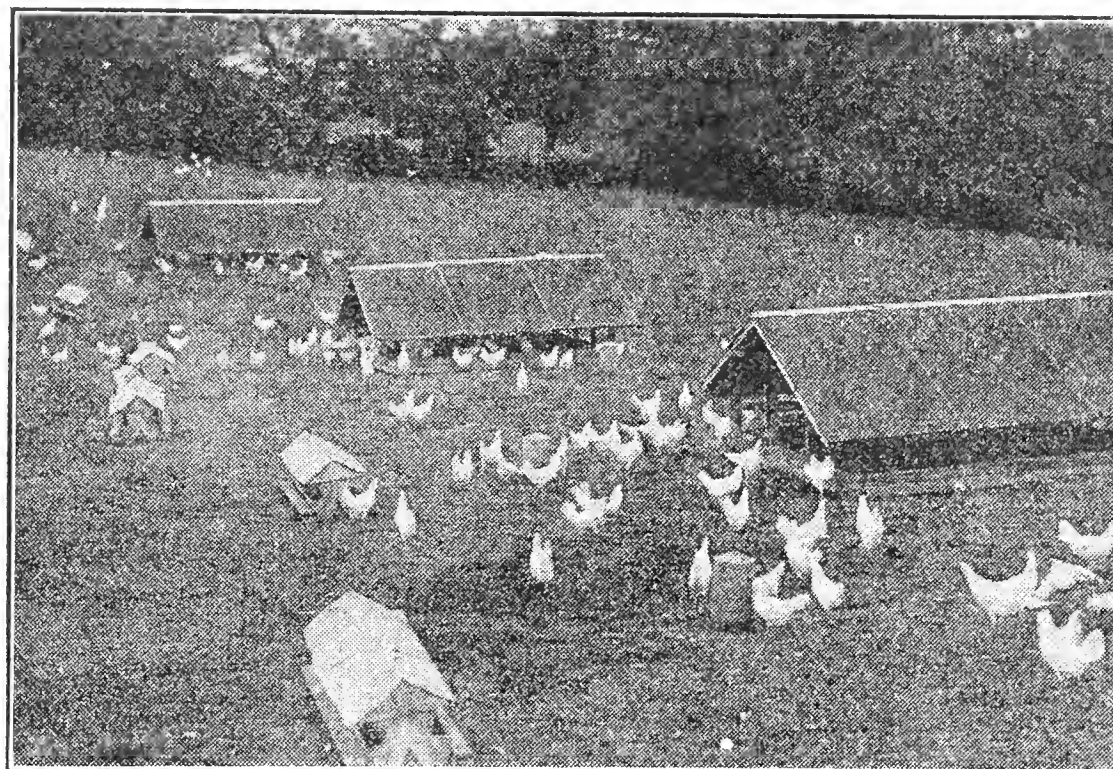
more for the owner's labor, and another 19 per cent of the farms made minus labor incomes.

Now there must be reasons for such results. Why does one farm make a good income while another is losing money? The two studies were made primarily to answer that question. Here are some of the "secrets" that were revealed.

### High Egg Production is Important

The Oregon study shows that 38 per cent of their flocks had an average annual yield of 196 eggs per bird, while 12 per cent of the flocks only went 128 eggs per bird. They show further that there were as many eggs per bird on very large farms as on the small ones. Consequently the larger the flocks the more income the owner received, provided of course that he was getting good production per bird. On the other hand, if production was low the big flock would be a disadvantage. The larger the flock the more the owner loses. The New York study showed the same thing. There were twenty-nine farms on which more than 20,000 dozens of eggs were produced. Those farms received an average labor income of \$3252. There were also twenty-eight farms that produced less than 10,000 dozens. That was because of low production per bird, or because of too few birds, or perhaps both. The average production per bird was 145 in the first group and 126 in the second. It seems evident in comparing these figures with those of Oregon that their claim of natural climatic advantages must be true, or

(Continued on Page 12)



The sensible way to keep pullet costs low is to have everything sanitary and to have everything convenient so labor costs are low.



## Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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Vol. 128 December 12, 1931 No. 23

### If You Wish to Help

A LETTER from our friend, Editor John Pickett, of the *Pacific Rural Press*, states that he copied the suggestion in the recent articles in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to farmers that if they wished, they could help destitute people by donating farm produce. Mr. Pickett's publication has a large circulation among farmers throughout California.

Major George Paxton of the Salvation Army writes to Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, that eastern farmers responded splendidly to the suggestion in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Some of the donations received, were as follows:

350 bushels of potatoes at Hempstead, L. I.  
30 bushels of potatoes at Asbury, N. J.  
70 bushels of potatoes at Utica, N. Y.  
Canned goods at Newark, N. J.  
3 tons of cabbage at Syracuse, N. Y.  
50 bushels of apples at Rochester, N. Y.  
100 bushels of apples at Buffalo, N. Y.

There were hundreds of other donations of which AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has no record. For example, one farmer writes that he and an officer of the Salvation Army called on the farmers of his whole community and all contributed something except two.

We want to make the position of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST clear in this matter. We are not urging anyone to give. Many farmers are barely able to take care of themselves in these times. Whether you give or not is entirely your own business, of course. We only suggest that if you wish and are able to help any of the thousands of destitute people who will be hungry this winter, there is no better way to do so than by donating a little surplus farm produce, and there is no better organization to handle your gift than the Salvation Army.

A letter addressed to the Salvation Army in your nearest city, will put their officers in touch with you.

### Tax Troubles Begin at Home

RECENTLY in Minnesota a crowd of farmers, badly hit by the hard times, went storming to the county court house to demand of the county commissioners that all county appropriations be cut to the bone. One of the unfortunate results of this action, was the elimination of the county farm and home bureaus, organizations which are saving farm people far more than they cost.

This is exactly what is going to happen here

in the eastern states if local officials do not see the handwriting upon the wall and take radical steps to economize with the taxpayers' money. Officials can take their choice of taking such action themselves, or of having the people do it, and if it comes to pass, as it did in Minnesota, that the people take affairs in their own hands, then a lot of mistakes will be made and drastic action will go too far.

As an example of the right kind of approach to this tax problem, we cite the recent action of a Pomona Grange in one of the counties of Pennsylvania which passed a resolution in favor of a county instead of a town system of collecting taxes. The Grange suggested that a county treasurer could make collections by mail, while local banks could be named as receivers of taxes, and the Grange estimated that the change would save their own county from sixty to seventy-five thousand dollars a year, in the cost of collections.

This plan of tax collection has been suggested many times in New York State, and it has been pointed out that the change would result in a total saving of many hundreds of thousands of dollars. In any case, it is good to see the Granges beginning to think about and study this tax problem. Before any changes can be made, it is necessary first to study the facts, so that the situation may not be made worse instead of better, and the place to begin on this tax problem is where it is at its worst—that is right back in the home communities.

### "How I Get My Family to Use Dairy Products"

A RELEASE from the New York State College of Agriculture emphasizes the fact that farmers above all others have access to a variety of cheap foods, and that, therefore, there is no excuse for not eating the proper foods to maintain health.

"The first need," says the College, "in every diet, is milk whether it costs much or little. A quart of milk daily for every child, and a pint daily for every adult is the amount needed for calcium or lime."

Strange is it not that dairymen themselves have to be urged to use large quantities of their own products like milk and butter? Doubly strange that oleomargarine is still consumed by farmers, when butter is a better food, and when oleo is a competitor in the market for the dairymen's own product. It is good to know, however, that the total consumption of oleomargarine is decreasing. Let us hope that some, at least, of this decrease is due to farmers eating more butter.

A. A. will pay a dollar for every good letter we can publish written by a farm housewife from her own experience on the subject: "How I get my family to consume large quantities of dairy products." To be considered, letters should be received before January first 1932.

### Give Us the Whistlers Just the Same

TAKE them as a class, college professors, in addition to being jolly, kindly men, are great benefactors of mankind, but there is once in a while one who makes public statements of such complete nonsense that they tend to discredit the whole teaching profession. Particularly is this so of some of the so-called modern psychologists, who study the mind and then make profound conclusions no nearer the real facts than the average fortune teller fakir.

One of the latest diffusions of this kind comes from a professor of psychology in Columbia University, who states that whistling is only indulged in by morons, and that those given to the practice are not much more than half-witted. One only has to think back over a list of kindly, cheerful men he has known through a life time who whistled at their work, to see how foolish such a statement is. From time immemorial we have the picture of the whistling, singing blacksmith who keeps tune to the rhythm of his hammer and anvil. Then there is the half-grown farm boy

going whistling down the lane after the cows, or hurrying home at night passing the cemetery, whistling to keep the ghosts away.

Morons or not, give us for friends the men and women, boys and girls, who, in spite of life's tribulations, go cheerfully along their way, most times with a song or whistle upon their lips.

### Eliminate the Billboards

THE recent meeting of the National Grange went on record opposing the posting of advertising road signs. We hope every subordinate Grange will take similar action, sending emphatic resolutions to the coming meeting of the state Granges in the different eastern states. Armed with this authority, state Grange officials, cooperating with farm journals and with other farm organizations, should be able to secure state legislation which will make it difficult for advertisers to continue to ruin rural scenery by unsightly signs.

Some of the Canadian provinces seem to have gotten after this job of cleaning up the roadside from offensive advertising in an effective manner. In most of Canada, such signs are regulated out of business. In Ontario the highway department has control over all advertising within a quarter of a mile of the road, with the result that much of it has disappeared.

Farmers themselves can cooperate by refusing the privilege of posting road signs on their land or buildings. Public sentiment is growing very rapidly against both those who ruin the countryside with advertising bill boards, and against those who permit the posting of such signs.

### "On the Sidewalks of New York"

IT is good to see the apples on the sidewalks of New York again. Compared with the total amount of apples, those sold by unemployed persons on the sidewalks are few. Nevertheless, the sales are important because they are teaching people to eat more apples, especially those who never used them before.

### Eastman's Chestnut

ONE of the best story tellers that I know, a man who also has a reputation as an able public speaker, is my friend, H. B. Knapp, Director of the State School of Agriculture, at Farmingdale, on Long Island. He recently sent me a chestnut which I had not seen before, and which gave me a laugh at a time when I was particularly in need of that kind of medicine. Here's the story. Do not show it to you wife!

The President of the Brooklyn Rotary Club came to our Rotary meeting recently. He related an incident which had no particular application, but it seems to me the chief justification for a story is that you wish to tell it, and not because you wish to teach a lesson or point a moral. He said he was on a subway car one day when he noticed a woman so homely that words were very inadequate to describe what he saw. After gazing at her in amazement for a short time, he was moved to comment on the fact to a man who sat at his side. The man replied, "Yes, isn't she homely? People notice it and most of them mention it wherever we go. She is my wife."

Our Rotary friend was considerably embarrassed and sought to apologize and soften the blow as best he could. The other man, however, assured him that it was not necessary, that he realized the accuracy of the diagnosis, and that he did not take exception in any way. Our friend, after a moment of stunned silence, said, "Well, it is very nice of you to put it that way, and to relieve me of some very real embarrassment, but if you really do feel as you have indicated about the matter, would it be out of place for me to inquire why you take your wife from place to place in public?" The other man replied, "Yes, that is a fair question and relates to a decision which I had to take a long time ago. You see, I have the choice between taking her with me or kissing her goodbye when I leave home!"



# Master Farmers of 1930

IN a recent issue we gave you pictures of six of the Master Farmers who were so honored at Farmers' Week last February, together with short accounts of some of the reasons why they were thus honored. We have done the same on this page with the other 1930 Master Farmers. We are sure you all remember that Master Farmers are chosen on the basis of

through records kept by the Dairy Improvement Association, been improved until it averages around 10,000 pounds of milk.

One of the interesting things about the farm business is the way the produce is sold. Practically all the fruit is taken to the Schenectady market. Mr. Merchant does the grading and packing while his son does most of the

predicted he would never make a go of it. He refused to give his critics the satisfaction of being right, for in a few years he had paid for it and now together with his son has built up a profitable business.

The fruit and vegetables grown on the farm are trucked into Buffalo where they are sold on the Clinton-Bailey market. There are thirty-five acres of orchards on the Marks farm and about seven acres of vegetables and cash crops. In addition to this is quite a sizeable business in the sale of nursery stock. As might be expected in a fruit section, the dairy herd consists of one cow for family use. Also, as might be expected of a man in the nursery business, the yard of the Marks home, as well as that of his son which stands directly across the driveway, is unusually well planted with flowers and shrubs, setting an example which might well be followed more generally.

When problems come up which concern Niagara County farmers, you will find Mr. Marks in the vicinity. Just as an example, when the market situation in Buffalo became rather troubled, Tom Marks was head of a committee from Niagara County to study the situation and try to pour oil on the troubled waters. When some folks thought that 4-H Club work ought to be promoted more actively in the county, Tom Marks was interested and did everything he could to forward the idea. When it seemed that Wilson needed a library, Mr. Marks served as president of the Wilson Free Library Association and also as president of the Wilsonian Club. In addition to these things, which it might seem would take up a man's spare time, he served for several years as president of the Niagara County Farm Bureau.

\* \* \*

**J. D. AMEELE,**  
*Williamson,*  
*Wayne County.*

AS one drives up to the Ameele farm there is nothing to suggest that it might be a muck farm, with the exception of the rather large storage house which stands at one side of the driveway. The barn is one which you might expect on any cash crop or small dairy farm, and to the rear of the house is a sizeable orchard of trees. However, the back end of the farm is a muck soil which grows celery, onions, lettuce, and carrots. There are twenty acres of fruit on the farm, close to twenty of muck, and, in addition, the farm carries a herd of five Guernsey cows.

It is by no means an easy task to grow vegetables on muck soil. Because the business is relatively new many problems have come up and still come up. Even after the stuff is well grown



Mr. and Mrs. George Winfield Lamb

there are still problems connected with marketing. Mr. Ameenle says that he has at least partially solved the marketing problem by putting up a good pack and selling the stuff on its merits.

Mr. and Mrs. Ameenle started in farming back in 1911 without much capital and through hard work and good management have built up the business to its present state of efficiency and profit. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ameenle are ex-



Mr. and Mrs. Peter Vercrouse, their two daughters and a granddaughter.

tremely active in church work. Mr. Ameenle has served as superintendent of the Sunday School and trustee of the church, has been trustee of his local school district, town Farm Bureau committeeman, was Grange master five years, and was especially active in organizing the Boy Scout troop in his locality. In addition to this, he is a member of the Williamson Rotary Club, was president of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association for three years, and director of the National Vegetable Growers' Association of America.

\* \* \*

**PETER VERCROUSE,**  
*Oswego,*  
*Oswego County.*

MOST of us feel that a farmer has little in common with manufacturers, yet, when a man is responsible for 125 acres of vegetables and employs twelve men the year round and twenty-five men during harvesting season, you can see that he has at least some understanding of production problems.

A lot of vegetables can be grown on 125 acres. In 1930 for example, fifty-two acres of carrots yielded fourteen tons to the acre while equally heavy yields were obtained on forty-two acres of celery, six of lettuce, nineteen of onions, and two of spinach. The land on which these crops were grown is muck and we expect that the average dairy farmer, should he find himself obliged

(Continued on Page 12)



Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Merchant and family

three recommendations: they must be good farmers, good homemakers, and good citizens.

Incidentally you may be interested to know that the Board of Judges will be meeting soon to select the men who will be known as the 1931 Class of

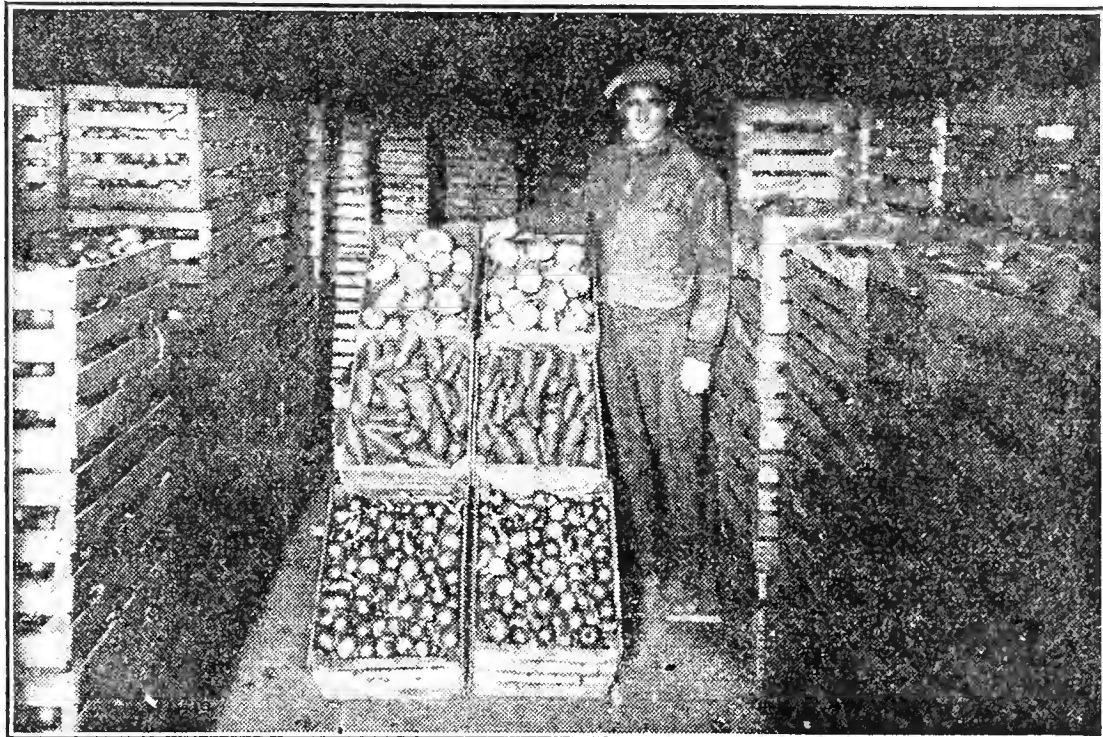
selling. In fact, Stephen, Junior, has remarked that when, as sometimes happens, it becomes necessary for some one else to do this packing he can immediately notice that the appearance and quality are not so good.

One activity which takes a lot of time, but which gives compensation in the improved work done, is Mr. Merchant's membership in the Burnt Hills Board of Education. Two years ago a fire made it necessary to rebuild which required even more than the usual amount of time in the way of supervision. Mr. Merchant is an elder in his church and teaches a boy's class in the Sunday School. In addition he is counselor on the Saratoga Boy Scout council and an enthusiastic supporter of the Farm Bureau work. He has served as collector of his town for four years and as supervisor for six years.

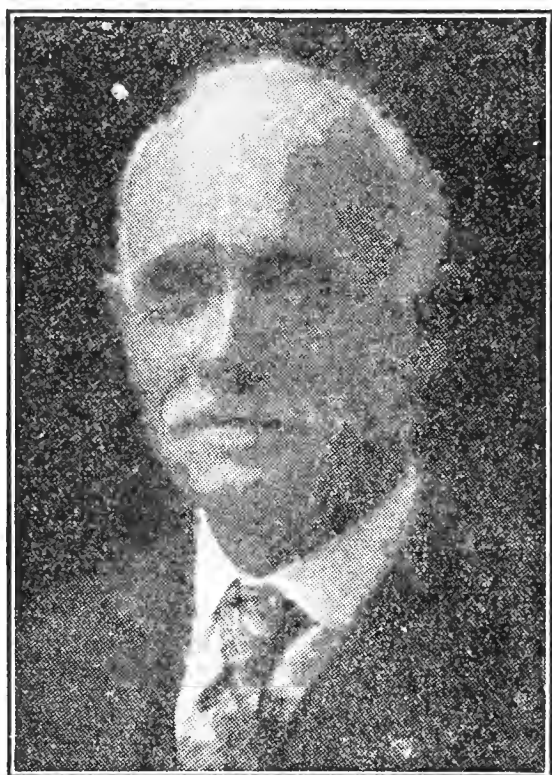
\* \* \*

**THOMAS MARKS,**  
*Wilson,*  
*Niagara County.*

SINCE the title of Master Farmer has been conferred on New York State farmers, at least two have won this honor who have come to this country from other shores. One of them is Thomas Marks, of Wilson, Niagara County, whose native land Canada adjoins us on the north. We may excuse him for his foreign birth because he saw the error of his way and came to New York State while he was still young. For the first few years he worked for a nursery company and then in 1900 bought the farm which he still owns. The land around Wilson is rather flat and when he first bought the place Mr. Marks tells us it was



J. D. Ameele with some of the products grown on his muck land.



Thomas Marks

New York State Master Farmers. Watch future issues of American Agriculturist for their names.

\* \* \*

**STEPHEN H. MERCHANT,**  
*Burnt Hills,*  
*Saratoga County.*

THERE are many things to admire on the farm of S. H. Merchant but none of them are quite as inspiring or interesting as his fine family of boys and girls. Every one of them has been or is being given the opportunity for adequate training to fit him for his chosen work and those of them who have now found work away from the old home show by their actions that they are mighty glad to get back to it.

Associated with Mr. Merchant is his son Stephen who is married and lives nearby. Stephen Junior's son, by the way, is the fifth Stephen Merchant in direct line of descent. The young fellow will have quite a reputation to live up to and we have no doubt that he will do it.

The Merchant farm is a combination of fruit and dairy. Mr. Merchant, himself, set out most of his seventy acres of orchard on the place, about twenty-five acres of which have now reached bearing age. In 1930 the orchard yielded about 4,000 barrels of fruit. The dairy herd, thirty-six in number, has,



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## Songs That Mother Used to Sing

*Darling Nelly Gray*

—By B. O. HANBY, the author's son.

BENJAMIN RUSSELL HANBY, author of the song "Darling Nelly Gray," was born at Rushville, Fairfield county, Ohio, July 29, 1833. During his boyhood he gave evidence of his musical talent by writing little songs that were sung and enjoyed by his friends. But they were sung and soon forgotten, like the singing of a bird that sings and then flies away. Not so, however, were to be many of his compositions that he would produce, after his primary efforts, for there was brewing within him a melody that was destined to be immortal; a song that touched the chords of love and sorrow in every human breast, which always respond to the touch of music.

In the writer's opinion, no one thing inspired Benjamin Hanby, to write an original air and verses of such spiritual sorrow and love, as to compare with "Uncle Tom's Cabin," in its influence towards the freedom of the slaves, a song to be sung in every household, its words and music so harmonious and beautiful, that its echoes on and on to each new generation of this nation.

Among various influences that were brought to bear upon him were his father's writings and discourses against slavery. Perhaps if any one thing did impress him more than any other, it was the experience of a runaway slave by the name of Selby who found shelter in his father's house. This slave told the story of being separated from his sweetheart, Nelly Gray. According to George Kalb, an 80-year-old historian of Rushville, this negro was one of the first to make his way to Rushville. While at this place he contracted pneumonia and died and was buried in the Rushville cemetery. According to the historian, George Kalb, the song writer, B. R. Hanby took care of the grave until he left Rushville. Since then Kalb has decorated the last resting place of Joe Selby many times. There has been considerable discussion as to where and when the famous song was written. Was it composed at Rushville, Ohio, or at Westerville, Ohio? In order to settle the question the writer made a visit to Rushville, and conversed with one of the pupils who went to the school of the author of Darling Nelly Gray. This was in 1927, and the person we visited was Mrs. Virginia Book who at that time was 86 years old. She stated that the work of the school was made very interesting with songs and music that were introduced into the studies. One day our teacher said that he had written a verse about a poor slave who had lost his sweetheart, Nelly Gray. He wrote it on the blackboard, and had us sing it."

This statement was substantiated by other pupils who were at this time still living; Mrs. George R. Fiegell, age 88 of Lancaster, Ohio. Mrs. Homer C. Wilson, age 82 of Mt. Sterling, Ohio, and Mrs. T. H. Adams, 82 of Zanesville, Ohio. This apparently proves that the song was written at Rushville, but at that time his home was at Westerville, Ohio, where his family had taken up residence.

We are willing to give Rushville the benefit of the doubt and concede that the embryo of the song was written at Rushville, but there is proof positive by the author's family and student friends that the complete song was written in his father's home in Westerville, Ohio, while he was a student at Otterbein College, of that place. It was not until he was in his sophomore year that the song appeared in public.

In reference to this song his sister, Anna Hanby Ramsey has stated: "When my brother was composing Darling Nelly Gray, in 1856, I wrote the accompaniment. It was sent to a music publishing house in Boston, and when we did not hear from them, we thought he had failed to publish it. But I was at a reception one afternoon and to my surprise, a young lady sang my brother's song. As no one else, save brother, myself and family and a few friends, knew it, I asked her how she came to know it? She replied that she had bought it in sheet music recently out. I left the company and hurried

home and told my brother the good news. He wrote to the firm, who answered that the song would have a good run and sent a dozen copies. When asked by my brother, for his share of the proceeds, they answered that the piece had made him fame and that was his share."

But "Ben," as he was called was not satisfied with this. He thought he would rather have some of the money and less of the fame. He brought suit for the recovery of his copyright, which had been secured by the publishers. He was then offered \$100 as a compromise, which he very reluctantly accepted, after being persuaded by his attorney that he had better accept it, as he was a poor young man and would not be able to combat the powerful music publishers. The attorney took \$50 and gave the author \$50 and this is all that he ever received for the song, although the sales amounted to a small fortune. His other songs, however, brought him good returns.

Shortly before his death he became interested in a music publishing house at Chicago, conducted by George F. Root. He wrote songs for this house, and made trips to different states to introduce their music and musical instruments. In this he was very successful.

He died on the morning of March 6, 1867, comparatively a young man, being but 33 years of age. Those who stood silently at his deathbed seemed to hear his spirit singing: "I'm coming, coming, coming, as the angels clear the way." Thus ended the life of our song writer, doubtlessly with many of his most beautiful songs still unwritten and unsung.



With the A.A.  
**FRUIT  
GROWER**

### New High Quality Grapes

SIX new high quality varieties of grapes, four white and two black sorts, are now recommended by the fruit specialist at the State Experiment Station, Geneva, New York. The varieties in order of ripening are: Fredonia, Portland, Ontario, Brocton, Sheridan, and Golden Muscat. All of them originated from crosses made by the Station fruit breeders, and planting stocks for trial may now be obtained from the New York Fruit Testing Association at Geneva.

The Fredonia, a very early black grape, is attracting considerable attention in the Chautauqua grape belt, and is believed to have a promising future. It ripens ahead of Moore's Early and Worden and since its fruit holds out until Concord ripens it may replace all other early black grapes. Its vigor, productiveness, and quality make it well worth a trial.

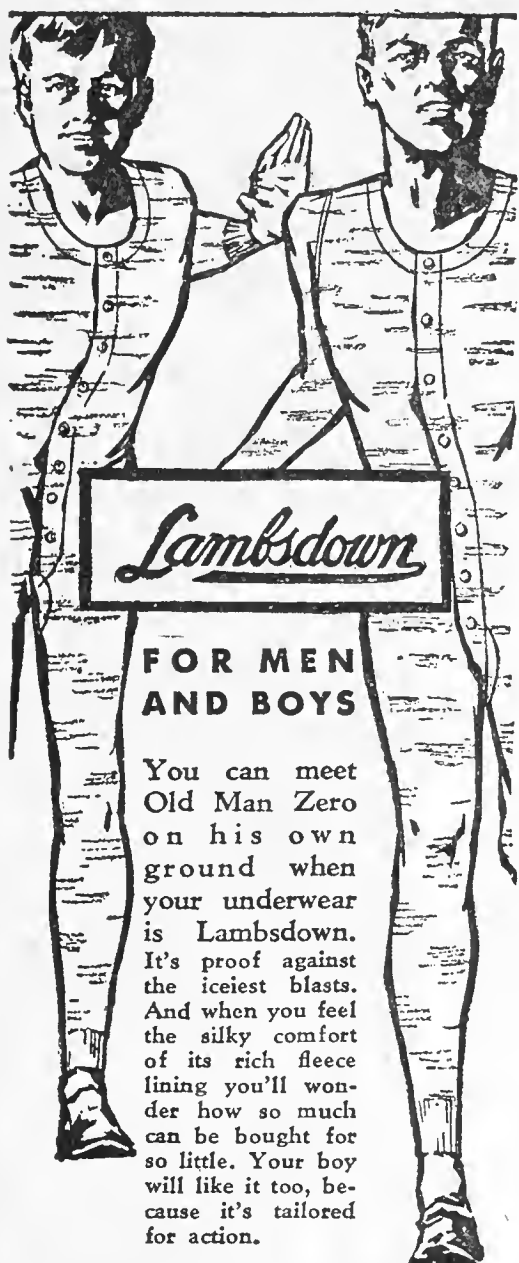
The other varieties mentioned are all still in the experimental stage but it is believed that in the very near future they will be developed to a point where they will make substantial contributions to the man who wants to keep several varieties for the home vineyard and for his roadside trade.



"Well, Jane, I'm off to hear my lecture on child training."—LIFE.



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## With the A. A. Dairyman



### Suggestions for Controlling Abortion

Is it advisable to attempt to rid a herd of contagious abortion by selling every cow as soon as she aborts?

**L**ITTLE or no benefit will be secured from any such program, because many animals that have the infection present, do not give any evidence of it and cannot be detected except by a blood test.

Dr. Metzger, of the New York State College of Agriculture, suggests that breeders who are unable to use the blood test to eradicate the disease, can reduce their losses by the following practices:

Isolate every aborting animal.

If possible have a maternity stall with a concrete floor and clean and disinfect it thoroughly.

Raise all replacements on the farm except the herd sire. Research shows that heifers born of an aborting dam have the infection at birth, but by the seventh or eighth month the infection generally leaves. After breeding, they become highly susceptible.

Everything should be done to guard the bred heifer from taking the infection into her system. This means watching things not only in the barn but while on pasture.

All cows and heifers should be pastured separately from all outside stock. One aborting animal will often infect all bred animals in the pasture.

For replacements, some dairymen are buying four and five-year-old cows hoping that they have had abortion. Generally such cows are not as susceptible to the infection as heifers.

Two bulletins discussing the subject more fully are available on request to the mailing room of the New York State College of Agriculture. Ask for bulletins E 137, the Bang abortion disease in cattle, and E 182, reducing losses from the Bang abortion disease.

\* \* \*

Is there any evidence to show how long the bacteria producing contagious abortion would live in a pasture lot?

**W**E do not know of any conclusive evidence. However, Dr. Mohler, of the United States Department of Agriculture, says that some tests have indicated that grass deeply contaminated with abortion, became safe for grazing in somewhat less than a month. Probably the contagion would last longer on wet pasture than on dry.

### Killing Lice

What is the easiest and most effective way of controlling lice on cattle and calves during cold weather?

**F**IRST, we suggest that you clip the animals along the back around the head, neck, and ears, and inside the flanks and thighs where the lice are likely to be most prevalent in order to make any treatment more effective.

A few remedies suggested by the U. S. Department of Agriculture are: cottonseed oil and linseed oil in equal parts; kerosene oil and lard mixed in proportions of 1/2 a pint of kerosene to 1 pound of lard; or crude petroleum. Any of these materials may be applied with cloth or a brush, using care not to get on too much.

Any treatment for lice should be repeated in about sixteen days in order to kill any lice that are hatched after the first treatment.

### Frozen Silage

Is there any danger in feeding frozen silage?

**M**OST dairymen feel that they do not like to feed frozen ensilage. It may not do any harm but the cow certainly has to eat more in order to warm up this ice cold feed and there is considerable chance that it may cause indigestion. When silage becomes frozen the best method we know of handling the situation is to throw it down in the feed alley just after the cows are given one feeding and allow

it to stand there until the next feeding time. This will usually be sufficient to allow it to thaw out.

### Milk Down Two Cents a Quart

(Continued from Page 3)

statement: "While no industry can lay claim to be depression-proof, the record of dairy companies so far indicates that their business is closer to this position than most large industries."

The only bright spot in the situation, if it can be called a bright spot is the probable effect on consumption. Both the Sheffield Company and the Borden Company carried sizeable advertisements in all the city papers calling attention to the drop in price and to the fact that milk at present prices is a very cheap food and urging consumers to use more of it. There are two other minor items of encouragement.

One is a note from Rochester of an increase of one cent a quart which will make the price to consumers 11c instead of 10c. This was taken as an indication that the Rochester market which was the field of a price war last summer, is again getting on a sound foundation. The other is news from Buffalo that one dealer there has increased his price of milk one cent a quart, making the price 7c instead of 6c. About all that can be said on the latter news is that it is a step in the right direction.

Cultivate next year's alfalfa field in fall and spring to kill weeds and then sow the alfalfa next May.

## No other application so penetrating, so healing for udders and teats

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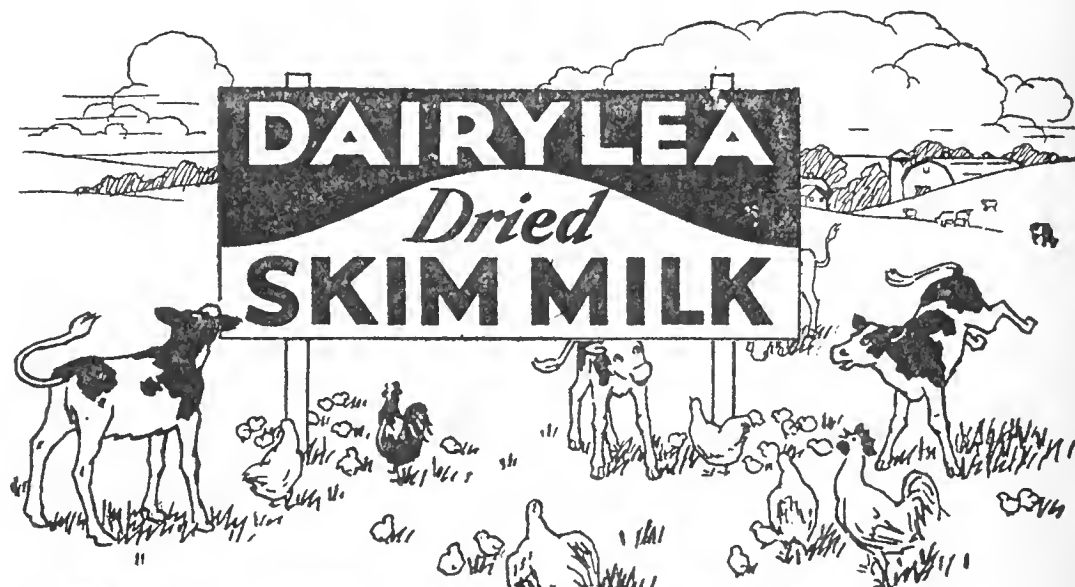


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Manufactured in plants of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association. Made only from fresh, wholesome, fluid skim milk approved by Departments of Health. Strict, sanitary supervision insures uniform high quality.

Your local feed dealer or feed store has it. If not, order direct from New York office. Send for free bulletin explaining the feeding of Dairylea Dried Skim Milk to calves, poultry and swine. Use coupon below.

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Room 2140, 11 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

Please send free bulletin and prices  
on DAIRYLEA DRIED SKIM MILK

Name AA

Address \_\_\_\_\_

My feed dealer is \_\_\_\_\_



# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

## December Milk Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk (Metropolitan area)	1.79	1.59
2 Fluid Cream		
2A Fluid Cream	1.81	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	2.06	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		1.35
Hard Cheese	1.55	1.25
4 Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for December 1930, was \$3.37 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$3.17 for 3%. The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

## Butter a Shade Lower

CREAMERY SALTED	Dec. 5, 1931	Nov. 28, 1931	Dec. 6, 1930
Higher than extra	31 1/2	32	37 -37 1/2
Extra (92c.)	30 1/2	31	36 1/2
34-91 score	25 1/2-30	26-30 1/2	28 -36
Lower Grades	24 1/2-25	25-25 1/2	26 1/2-27 1/2

The butter market closed on December 5 a fraction under the close of the previous week end. In spite of a good clearance on November 28 the market opened on November 30 with a slightly easier tone prevailing. The demand earlier in the day seemed fairly good but values soon softened and the market lost a half cent. Medium grades and cheaper classifications were under heavy pressure and they lost even more ground. The price remained the same for the rest of the week. Fancy grades were well sustained but there was a lot of irregularity and uneasiness about the intermediate and cheaper grades. There is just enough butter coming forward to supply the trade needs. If there were any increase it is quite evident that the situation would be badly disturbed. During the first week in December fancy fresh butter cleared well but anything grading below 90 was in a very critical and sensitive situation. The Chicago market is having a great deal of influence on New York. Out in the middle west the future market is badly upset which keeps the trade in a very uncertain mood.

The market is being largely supplied

from the current make. The out-of-storage movement has dropped to half what it was a year ago. From November 27 to December 4 slightly less than 2,000,000 pounds of butter were withdrawn from cold storage warehouses in the ten largest cities. During the same period last year almost 4,000,000 pounds were withdrawn from the same reserve houses. On December 4 the ten cities reported cold storage holdings totaling 21,182,000 pounds. On the same weekday last year they held 48,088,000 pounds. Although our reserve stocks are less than half of what they were a year ago, the shortage is being rapidly reduced. The fact that fresh butter is so cheap does not warrant drawing on this reserve stock.

The outlook, of course, is extremely uncertain. No one can say what is going to take place even a day ahead. There are a number of factors that are at work keeping the market unsettled. On the surface it would appear that the market is fairly firm for the present, at least until production starts to increase.

## Cheese Market Holds Steady

STATE FLATS	Dec. 5, 1931	Nov. 28, 1931	Dec. 6, 1930
Fresh Fancy	14 1/2-15 1/2	14 -15	20-21
Fresh Average	-13 1/2	-13 1/2	
Held Fancy	16 1/2-18	16 1/2-18	
Held Average			

The fanciest marks of New York State fresh whole milk flats advanced a half cent during the week ending December 5. This advance was realized following the development of a steadier feeling in the West, although it was feared that the slow trading would force the price back. Nevertheless, the market has held its firm tone in the West and prices have not lost their gains. Trade in fancy cured old cheese is good. There is also good trading in summer-made goods. All in all the pressure that has been bearing on the cheese market of late appears to have lifted, for the time being, at least.

On December 4 the ten cities making daily reports had in cold storage 13,266,000 pounds of cheese whereas on the same week day a year ago they held slightly over 16,000,000 pounds. From November 27 to December 4 the ten cities withdrew from storage approximately 180,000 pounds of cheese, whereas during the same period a year ago they withdrew over 400,000 pounds. It is indeed a blessing that in these difficult times our cold storage holdings are short of the previous year's figures. It relieves the market of just so much pressure.

## Eggs Suffer Sharp Break

NEARBY WHITE HENNER	Dec. 5, 1931	Nov. 28, 1931	Dec. 6, 1930
Selected Extras	37-39	44-47	37-39 1/2
Average Extras	33-34	40-41	35-36
Extra Firsts	31-32	33-38	31-34
Firsts	29-30	31-32	29-30
Undergrades	28	29-30	26-28
Pullets	26-28	27-29	27-28
Pewees			25-26
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery	38-40	45-47	41-43
Gathered	30-37	32-44	29-40

A sharp break in prices shattered the egg market during the week ending December 5. The break came in spite of the fact that incoming supplies have been considerably behind those of a year ago. On the surface there appeared to be no justification for the break when reports were written last week. However, when the market opened on November 30 there were some unsold lots and buying was on a very limited scale. It looks as though the coming of winter temperatures had frozen pocketbooks. Certainly the buying element was not working. The dealers have been unwilling to carry even a small surplus of unsold supplies owing to the extreme uncertainty of business from day to day. Accordingly, when weakness developed on the opening day prices were revised to stimulate buying and price cutting has continued to the point where closely selected extras are 6c to 7c under the close of the week previous. The break carries prices down but they are still on a level with a year ago which places the poultryman in a relatively better position than most producers.

In spite of the break in the egg market, retailers continue to hold their prices at a high level. On Saturday, December 5, we priced eggs in Pough-

keepsie. Dutchess County eggs that would grade as closely selected extras were bringing 55c. Sorts that would grade as pullets were bringing 41c. When retailers boost their prices approximately 50 per cent over the price of the producer there is little wonder that the consumption of commodities drags.

Production appears on the increase here in the East. Shipments from the Pacific Coast are not up to a year ago. It appears quite certain that our December arrivals are going to fall shy of last year. Production in the central and Southwest is expected to be a little better as the weather in those sections has once again turned mild.

During the first week in December the out-of-storage movement in the ten cities was exactly on par with the withdrawals a year ago. The cold storage holdings in the ten cities on December 4 totaled 2,080,000 cases, whereas last year they held 2,306,000 cases.

As the market came to a close on December 5 it appeared to be on firmer ground especially in the higher classifications. Mediums had not yet found themselves, as here and there dealers were cutting prices to some extent.

## Live Poultry Market Better

	Dec. 5, 1931	Nov. 28, 1931	Dec. 6, 1931
FOWLS			
Leghorn	20-25	18-22	23-27
Colored	17-20	17-19	18-22
CHICKENS			
Colored	16-21	15-20	19-24
Leghorn	15-16	14-15	15-18
BROILERS			
Colored	15-24	19-23	32-40
Leghorn	19-21	19-21	30-33
Old Roosters	13	12-13	15
Capons	25-30	25-30	28-35
Turkeys	20-32	-35	25-30
Ducks, Nearby	18-25	19-23	19-25
Geese	16-21	15-17	19-21

The live poultry market during the active trading days of the week ending December 5, namely Wednesday and Thursday showed considerable improvement over the week previous. Friday's market was not so good and the situation was nominal on Saturday. In the express market on December 3, fancy fowls and pullets were in demand and easily brought premiums of 1c to 2c. Small chickens were also selling at a premium. On Thursday, the broiler market cleared in better shape. Turkeys were more plentiful and some lots sold lower, although fancy hens held previous quotations. Freight supplies were short of demand and that fact placed the express market in a firm position.

Next week those who are shipping poultry for the Christmas holidays should have their birds in hand to give them a little fitting. Shipments should arrive on the 22nd and 23rd, although of late years there has been no "best day." Some very good prices have been realized the morning before a holiday, usually a day devoted to retail business. It is not wise to take a chance on delaying that long, however.

The outlook for the Christmas market is very much in doubt. At Thanksgiving turkeys take the front rank in popularity. At Christmas there is usually a swing to other lines, such as geese, ducks and other lines of poultry, rabbits, etc. Furthermore, when we have a good turkey market at Thanksgiving, it usually follows that the turkey market at Christmas is not so good. This year we had a good turkey market at Thanksgiving and the trade does not look for a great deal at Christmas. However, good turkeys retailed at a reasonable price at Thanksgiving and we would not be surprised if trade held at about the same level. One thing is certain, the man who has quality birds will not have so much to worry about.

## Meats and Livestock

CATTLE—Good demand for fancy heavy; most receipts show only fair quality. Prime \$7 to \$9.25; fair to good \$5.50 to \$6.50; culls \$4 to \$5; Bulls generally steady, heavy \$4.25 to \$5; others \$3.25 to \$4. Cows fairly steady, heavy \$4.25 to \$5; good stock \$3 to \$4; cutters anywhere from \$1.25 to \$2.75.

VEALERS—Fancy State veals have sold well at full steady prices ranging from \$7 for common stock to \$8.75 for good up to \$10 for the finest primes.

LAMBS—Moderately active, about

steady. Prime \$6. to \$6.50; common to good \$4.50 to \$5.50; culls \$3 to \$4.00. Sheep easier at \$1 to \$2.50.

HOGS—Few offered, generally \$4 to \$5.50 per 100.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—The situation about the same as last week; supply quite liberal, trade fair but market not closely cleared. Light-weights sold better than heavies and at fairly steady prices. Choice 8c to 9c; a few reached 10c; fair to good 6c to 8c; small medium 5c to 6c.

DRESSED ROASTING PIGS hold unchanged at 15c to 20c per pound.

DRESSED HOTHOUSE LAMBS selling slowly. Very few fancy. Anywhere from \$2 to \$8 per head.

RABBITS—Dressed, demand light, 20c to 25c. Live meeting slow trade; mostly 10c to 16c per pound, a few higher.

## Feeds and Grains

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Dec. 5, 1931	Dec. 6, 1930
Wheat, (May)	.58 1/2	.55 3/4 .81 1/2
Corn, (May)	.41 3/4	.42 3/4 .78 3/4
Oats, (May)	.26 7/8	.26 1/4 .37
CASH GRAINS (At New York)		
Wheat, No. 2, Red	.76 1/2	.71 1/2 .98 1/4
Corn, No. 2, Yel.	.53 3/8	.56 1/8 .91
Oats, No. 2	.37 1/8	.37 1/2 .48
FEEDS (At Buffalo)		
Ground Oats	20.50	20.50 31.00
Spring Bran	15.50	15.50 22.50
Hard Bran	17.50	17.50 24.50
Standard Mids	15.50	15.50 21.50
Soft W. Mids	18.50	19.00 26.50
Flour Mids	17.00	17.50 25.50
Red Dot	17.50	18.50 26.00
Wh. Hominy	21.00	22.50 32.50
Yel. Hominy	19.50	21.50 32.00
Corn Meal	19.00	19.50 32.50
Gluten Feed	20.50	20.50 32.50
Gluten Meal	28.50	28.50 38.00
36% C. S. Meal	20.00	20.00 31.00
41% C. S. Meal	22.00	22.00 33.00
43% C. S. Meal	23.00	23.00 34.50
34% O. P. Lin. Meal	31.50	31.50 37.00
Beet Pulp	20.00	20.00

The above quotations taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f. o. b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

## Hay Turns Weaker

The hay market weakened considerably during the first week in December due to heavy supplies much in excess of trade needs at all unloading stations. As a result prices declined from \$1 to \$2 per ton, small bales suffering the most. Straight timothy grading No. 1 closed at \$18 to \$19; No. 2, \$16 to \$18; No. 3, \$13 to \$15. Timothy carrying mixtures of grass or clover brought \$16 to \$18 for No. 1; \$14 to \$16 for No. 2; \$12 to \$14 for No. 3. Sample hay was quoted at \$9 to \$12. As the market came to a close the situation was steady for hay in large bales that graded good or better. Medium and low grade hay was not so firm especially in small bales.

The straw market has been steady with prices unchanged.

## In the Produce Market

POTATOES show much improvement. When the weather turned cooler demand improved and prices showed strengthening tendencies. Long Islands in 150 pound sacks closed on December 5 at \$1.50 to \$1.75 with Maines at \$1.50 to \$1.65. Bulk stock from Long Island is quoted at \$2 to \$2.15 per 180 pounds while Maines are quoted at \$1.75 to \$1.90 on the same basis. Pennsylvanias in 100 pound sacks brought 90c while New Jerseys brought \$1.25 to \$1.50 in 150 pound sacks with very few being offered.

ONION prices are firmer under light arrivals and the trend is upward. New York and nearby yellows are quoted at \$3.35 to \$3.50 per 100 pound sack.

CABBAGE has responded to the cooler weather. On December 5 bulk stock closed at \$20 to \$25 per ton. State cabbage in bags has been meeting good demand at 90c to \$1.10 per 80 pound bags.

CARROTS from New York State and nearby are doing better, bringing from \$1.15 to \$1.35 per 100 pounds, washed.

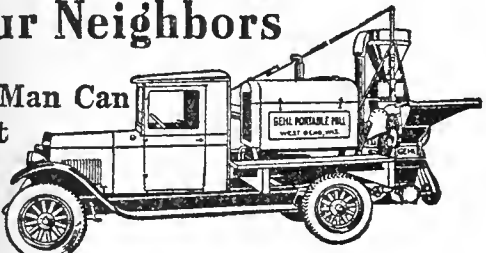
SQUASH is improving. Marrow from nearby \$1.50 to \$1.75; Hubbard, nearby, \$1.75 to \$2.25; all prices per barrel.

PUMPKINS show no improvement bringing \$1. to \$1.25 per barrel.

TURNIPS are about on the same basis they were last week. White, 40c to 60c per bushel; Rutabaga, \$1 to \$1.10 per bushel.

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# Farm News from New York

## G. L. F. Organizes Marketing Corporation

**T**HE Cooperative G. L. F. Exchange, Inc., has just organized a new subsidiary to be known as Cooperative G. L. F. Marketing Corporation. Its headquarters will be at 121 East Seneca Street, Ithaca, N. Y. J. C. Crissey, Salem, N. J., is President; J. Coryell, Fairport, N. Y., Vice President; E. V. Underwood, Ithaca, N. Y., Secretary; and A. M. Lockwood, Ithaca, N. Y., Treasurer. Fifty-one per cent of the stock has been purchased by the Cooperative G. L. F. Holding Corporation and the remainder of the stock is owned by the Cooperative Farm Service Agencies which number 94 at present. These agencies are located throughout the states of New York, New Jersey, and the northern tier counties of Pennsylvania. The new Corporation will provide the farmers in this territory with a marketing service on farm produce, except milk.

Dividends on the capital stock of the Cooperative G. L. F. Marketing Corporation will be limited to 6 per cent since all of the stock is owned by cooperatives. Any profits which accumulate after a proper surplus and reserves have been built up will be pro-rated to the G. L. F. Farm Service Agencies and they in turn will pay out patronage dividends to the individual farmers whom they serve.

H. E. Babcock, General Manager of the Exchange stated today that the Marketing Corporation has been set up after five years have been spent in experimental handling of all of the principal farm products in the territory except milk. Under the experimental system he said two or three of the G. L. F. Farm Service Agencies have concentrated on the handling of one or two farm products with the purpose of gaining information which might be transmitted to other locals as the time came for them to handle the same products for market. For example, Ithaca Cooperative G. L. F. Service has handled a quarter of a million dozens of eggs in the last year and a half.

This experimental marketing service according to Mr. Babcock has been so popular with farmers that it has been difficult to keep it on an experimental basis. He says that G. L. F. Farm Service Agencies have already handled well toward a half million dollars worth of produce this fall. While the organization of the Marketing Corporation is a step forward, he emphasizes the fact that it will make haste slowly. It will take from three to five years he asserts to get the experience needed to function in a large way.

A sales office was opened in New York City on Nov. 23rd for eggs and a large number of eggs are being received from selective shippers at points served by G. L. F. Farm Service Agencies. These eggs are candled and graded in New York and when over 90 per cent grade A, are marketed under the G. L. F. label but when below that they are sold unlabeled.

The new Corporation will become a member of the Buffalo Livestock Producers Cooperative Association and of the newly formed Eastern States Livestock Marketing Association in order to secure representation at primary markets for the sale of cull dairy cows. Export connection as well as connections with domestic mills have been established for buckwheat, and several brokers are working with the Corporation in selling beans, potatoes, cabbage, hay and straw.

## Land Utilization Conference Results

**I**NITIAL steps toward forging a constructive national policy of land utilization were taken at a three-day conference held in Chicago from November 19 to 21. The conference was called jointly by Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde and the land grant colleges and universities. The national farm organization, colleges of agriculture, Federal Farm Board, branches of the federal departments of agriculture and interior, the farm press, credit agencies and others participated in the conference, the first of its kind ever held.

Nearly two score addresses and papers by scientists and experts in farming, forestry, finance and related fields of activ-

ity went into the melting pot of ideas which the meeting provided. The relationship of a sound program of use of land and soil resources to solve the general farm problem of adjusting production to demand was the central theme.

The conference called upon the nation to halt the traditional policy of land expansion. It recommended that federal reclamation be confined to finishing projects already started and rehabilitating deficient water rights on lands now occupied, and that no new projects be undertaken until justified by the agricultural needs of the nation. It also recommended that the homestead acts be so administered that only lands assuring satisfactory living would be opened for entry and that marginal or submarginal lands be withdrawn and added to the public range.

The conference agreed that a complete classification and inventory of the land resources of the nation should be made as a basis for deciding the proper use of each area. This should cover social and economic features of each area as well as physical aspects.

The growing problem of tax-delinquent land was recognized in a recommendation that the federal government take the lead in unifying state policies for handling lands acquired by tax delinquency or by other methods of acquisition. It urged federal and state action toward defining the scope and methods of transferring land to public ownership and defining the character of lands that should soon or ultimately be acquired by governments. It advocated that land be kept in private use as long as the public interest was served.

The need for tax revision to insure proper land use led to recommendations that state income tax laws be adopted wherever possible, that state and federal tax systems be coordinated and that local and state expenditures be reduced through consolidation of local governments.—GILBERT GUSLER.

## Well Spent Pheasant Money

**F**REDERICK STRATE of DeGrasse, St. Lawrence County, a fourteen year old 4-H Club member, spent the money he received for raising pheasants for the Conservation Department, wisely. Frederick walks three miles to school every day along a rough mountain road so he needs heavy garments. Stretching his \$12 to the limit, he bought a sheep-lined coat with helmet to match, a pair of gloves, a pair of shoes, four pairs of heavy socks, eight pairs of shoestrings, a hat, a pair of arctics, and a pair of shoes for his sister. This is just one instance of how the money distributed this fall to the pheasant raising 4-H boys and girls was used. Since the policy of paying 4-H Club members a bonus for every pheasant raised from eggs furnished by the Conservation Department was inaugurated, \$1,127 has been received from the State in St. Lawrence County alone.

## Danish Cabbage Production Exceeds Last Year

**O**N a slightly greater acreage, the production of Danish Cabbage is slightly greater than a year ago in New York but lighter through the other important cabbage growing states according to a state federal report just issued from the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Although the condition of late Danish cabbage in New York continued to decline for several weeks before harvest the acreage planted was still sufficient to furnish a production somewhat greater than a year ago or about 168,100 tons compared with 154,800 tons last fall. In Wisconsin the production amounts to only about 45,500 tons compared with about 89,400 tons in 1930. Total production for the United States is estimated at about 255,300 tons compared with 296,500 tons a year ago.

Western New York shipping points are now reporting a price of ten to twelve dollars per ton to the grower which is considerably better than at the beginning of the season.

With the celery harvest now completed

the production for the state is placed at 1,680,000 crates compared with 2,182,000 crates last fall. A freeze early in October, injured some of Wayne County's celery so that it could not be stored but had to be disposed of early.

New York's carrot production is estimated to be only about two thirds of last year's production or to amount to about 832,000 bushels compared with 1,254,000 bushels in 1930.

## New Albion School

**G**ROUND was recently broken for the new junior-senior high school at Albion. A bond issue of \$390,000 has been voted by the district. The general contract was given to Laur and Mack Co., Niagara Falls. Whether the construction will be of brick or native Medina sandstone will be decided by a vote of the people December 11th.

The present high school building which is still in good repair will be used as an elementary school.—J. Y.

## Future Farmers Give Food and Clothing

**O**N November 25, the Future Farmers of Georgetown took a load of food and clothing to the unemployed in Syracuse. They delivered them to Rev. Destefeno of the Italian M. E. Church of Syracuse, who delivered them to the poor of his church for Thanksgiving.

The Future Farmers of Georgetown had taken a load of potatoes to the same place on November 18.—H. E., Jr.

## War on Illegal Netting

**C**ONTINUING its campaign of raids to break up the practice of the illegal netting of fish in the State's lakes, the Conservation Department has seized nets valued at upwards of \$1,000 in Sandy Pond near Oswego. A raiding force of game protectors, directed by Inspector M. L. Callaghan of the Syracuse District, descended upon the lake and cleared it of all illegal nets. In the nets were found 300 pounds of fish which were given to charitable institutions in Oswego.

## New York County Notes

**CLINTON COUNTY**—The monthly sub-district meeting of the Clinton County Dairymen's League was held at Beekmantown Grange Hall, Monday evening, November 30th, with over 200 people in attendance.

At the close of the business session Mr. H. S. Smith, Manager of the Production Department of the Dairymen's League gave a short history of the organization and how it has been successful in building up sales until the organization is now selling over \$80,000,000 worth of dairy products yearly. He also spoke of the importance of the production of a quality product thus enabling the Association to obtain the highest possible price for the same. Mr. Lloyd Pike, Plant Manager at Beekmantown, and Dr. Walter C. Snyder, Division Veterinarian, of Watertown, N. Y., also spoke. At the close of the meeting ice cream and cake were served.

—A. E. H.

**FRANKLIN COUNTY**—Dr. Margaret Wylie spoke on "Understanding our Children," at the annual meeting of the Franklin County Home Bureau, Malone, November 20. Two chicken thieves recently arrested here, after having done a wholesale chicken stealing business for awhile, were in court last week in Malone. The elder, a man nearly 60 years old, was sentenced to from two to four years in Clinton prison. The younger, about 21, drew a suspended sentence and was placed on probation for two years.

Butter, tub, 31c; butter, print, 32c; eggs, strictly fresh, 38c-43c; pea beans \$1.75; cheese 16½c; native beef, dressed 6c-8c; veal 12c-15c; live fowl, 16c-20c; dressed fowl, 25c-28c; potatoes, 25c; oats 32c; baled hay \$10-\$12; baled straw, \$9-\$10; lamb, 13c-15c; live turkey, 16c-18c; turkey, dressed, 23c-25c; cabbage 5c-10c per head; carrots 50c up.—Mrs. W. R.

**SCHOHARIE COUNTY**—We had a few inches of snow on Thanksgiving after a

## WGY Features

Weather Forecasts (Daily except Sun. at 12:15); N. Y. City Produce Market Reports (Daily except Sat. and Sun. at 12:17 and 4:40); Boston Produce Market Reports (Mon. and Thurs. at 12:20); N. Y. City Milk Market Report (Mon. at 12:25); Vermont Farm Service (Tues. at 12:20); New Hampshire Farm Service (Wed. at 12:20); Massachusetts Farm Service (Fri. at 12:20); County Agent Robbins (Mon. at 12:30)—Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Fri. at 12:25; Mrs. Ruth Robbins (Wed. at 12:55); Miss Carolyn Robbins (Mon. at 12:50); County Agent Johnson (Fri. at 12:45).

A. A. Farm News Briefs (Tues. at 12:55). Editor Ed Looks At Life (Thurs. at 12:55).

**TUESDAY—Dec. 15**

12:35—"Holidays on the Farm," Ray F. Pollard.

12:45—"Weed Trees in the Woodpile," Sherburne H. Fogg, Manager, Warren County Farm Bureau.

**WEDNESDAY—Dec. 16**

12:35—"Practical Veterinary Help on the Farm," Dr. R. W. Gannett, Former President, N. Y. S. Veterinary Medical Society.

12:45—"Let Us Spray," C. A. Arnson, "Friend" Manufacturing Co.

**THURSDAY—Dec. 17**

12:45—"Why a Town Forest?" J. A. McKee, Manager, Bennington County, Vermont, Farm Bureau.

**FRIDAY—Dec. 18**

12:35—"Future Farmers of America," W. J. Weaver, Agricultural Education Bureau, New York State Dept. of Education.

8:30—WGY Farm Forum

8:30—"Agriculture and the Legal Profession," Hon. John J. Bennett, Jr., Attorney General of New York State.

8:40—"Research Work in Rural Electrification," R. V. Blasingame, Head, Agricultural Engineering Dept., Pennsylvania State College.

8:45—Farm Question Box.

**SATURDAY—Dec. 19**

12:17—WGY 4-H Fellowship (Helping Needy Families, Greene County 4-H Clubs).

session of rain and fog. Some fall plowing has been done here in the last two weeks. The apple and potato markets remain unchanged. Local milk production has dropped off considerably due to the cold weather and the number of cattle that have been tested out. State and county road work is employing a number of men and farm help is not too plentiful. A number of farmers who have heretofore rented out their farms on shares are going back to work themselves, especially around Richmondville and Cobleskill. Hay prices are considerably higher and grain has gone up also.—R. K.

## Fourth Week at Storrs

**F**OR two successive periods, slight drops have occurred in the Storrs contest, but it may be that the birds are merely dipping a bit by way of zooming up to higher levels. In the fourth round the total output for all pens was 4586 eggs as compared with the three year average of 4144 for the last week in November.

George B. Treadwell's pen of Reds from Spencer, Mass., again led the field with a total of 63 eggs that scored 60 points. Oakland Farm's pen of Barred Rocks from Newport, R. I. and Meadowedge Farm's pen of Leghorns from Sterling Junction, Mass., tied with 61 eggs each but the two pens placed second and third in order with 58 and 57 points respectively.

Three pens of Reds entered by Pine Hill Poultry Farm of Weston, Mass., Zephirim LaBelle of Ballouville, Conn., and Norman W. Amidon of Abington, Conn., all tied for fourth place with 56 points each. Still another pen of Reds from Peterboro, N. H., and four pens of White Leghorns from Mansfield, Conn., Williamstown, Mass., Corvallis, Ore., and Woodinville, Wash. all broke even with 55 points each.

Drilling for gas is still going on in the Southern Tier Counties, with many wells reported shut down for various reasons. Drilling is still proceeding at several others, with the Wayne-Dundee field being the most active.

At Randleigh farms, a pure bred Jersey stock farm on Chestnut Ridge, work is being started on a new building where visitors may watch, from glass enclosed rooms fitted with tables and chairs, every operation in the preparation of milk, from the milking itself to its placing in glass bottles ready for market.



# Stories of Our Farmer Pioneers

By E. R. EASTMAN

THE early history of the County of Oswego is a stormy one. More fighting was done in this County, it seems, than in any other county in western New York. A great deal of it was between the English and the French, probably for the reason that this particular territory was discovered during the years when both England and France were seeking to colonize America in the names of their respective nations.

The first settlers in Oswego were French Jesuits who had come to America to convert the Indians. The Jesuits found the country near the mouth of the Oswego River much to their liking and established missions all through that vicinity. This was as early as the year 1654. Previous to this time, of course, the French had explored the St. Lawrence country, and it is related that Champlain passed through the eastern part of Oswego County in an expedition against the Onondaga Indians, in 1615.

In 1700, the English under the direction of the colonial government in New York began to explore this section of the State with a view toward opening up a trading route between Oswego and Albany by means of Oswego River, Oneida River, and Lake. In 1722 they built a trading house on the Oswego River, and in 1727, a fort was erected near the mouth of the river. From that time on, hostilities began between the French and the English, both claiming this desirable territory. Finally war broke out in 1753, the "Old French War," it was called, and the French, under Montcalm, were successful in demolishing the English forts, rebuilding them under the French flag.

The French held this territory for about ten years, until Lord Amherst with a powerful army embarked on the shores of the Oswego River around 1762. Now the English were successful and held Oswego until the end of the Revolution, when it was surrendered to the United States under the terms of Jay's treaty.

In 1790, a resident of New York City, George Scriba, by name, purchased 500,000 acres of land lying between Lakes Oneida and Ontario, for the sum of \$80,000. This purchase was known as Scriba's Patent. Mr. Scriba and his agents commenced the settlement of this tract of land, subdividing it into smaller pieces, erecting mills and other buildings, and developing the commercial possibilities of the location. Scriba was a very wealthy merchant and was supposed to have been worth \$1,500,000 at the time he began settling his purchase. For a time the district flourished; people came from all parts of New England, villages were formed, trade was organized along a larger scale, and Scriba's Patent bid fair to becoming a valuable investment for its owner.

But the War of 1812 broke out, and Oswego County again experienced, with its usual ill-luck, the devastating influence of warfare. Disaster after disaster followed; whole villages were wiped out and people were killed off in great numbers. As a consequence George Scriba saw his dreams of prosperity

shattered, all his aspirations cast into the dust. He was then well past middle age, and when the war of 1812 was over, he had neither the heart nor the purse to start once again to carry out his plans. He died in 1836 at the age of 84, a poor man.

I wonder how many residents of the little village of Scriba in Oswego County, have ever heard any part of this story which is doubtless the basis for the name of the village? For the benefit of residents in other parts of the State, Scriba is just a few miles east of Oswego on the road between Oswego and Mexico, and just a few miles southeast is South Scriba.

The history of the entire State could well be written by tracing down the origin of the names of its cities and villages. Just how, for example, did the many central New York villages and cities come to get their classical names, such as Syracuse, Homer, Ovid, Ithaca, and dozens of others?

History states that so many men were lost in the wars in which Oswego County was forced to take a part, that after the War of 1812, there were scarcely any male residents left but infants. There is incident after incident related in history similar to the following: Previous to the Revolution one flourishing little hamlet contained about sixty-five men, but by the end of the War of 1812, there was but one male inhabitant left in the settlement. His name was Benjamin Winch.

Oswego County was one of the few counties in New York State that could count among its first settlers people of French blood. Although the French were one of the first European people to attempt to establish a colony in America for France, and attempted valiantly to carry out their plan through the French Jesuits and the army of Champlain, there were few French immigrants in those days who were earnestly intent on cultivating the new land and laying the foundations of a future home for their children and descendants. Most of the French who settled in America for any length of time were either Huguenots or members of the nobility, the former driven from their native land by religious persecution, the latter because of the French Revolution.

The Huguenots were exiled from France in the 16th and 17th centuries and many of them came to America and settled in the South, chiefly in South Carolina. We are more concerned here with those of the French people who settled in New York State, and particularly in Oswego County.

These people came to America during the French Revolution in the year 1793 and, as mentioned before, they were members of the nobility. The difference between exiled French nobles and the Huguenots was that the Huguenots came to the shores of the new land to begin their lives again while the French nobles intended to stay in America only until conditions in France had calmed enough to permit them to return to their former homes and resume their former lives.

There is a story of two members of the French nobility, the Count St. Hil-



ary and his wife, related in an old history of Oswego County. The Count and Countess landed on our shores in 1793. As they had no definite destination, they joined a party of emigrants who were journeying westward, and finally reached Lake Oneida. Attracted by the beauty of the surrounding country they decided to stay in this section and make it their home.

By chance, their whereabouts was discovered by Chancellor Livingston, who had been entertained on a previous visit to Paris by the Countess' parents in the elegance of their home in Paris. He traveled the distance from his mansion on the Hudson to Oswego, and shocked at their primitive accommodations, insisted that the Count and his wife be his guests for the remainder of their stay in America. There they continued to reside until Napoleon had put an end to the Reign of Terror in France and had restored much of the confiscated property to the nobles who were exiled, when they returned to France.

Years passed before Livingston saw his French friends again. In the meantime he had cooperated with Robert Fulton in Fulton's invention of the steamboat and had accompanied Fulton to Paris to be present at the introduction of steam navigation to civilization. As he was standing with Fulton on the banks of the Seine watching the steamboat make its cautious way up the River, he was recognized by Count St. Hilary who was overjoyed to see his old American friend once more. This time it was the Count's pleasure to extend hospitality to Livingston, and the Count and his wife, the daughter of Livingston's first French hosts many years before, did much to entertain Livingston and Fulton during their stay in Paris.

The name of the Countess' parents was Clermont, and it was because of Livingston's tremendous admiration and friendship for the Count and Countess and her parents that the first steamboat was named "The Clermont." Livingston's home upon the Hudson was also called "The Clermont" in their honor.

## For Indoor Bloom

FOR forcing bulbs to bloom indoors, the following method is recommended by Kenneth Post of the New York State College of Agriculture:

In a 3" deep pot or box, place ½"

of coarse sand or gravel, then enough soil so that it will come nearly to the top of the bulb. Do not push the bulbs into this soil, as this packs the soil beneath them, and the roots when started are forced out of the soil. Soak the bulbs well and place in a dark basement, cool enough to store potatoes properly, or out of doors, and protect from freezing by straw or leaves. When the roots are well established, they can be brought into the house. The tender leaves at first should be protected from strong light, until they turn green. Sixty degrees temperature and frequent watering are advised.

This method is much better than the usual one of placing the bulbs in water or pebbles and setting them in the living room to bloom, without establishing a good root system first.

"The Connecticut Poultryman's Handbook" by Sidney A. Edwards, is just off the press, and ready for distribution. It is a book of eighty pages, containing the latest poultry legislation, poultry census figures, description of egg grading and marketing programs, with much space devoted to ways in which to produce better quality eggs. It also contains a directory of the various poultry organizations and agencies in Connecticut with the names and addresses of persons in charge of the various types of work. The handbook is well illustrated.

The Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Vermont has started the monthly issue of a 4-H Dairy Club Letter. The letter is edited by E. H. Loveland, Extension Dairyman, and will be distributed among the 4-H Calf Club members of the state. Its form is similar to the Poultry Club letter which is issued under direction of A. H. Lohman, Extension Poultryman.

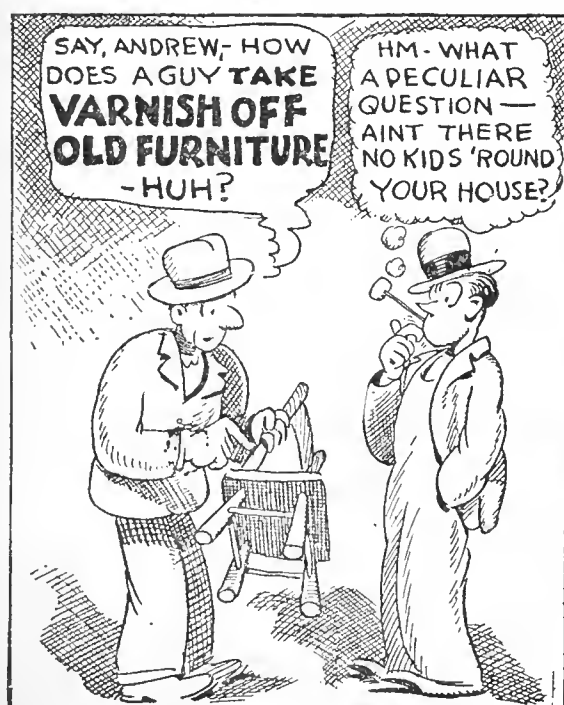
"The Home and the Child" gives in book form the results of the work of the Housing and Home Management Subcommittee of the White House Conference. The whole study of this committee was made in reference to the health and protection of children. The foremost experts of the whole country were called in for the conference, and they spent months of study and work in order to present their report.

Every teacher, social worker, public health nurse, and mother of children will want one of these books as reference. The Century Company, 53 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Price \$2.00.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Remove Old Varnish

By Ray Inman

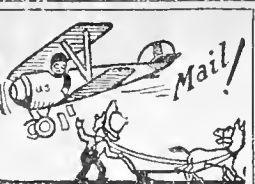






## The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers



### Reader Tells of Fake Eye Doctor

ABOUT six weeks ago, two men drove into the yard and one man got out of the car and met my husband outside. He introduced himself as Dr. Stone from Rochester—said he heard we had a farm for sale. He said the house pleased him, and he would bring his mother to look at the place. Mr. — brought him in the house and he said the house was all O. K. and fixed a date to bring his mother.

Then he looked up at my husband and said he needed glasses badly, and would have to wear two pair for awhile and they would cost \$65.00 and as I only had \$7.00 he would give us six months to pay for them as he expected

### We Are Glad to Help

YESTERDAY at noon Mr. . . . called here to make any sort of amends. He overhauled the machine and made it sew as it should. Although he acted the part of a dog who had stolen sheep yet he knew he must do right.

He admitted he had not treated us right but still would not admit that you had influenced him. I know all the glory lies at your door and to say I am grateful would only be putting it mildly. Thanks very much and may you be able to help others as you have me.

his mother to like the farm and wanted to be nice to us, then he went out to the car and talked with his assistant, as he called him. He then came back and said if I could give him \$31.00 he would call it even, but I said I could not get the money until Thursday, he left the address and drove away.

After they had gone, I read in the Service Bureau of the eye doctor faker and we went to the State Troopers, but as we did not have the number of the car, we didn't get them. In about 10 days, two more men called and said they came to check up. I asked them where they came from and they said Albany. I got some writing paper and asked one of them to sign his name. Then he walked out and got in the car. We got the license number and I telephoned the State Troopers. The number was K-9-772 Ohio. The Troopers were on the job, but they got away.

I gave the Rochester address to the State Troopers and they called up Rochester and found there was a Dr. Stone there, but he has a very good reputation and is a 32nd degree Mason and has not been on the road for twelve years.

I am sure I would know the men if I saw them. I think they are from the Mid-West.

### Out of Business

Word has just come to us that the Buffalo Fruit and Vegetable Company of Buffalo, N. Y., a licensed and bonded commission company, has discontinued business. We are giving this information to subscribers so that they will not be shipping produce to this firm.

\* \* \*

We have had several complaints on Scheld Brothers and Lohse. The New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets report that they have been unable to locate Scheld Brothers and Lohse at their address on Liberty Avenue, New York City.

### Old Scheme Still Works

ABOUT once a month we get a letter from someone asking us about a supposed claim on the property owned by Trinity Church of New York City. Apparently some lawyers are trying to convince people that they have

interest in this property and are getting money from them to press their claim.

We took this matter up with the Trinity Parish Corporation who tell us there is absolutely no question about the claim which the Trinity Parish Corporation has on this property, and that the property was granted to the church by the King of England in the year of 1697.

They forwarded for our information, a reprint from the *New York Herald* dated February 9th, 1902 which treats the subject in detail.

At various times, people have secured money from folks who believed they were heirs to a part of this property. We trust that none of our subscribers will fall victims to this scheme.

### One Check That Was Not Cashed

A MAN and woman who claim to be representatives of the Gospel Army with headquarters at Stevens Point, Wisconsin, left Wyoming County rather hurriedly after trying to cash several checks. Apparently these people, who claimed to be Colonel A. E. Brown and his wife, knowing that the next day was a holiday, thought that they could get away before they were found out. However, someone took the trouble to telephone to Wisconsin and on the information received, entered a complaint with the police. By this time, though, they had decided that it was time to go and when last seen were traveling eastward. Just ahead of a Deputy Sheriff. If they stop and tell you the same story you had better let the police authorities talk things over with them.

### No Returns

WE have mentioned on previous occasions several claims from subscribers against E. M. Benford of Mount Vernon, New York, which we have been unable to collect. Now we get another, this time from St. Lawrence County. Our subscriber says that he has shipped eggs to Mr. Benford since March 26 and at present has a bill against him to the amount of \$92.50, for ten 30-dozen cases of graded eggs shipped August 9. Our subscriber has written several letters but gets no reply. Previous experience does not give us much hope of collecting this money. We are glad to report on the rating of any buyer of farm produce on request of any subscriber.

### Consult Your Family Physician

ALMOST a year ago we published some information about W. Thompson Bobo of Battle Creek, Michigan. We are mentioning this again because we have recently received several letters making inquiry about Mr. Bobo which indicates that he is circularizing our subscribers again. For example, one subscriber says that Mr. Bobo claims to be a great goitre specialist. Information we have from the American Medical Association states that Mr. Bobo has been connected for many years with various quack remedies. According to this authority, specimens of this goitre cure when analyzed, contained large amounts of common baking soda and a laxative drug.

We repeat our advice that subscribers should not deal with mail order doctors but if they need medical advice they should consult their family physician.

South American alfalfa seed is stained ten per cent orange-red; from Africa and Turkestan ten per cent red; from Canada one per cent iridescent violet; and all other imported seed is stained one per cent green.

## CLASSIFIED ADS

Classified Ads are inserted at the rate of 8 cents a word (7 cents per word when four or more insertions are scheduled consecutively). The minimum charge per insertion is \$1.00. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address.

Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than 14 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order. Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references.

### WANTED TO BUY

OLD LOCOMOTIVE and ship lithographs. Railroad scenes—race horses—whaling—fires. No photographs, post cards or book pictures. Get want list. A. STAINFORTH, Winthrop, Mass.

### BEEES AND HONEY

HONEY—OUR FINEST White Clover 60 lb. can \$4.50; 120 lbs. \$8.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.  
HONEY—Amber. Clover 60 lb. can \$4.00; two \$7.50. Buckwheat \$3.75; \$7.00. Six 5 lb. pails \$2.50. GERALD J. M. SMITH, R. 3, Bath, N. Y.

PURE VERMONT clover honey, 5-lb. pail \$1; amber, 85c, prepaid to third zone; also comb honey. J. H. CLARK, West Pawlet, Vt.

HONEY—60 lbs. finest clover \$4.50; buckwheat or amber \$4.00, not prepaid. 10 lb. pail \$1.60, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. LEROY R. BRADLEY, Meridian, N. Y.

HONEY—Fine quality Buckwheat, amber or mixed comb. 24 Section case \$3.00. CLAYTON WRIGHT, Brocton, N. Y.

### BUILDING MATERIALS

WHITE PINE BEVEL siding: 1/2x4—\$20.00 per M; 1/2x6—\$25.00 per M. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

### DAIRY SUPPLIES

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer. 300 sterilized 6 inch discs \$1.15; 6 1/2 inch \$1.35; gauzefaced, 6 inch \$1.35, 6 1/2 inch \$1.50. Postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Canton, Maine, Dept. D.

### FARMS FOR SALE

OWN A FARM IN MINNESOTA, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payment or easy terms. Free literature; mention state. H. W. BYERLY, 30 Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

DAIRY FARM—650 ACRES, large income. Write MR. DOUGLAS, Herkimer, N. Y. Free list farms.

170 ACRE DAIRY AND CROP FARM, Ontario County, N. Y. Progressive village 2 1/2 miles, Rochester easy drive, 127 acres fertile machine worked crop land, 25 acres pasture, 18 acres woodlot. Attractive eight room house, recently repaired and painted. Three substantial barns. This practical and high producing farm \$8500. Investigate easy payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

POULTRY FARM for 1200 hens. See pictures of these fine bldgs. (pg 30 Strouts catalog) and figure cost to duplicate; 65 acres, level tillage, trout brook, woodlot, fruit;—3-story 36x40 hen house, running water, 2 brooder houses, barn; good 7-room house, cemented incubator cellar, furnace, fireplaces; handy markets. \$1900 including furniture and equipment; part cash. Free catalog. Strout Pays Buyer's Fare. STROUT AGENCY, 255-R Fourth Ave., N. Y. City.

### WANTED—DAIRY FARM ON SHARES

WANTED GOOD DAIRY FARM on shares 100 to 150 acres, Ontario, Wayne, or Yates county. Good references. BOX 1, c/o American Agriculturist.

### AGENTS WANTED

DO YOU BAKE? Use the French chef's secret of success, Miriam's Vanilla Flavor, 36—5 cent packages for \$1.00, Agents Wanted. MIRIAM, 5702 Fourteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

### OUR HELP COLUMN Find Work or Find a Good Worker

SINGLE MAN WANTED on farm, from 30 to 40 years of age. Must be good milker and willing worker \$30 per mo. and board. State age, nationality, and when available. No loafers wanted. CHESTER SMITH, Cold Spring, N. Y.

### TOBACCO

SMOKERS—Save real money by ordering direct from factory. Good mild 5c cigars \$2.48 per 100 prepaid Satisfaction guaranteed. COSMOPOLITE CIGAR CO., Dept. A, Daltown, Pa.

GUARANTEED LEAF SMOKING or Chewing, five pounds \$1.00; ten \$1.50. Pipe Free. Twenty Chewing twist \$1.00; twenty sacks Smoking \$1.00. Pay when received. FORD FARMS, S-36, Paducah, Ky.

CIGARS BLENDED LONG FILLER, Sumatra wrapped, mild, 100, \$3.50; 50, \$1.80, postpaid. Dissatisfied money refunded. PERKIOEMEN CIGAR CO., Yerkes, Pa.

GUARANTEED Chewing or Smoking five lbs. \$1.00; ten lbs. \$1.50; Fifty Cigars \$1.75; Pay when received. KENTUCKY FARMERS, West Paducah, Ky.

SMOKING 8 lbs. \$1.00, chewing 5 lbs. \$1.00. Cigars fifty \$1.75, pay postmaster. Silk socks free with each order. FARMERS TOBACCO EXCHANGE, Mayfield, Ky.

SEE THE DIFFERENCE! Golden yellow smoking tobacco, five pounds \$1.00. Rich red chewing, five pounds \$1.50. RIVERVIEW PLANTATION, Hazel, Ky.

GOLD LEAF—GUARANTEED chewing or smoking 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.50. Pipe free. Pay postmaster. CO-OPERATIVE FARMERS, B3, Sedalia, Mo.

CIGARS—Trial 50 large Perfectos postpaid \$1. Fifty Havanas \$2. SNELL CO., Red Lion, Pa.

GEORGIA GOLDEN LEAF Smoking tobacco, five pounds \$1.35 postpaid. W. W. WILLIAMS, Quitman, Ga.

### MEN'S CHRISTMAS GIFTS

MEN'S SHIRTS, high quality Broadcloth, White, Blue, Tan, 3 for \$3.98 to size 20. Stouts \$5.48, 3 neckties \$1.95. Direct from mills. W. GELSER, Warsaw, N. Y.

### PATENTS

PATENTS—Time counts in applying for patents; send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form; no charge for information on how to proceed. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Attorney, 735 Security Savings and Commercial Bank Bldg., (directly opposite U. S. Patent Office), Washington, D. C.

### MISCELLANEOUS

EVAPORATED SWEET CORN—Four fifteen ounce packs delivered for \$1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. F. HOSTETTER, Bird-in-Hand, Pa.

ACETYLENE FIXTURES, LIGHTERS, ironers, gas stoves. Catalog free. THE STANDISH LIGHTING, Naples, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS PRESENT Suitable Boys, Girls. "WAG" Puzzle Book with solutions, twenty for 25c. Stamps accepted. Box 500, American Agriculturist.

PECANS, small, 10c; large papershell, 25c pound. Peanuts shelled and selected, 10 pounds \$1.00. W. W. WILLIAMS, Quitman, Ga.

BUY PEANUTS DIRECT from Growers. Special 10 lbs. \$1.00; 100 lbs. \$5.00; 500 lbs. \$20. Large Papershell Pecans 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.00. Ideal Christmas gifts. FARMERS SUPPLY CO., Franklin, Va.

TRAPPERS—My recipe and scent to trap foxes are approved and sold with guarantee. For information apply Fred Couture, South Durham, County Drummond, Province of Quebec.

SHELLED—ROAST them at home. PEANUTS—5 lbs. \$1 delivered. PINE GARDENS, Franklin, Va.

PECANS LARGE SIZE, new crop, best quality 20c lb; 10 lbs and over delivered your place. A. B. KIRBY, Gaffney, S. C.

TREE-RIPENED deliciously sweet, juicy Florida oranges; seedless grapefruit, \$3.25 per bushel box delivered prepaid to New York, New Jersey or Conn. Boxes mixed if desired. SUNNYSIDE GROVES, Orlando, Florida.

MEN! the greatest sharpener, 200 shaves per blade any style. Send two dimes for sample. Agents wanted. PRESTO Box 100, Romulus, N. Y.

GRAY COTTON BED BLANKETS Size 56x74 shipping weight 2 lbs. seventy five cents each. One dollar and thirty cents a pair. 50 Cigars eighty cents; 50 Cigars, extra good and mild, one dollar and sixty cents. STANLEY TITUS, Wingdale, N. Y.

LARGE EXTRA FANCY Paper Shell Pecans: 5 lb. \$1.00; 25 lb. \$4.50; Large Fancy Paper Shell: 6 lb. \$1.00; 25 lb. \$4.00; Medium Fancy: 8 lb. \$1.00; 25 lb. \$3.00; Small Fancy: 10 lb. \$1.00; 25 lb. \$2.00; Fancy Pecan Meats: 5 lb. \$2.50; Spanish Peanuts: 20 lb. \$1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. FAIRVIEW FARM, Quitman, Ga.

### EDUCATIONAL

MEN WANTED for good pay positions as Master Airplane and Engine Mechanics, Auto Mechanics; Electrical Mechanics, Radio Mechanics, Welders also Pilots after taking necessary training. Learn where Lindbergh learned. We qualify you for good positions paying \$150 to \$500 per month. For complete information write LINCOLN AUTO AND AIRPLANE SCHOOL, 2853 Automotive Bldg., Lincoln, Nebr.

### WOOL—HIDES—FURS

WANTED RAW FURS of all kinds. Highest market prices. Honest grading. Write for prices. WM. T. DECKER, Seeley St., Walden, N. Y.

HIDES, FURS, WOOL, PELTS—Ship to or write S. H. LIVINGSTON, Lancaster, Pa.

RAW FUR PRICE list ready. Write today your copy. Trappers supply catalog. HOWE FUR CO., Dept. E, Coopers Mills, Maine.

### WOMEN'S WANTS

YARN: Colored wool for Rugs \$1.15 pound. Knitting Yarn at bargain. Free samples. H. BARTLETT, Manufacturer, Box R, Harmony, Maine.

SWITCHES, etc. Cosmetics. Booklet. Flannelette Housedresses \$2. EVA MACK, Box 298, Ithaca, N. Y.

PATCHWORK BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT Percales 7 pounds \$1.00. Blankets Remnants 3 pounds \$1.00. Silks 5 pounds \$1.00. Pay Postman plus postage. NATIONAL TEXTILE CO., Cambridge C, Mass.

CARTER'S THREAD, Sewing and Crochet, 1000-yard spool of sewing thread 30c, 4 for \$1.00. Black and White all No's; Crochet, 1/2 lb. tube, 80c. Skeins 25c. First quality, satisfaction guaranteed, postpaid. Representative wanted. WM. CARTER THREAD CO., New Bedford, Mass.

MAKE YOUR OWN CANDIES, Flavoring and coloring at little expense. Send for Candy Recipe Booklet postpaid 25c (coin). HOME RECIPES Box 4192 Portland, Oregon.

### PRINTING—STATIONERY

40 BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS Cards and Folders, fancy lined envelopes, \$1.00. LEAVITT CARD CO., 411 Coe, Woonsocket, R. I.

PRINTED XMAS STATIONERY—200 sheets, 100 envelopes, \$1.00 postpaid. HONESTY PRESS, Putney, Vt.

75 GOOD BUSINESS ENVELOPES printed postpaid 25 cents. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cohocton, N. Y.





With the A. A.

# Poultry Farmer



## Making Money from Poultry

(Continued from Page 3)

else we in the east must admit that we don't know how to produce eggs.

Now we would like to know what is responsible for high production. Here are some of the items. (a) Breeding of the chicks. High producing pullets come only from high producing ancestors. (b) Proportion of pullets in the flock. More pullets more eggs. (c) Culling. The closer the birds are culled the more eggs per bird. (d) Good health. Disease in the flock and a high death rate cause a low production per bird. (e) Feeding. Kinds of feed and methods of feeding determine the birds' chances for good production.

### Make Your Work Count

The best Oregon poultrymen had a return of 113 eggs for each hour of labor, the least efficient men got twenty three eggs per hour spent on the flock. That meant 59 cents per hour for the efficient manager and only 12 cents per hour for the man who failed to use his head to save his feet. Such men traveled about three times farther in doing chores than the efficient men did.

The New York report shows the same thing in a different way. On forty-one farms 10,000 dozens or more were produced for each man employed. On these farms the average labor income was \$2683. On thirty-four other farms only 6000 dozens or less per man were produced. These returned only \$624. per farm. Another item that enters into the cost of producing a dozen eggs is the cost of the pullets themselves. The more the pullets cost in the first place the greater the investment becomes, and the heavier is the loss when a bird dies. One way of keeping the cost of pullets low is to buy up some late-hatched ones that won't lay until the winter is mostly gone. They always come cheaper. Another very common method is to buy the lowest priced chicks that can be found to start with. For very obvious reasons neither of these two plans will ever be followed by a man who can see farther than the end of his nose. The sensible way to keep pullet costs low is to have everything sanitary so as to keep disease out, and to have everything convenient and efficiently arranged so as to keep labor costs low. It will be evident from all this that it does not pay to be too sparing of expense. It does pay to get good equipment and to give the growing stock plenty of room and all they can eat at all times. Anything short of that will be a costly sort of saving.

### Increase the Spread

Now to summarize let us get back to our original statements. The income which you receive from your poultry is going to be the difference between what it costs you to produce a dozen of eggs and the price you sell them for. You can reduce the cost of producing the eggs by getting more eggs per bird and at the same time keeping more birds, by improving the layout of your plant and your equipment so that less labor will care for more birds, and by keeping the cost of your pullets as low as consistent with good quality.

You can improve the chances of getting higher prices for your eggs in a number of ways, chiefly by improving the egg quality. In a later issue, I hope to discuss this in more detail.

## World's Egg Record

Can you give me some information about the world's record egg production for a year?

THE three high records of individuals in all contests of the world to date are as follows:

BREED	EGGS LAID	OZ. PER DOZ.	CONTEST MADE	YEAR
Bk. Orp.	361	24.00	Taranki, N.Z.	1930
Bd. Rock	358	23.50	Sask., Can.	1929
Bk. Orp.	354	25.20	Queensland, Aust.	1927

We are giving above a statement of the world's record of egg laying by hens. We are told that there is a record

made by an Indian Runner duck of 365 eggs in one year. We cannot find the reference which would bear out this statement. The record given above is taken from the American Poultry Record, which is the official organ of the American Record of Performance Council, the Council, as you probably know, having been formed for the purpose of standardizing and making official the records from all egg laying contests in this country.—L. E. Weaver.

## Master Farmers of 1930

(Continued from Page 5)

to manage such a farm, would be just as much at a loss as he would in trying to run a city business.

Let us see for a moment what Mr. Vercrouse has done to make his community a better place in which to live. Through his membership in the Kiwanis Club he has been on the committee to foster Boy Scout and 4-H Club work for the young folks in the community. He has generously given of his time and service to the County Farm Bureau where he has been chairman of the board of directors and president. He and Mrs. Vercrouse are regular church goers where he serves as elder. He is a director of the local Kiwanis Club, belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, and is a member of two lodges. He belongs to the Oswego Co-operative Vegetable Association and is a past president of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association.

Mr. and Mrs. Vercrouse have two daughters, both of whom are now married.

The esteem in which Mr. Vercrouse's neighbors hold him was shown last winter. Following the Master Farmer banquet several hundred of them gathered at a surprise party, the purpose of which was unknown to Mr. Vercrouse until he came into the room. It was a real tribute to his standing in the county.

**GEORGE WINFIELD LAMB,**  
Hubbardsville,  
Madison County.

MR. LAMB is one of the younger Master Farmers of New York State. In a sense the younger men nominated are at a disadvantage because of a natural hesitancy on the part of the judges to name a man before he reaches the age where his children have completed or nearly completed their educations. Mr. Lamb is one of the men who hurdled this handicap and we know of no better way of giving you the reasons for it than to quote one of Mr. Lamb's friends who made the nomination:

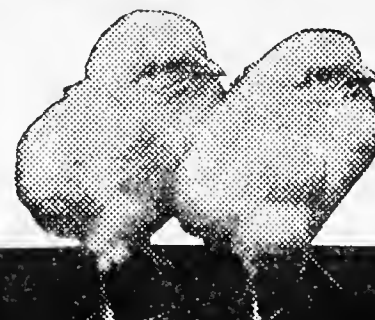
"I cannot speak too highly of Mr. Lamb because he has appealed to me as being what I might call a Master Farmer. He is a very good citizen and is always looking out for the welfare of his neighbors and his community.

"Immediately following his college career he began farming at the place where he is located at present. He centered his interest largely at that time in the dairy industry and after several years he determined to try the potato game and has increased his business to the point where he is now raising about seventy-five acres of certified seed potatoes each year, besides a large amount of certified barley and wheat which he raises in rotation with his potatoes.

"He is highly respected in his community. He is an ardent church worker. "Mr. Lamb is not only well thought of within the county but throughout New York State as well, as he is connected with the New York Cooperative Seed Potato Association with offices at Utica and he has an opportunity to meet a large number of men. Everywhere he goes he makes friends and everybody will speak a good word for him."

# BABY CHICKS





## KERR

## Layers by inheritance

KERR CHICKS have the laying quality bred into them—for generations. Buy Kerr Chicks now and you will avoid disappointments next fall, when the pullets begin to lay.

Here we produce cockerels from our trap-nested breeders to head our breeding flocks. In this way we have developed the heavy laying qualities of Kerr Chicks of today.

Kerr Chicks excel in size, type, vigor and livability. Last spring's livability records from 72 farms, covering a total of 60,000 Barred Rocks and Rhode Island Reds, blood-tested chicks purchased, show an average loss, in three weeks, of less than 5 per cent.

**Special Discounts.** We are now taking orders for spring delivery. Discounts on early orders. Write now for free Chick Book with price list and circular giving full particulars.


**Kerr Chickeries, Inc.**

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Paterson, N. J. E. Syracuse, N. Y.  
Trenton, N. J. Lancaster, Pa.  
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Binghamton, N. Y. W. Springfield,  
Middletown, N. Y. Mass.  
Lowell, Mass.

## Black Leaf 40

KILLS LICE  
No Handling of Birds  
JUST PAINT THE ROOSTS



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Reds with a Reputation  
Earned in the country's leading Egg-Laying Contests. Distinguished both for number and size of eggs laid.  
**Trapnested — Blood-Tested**  
Pedigreed for 24 Years  
All Stock from Our Own Strain  
We are now booking orders for Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs at substantial reductions from last year's prices. Special Discount allowed on orders placed before January 15. Pedigreed Cockerels from high-record dams. Write for FREE Catalog and prices.  
**MOSS FARM**  
L. J. Moss, Owner and Manager  
BOX F, ATTLEBORO, MASS.

THIS YEAR TRY

## Schwegler's

BLOOD TESTED  
"THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS  
New  
Low Prices  
Earn that extra profit with our super layers of big eggs. Every breeder blood tested. Hens with records to 296 eggs. 10 breeds.  
Write today for big FREE Catalog.  
**SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY**  
204 Northampton, Buffalo, N. Y.

## WORLD'S FINEST BLOOD LINE CHICKS

7c UP GUARANTEED-TO-LIVE  
Our chicks from Tancard! Fishell! Thompson! Holterman! and other famous bloodlines grow larger, mature quicker, and lay better. Our enormous capacity allows us to price our chicks even lower than ordinary chicks. Why risk buying others? Thousands, including 4 depts. of U.S. Government, have been satisfied with our chicks. Write today for big FREE POULTRY BOOK, giving guarantee to live, low prices, etc. All Blood Tested. Thornwood Poultry Yards, Dept. 210, Crandall, Indiana

## CHICK

Prices Cut 6 1/2 Cents if ordered now for spring shipment. Best Egg Strain White Leghorns. Records to 336 eggs. Guaranteed to live and outlay ordinary chicks. Thousands of pullets, hens, cockerels at bargain prices. Big catalog and special price list free. George B. Ferris, 923 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

## PULLETS PULLETS

Thousands of Barron & Hollywood strain White Leghorns. All ages. Write Today for New Low Prices. Also Brown Leghorns & Bd. Rocks. Bos Hatchery, Zeeland, Mich. R. 2A

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# Hall's Chicks

Leghorns - Reds - Rocks - Wyandottes


## "WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

A Sensation for Broiler Raisers! We've been doing a lot of experimenting on CROSS BRED CHICKS. We wanted a new chick, solely to make more broiler money than any chick ever before offered. We have it now!

### HALLCROSS BROILER CHICKS

will bring the highest market prices, with a rapid and uniform growth hitherto unknown. Write for details and prices. Regular breed chicks also.

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## Taylor

Finger-Like Baby Chicks from Official Blood-Tested Pedigreed Breeders

### Big Husky QUICK MATURING Chicks

Taylor's Big, Husky, Quick Maturing Chicks are Guaranteed to Live. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds. Every chick we sell is from our own strain, built up and improved for past 24 years from such famous foundation strains as Cornell high-producing flocks, Park's Mt. Hope Farms, etc. Visit our hatchery and breeding farm and see the difference, when planning for poultry profits. Customers report remarkable results—for Broilers or Egg Production. Cash in NOW on BROILER demand with these wonder growers. \$14. per 100. \$68. for 500. \$130. per 1000 delivered. Let us quote you on choice breeding cockerels.

**TAYLOR'S HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Box A, NEWARK, NEW YORK**



## Hollywood Leghorn Chicks

The Large Type, winter laying strain. Send orders now for Feb. and Mar. \$10.-100; \$47.50-500; \$90.-1000

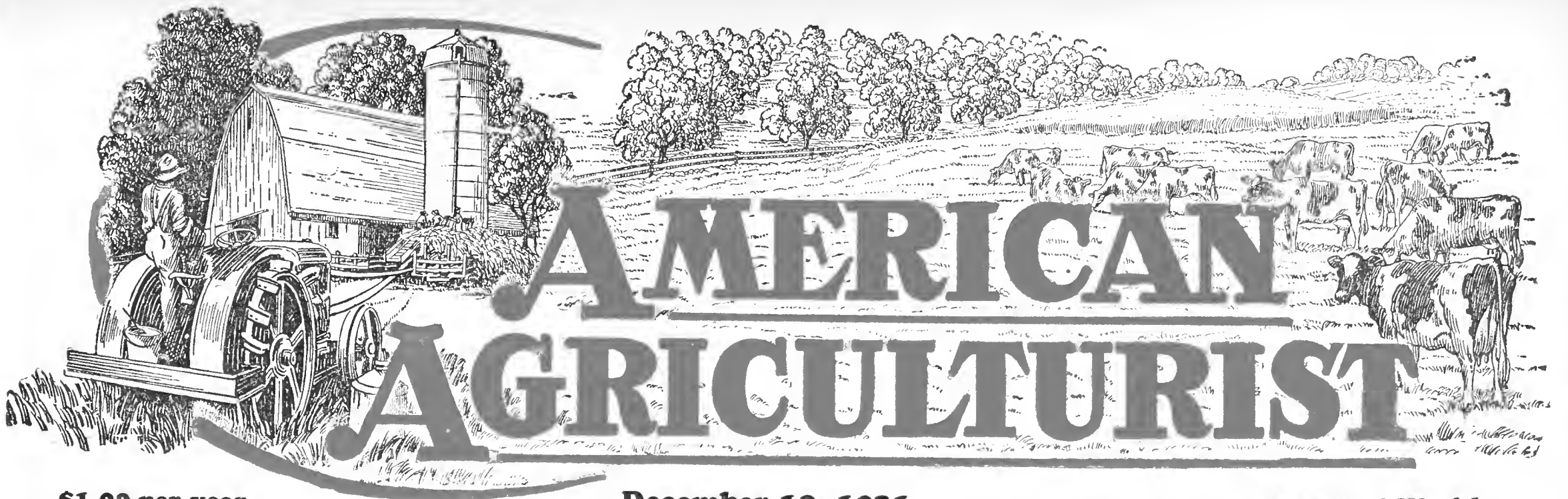
**HOLLYWOOD LEGHORN FARM, RICHFIELD, PA., BOX 9**

## Turkeys—Ducks—Geese

**TURKEYS** Pure bred M. Bronze, B. Red, Narragansett, W. Holland, hens and toms. **WALTER BROS., POWHATAN POINT, OHIO**

**Bronze Turkeys. Toms \$6. O. L. MILLS, Ellicottville, N. Y.**





\$1.00 per year

December 19, 1931

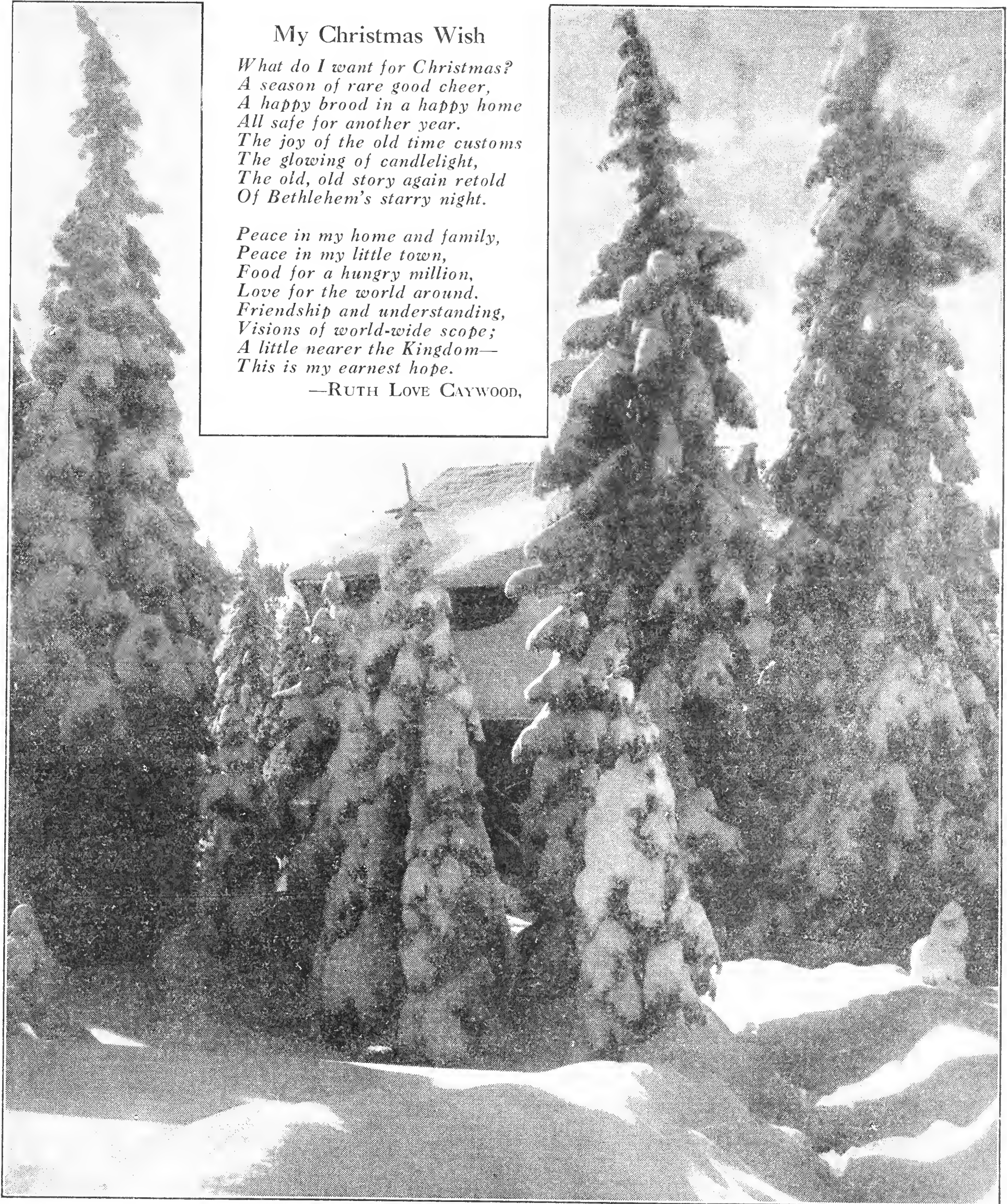
Published Weekly

### My Christmas Wish

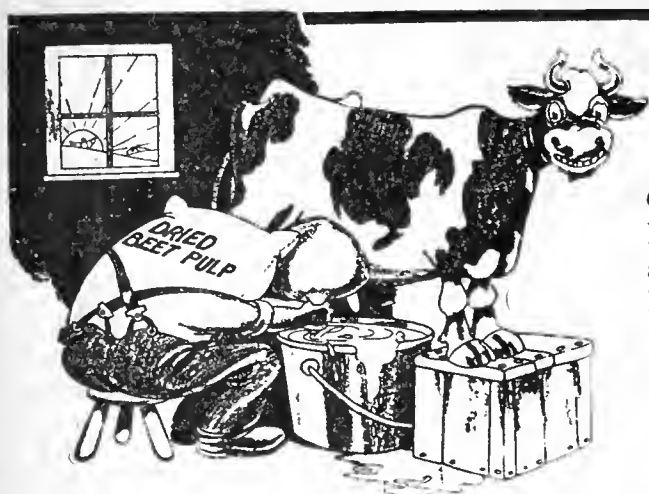
*What do I want for Christmas?  
A season of rare good cheer,  
A happy brood in a happy home  
All safe for another year.  
The joy of the old time customs  
The glowing of candlelight,  
The old, old story again retold  
Of Bethlehem's starry night.*

*Peace in my home and family,  
Peace in my little town,  
Food for a hungry million,  
Love for the world around.  
Friendship and understanding,  
Visions of world-wide scope;  
A little nearer the Kingdom—  
This is my earnest hope.*

—RUTH LOVE CAYWOOD,







## Dried Beet Pulp gets the Milk!

Cows can make milk without the help of Dried Beet Pulp—but not as much milk! Without Dried Beet Pulp, their other feeds are not as readily assimilated—are not as easily digested—and are not made so **completely** into milk.

Dried Beet Pulp **organizes** your other feeds. Puts **teamwork** in your ration. Increases digestibility.

Makes the whole ration more palatable. Swells to 5 times its bulk in the cow's stomach and lets the digestive juices do their **whole** job **all** the time. Cows keep healthier when Dried Beet Pulp is part of their ration. Good for **all** animals—but rats, mice, moths, mites and weevils won't touch it!

And . . . Dried Beet Pulp is selling now at its lowest price in 25 years! Imagine! And right when you can use it so wisely too—to make a real dairy ration! Might be a good idea to see your feed dealer today—or write direct to us. Pulp will be shipped from factory nearest you.

**LARROWE MILLING CO., Dept. A-14 DETROIT, MICH.**

## IT COSTS LESS TO WEAR BALL-BAND!

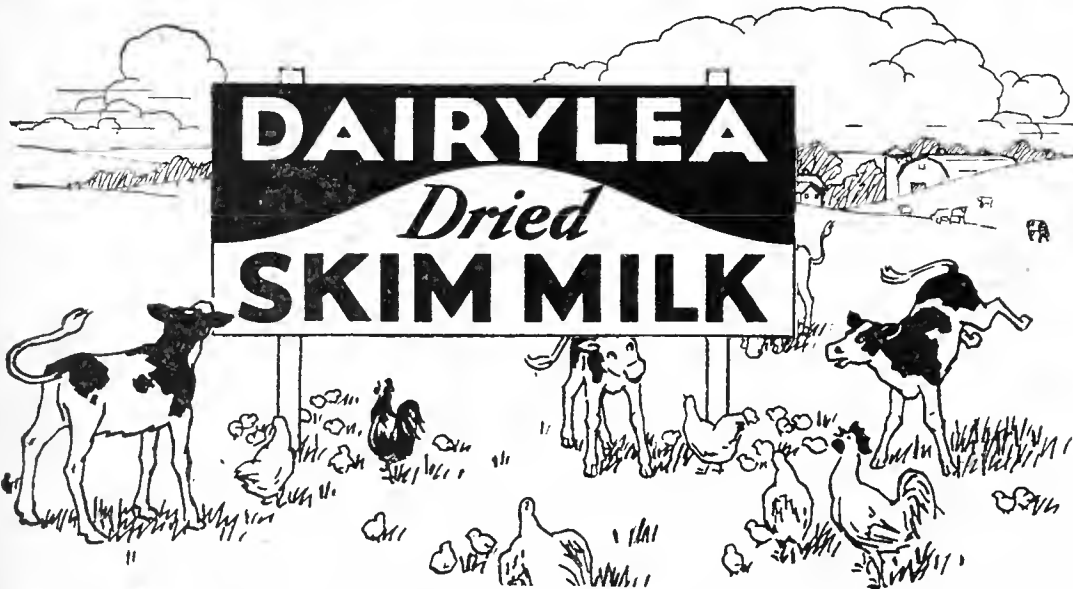
The **only** way to look at the cost of rubber footwear is to count the **number of days** wear you get out of it! The new Ball-Band line is the toughest, the most economical! Insist on seeing the Red Ball trade-mark. Mishawaka Rubber and Woolen Mfg. Co., Water Street, Mishawaka, Indiana.

BOOTS, RUBBERS, ARCTICS, GALOSHES, CANVAS SHOES, MISHKO WORK SHOES, WOOLEN FOOTWEAR

TRADE MARK

LOOK FOR THE RED BALL

**BALL BAND**



## THEY CAN'T READ A WORD BUT THEY KNOW WHAT THEY LIKE

**DAIRYLEA DRIED SKIM MILK** is especially recommended by feeding authorities for use in chick mash, poultry feeds and calf feeds. Excellent for growing chicks. Produces better health. Increases egg production. Improves hatchability in layers and breeders. An ideal food for calves and pigs.

Manufactured in plants of the Dairyman's League Cooperative Association. Made only from fresh, wholesome, fluid skim milk approved by Departments of Health. Strict, sanitary supervision insures uniform high quality.

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## With the A. A. Dairyman



## Are You Ready for the Ice Harvest?

By WALTER HOOSE

Assistant Editor, American Agriculturist

**I**S the ice house ready to be filled? That is a question which a good many dairymen can well ask themselves, as filling time will be here before we know it. If your ice supply did not last through the summer something was wrong and there is still time to remedy the situation. Perhaps the ice house is poorly constructed or in need of repair, perhaps the insulating material is wet or rotten and has lost its value. If the house is poorly drained ice will not keep well. Then, too, perhaps the amount harvested was not properly estimated for the size of the herd.

Many ice houses in New York state are old and in need of repair. You would not expect a boot with a nail hole in it to keep your feet dry, neither can you expect an icehouse full of cracks and broken boards to keep ice satisfactorily. Rip off the broken boards and replace them with new ones. Rough lumber is perfectly all right. Double walls are of course desirable but to be efficient they should really be double with no cracks on either side to impair the air circulation. Lastly don't wait until filling time to repair the ice house. Do it now.

There is still time to remedy poor drainage although if the ice house is old it will hardly pay to spend money for an expensive drainage system unless the new ice house is to be built in the same place. A temporary solution for the old house may be, after all the old sawdust or shavings are cleaned out, to fill in the floor with about a foot of gravel, crushed stone, or cinders. This can be covered with a foot or so of dry sawdust sloping toward the center. A more permanent installation, especially necessary if the soil is not naturally well drained, is to install a drain running diagonally through the house. A three inch tile would be all right and it should be covered with gravel or cinders as stated above. It is essential that there be proper drainage to prevent wetting of the lower layers of sawdust.

Talking about sawdust reminds us of the time that we laboriously packed away several loads of ice, big cakes too, grown in Franklin County, only to have to unpack it and use fresh dry sawdust. At the time we complained long and loudly and extolled the virtues of sawdust that had been used for packing ice the two years before, but the next summer, when the corner where we had used the old sawdust produced cakes about one half the size of those in the corners packed with new, we became convinced. It is not necessary to change the sawdust every year but wet or rotted insulating material melts ice rather than saves it. If dry sawdust cannot be secured a few bales of shavings will prove helpful. We have seen ice packed in dry hay, but prefer the sawdust.

If we do not put enough ice in the house we cannot expect to have enough to last the season. The ordinary ice house does not act as an electric refrigerator, and even with the best of conditions, some melting must be expected. Average requirements in this region mean that for every dairy ani-

mal there should be about 1½ tons of ice put in storage. A twenty cow herd would thus require about 30 tons for the dairy, and, with an additional 5 tons put up for the house, 35 tons should be put up. With cakes measuring 22" by 22" it would be necessary to put in 364 cakes of ice measuring 12" in thickness or 243 cakes 18" thick. 10.4 cakes of this size, 12" thick and 22" square will weigh a ton. If one is planning a new house it should measure 18 feet long, 10 feet wide, and 10 feet high to accommodate 40 tons of ice.

In packing the ice we usually slope the cakes in toward the center and leave the outside cakes about a foot from the walls of the ice house. After the ice is all in we fill in the spaces with dry sawdust and cover the whole mass about a foot deep with the same material. We poured water in between the cakes one year which froze the cakes solidly together. While the ice may not have melted so fast from natural causes, the heated language we used in trying to get the ice out in any kind of shape must have melted more than we saved.

It is still a little early for harvesting and everyone no doubt has his own individual problems. In some sections the ice harvest is a community affair with everyone cooperating until the ice is in. Other sections haul individually from a common source, paying a small amount per cake to the person or persons in charge of the harvest. Whatever method is used there is considerable time and labor involved which makes every possible storage economy well worth while. A cake of ice at the proper time next summer will make a glass of cold lemonade, freeze ice cream, and, last, but not least, prevent the return of a can of milk.

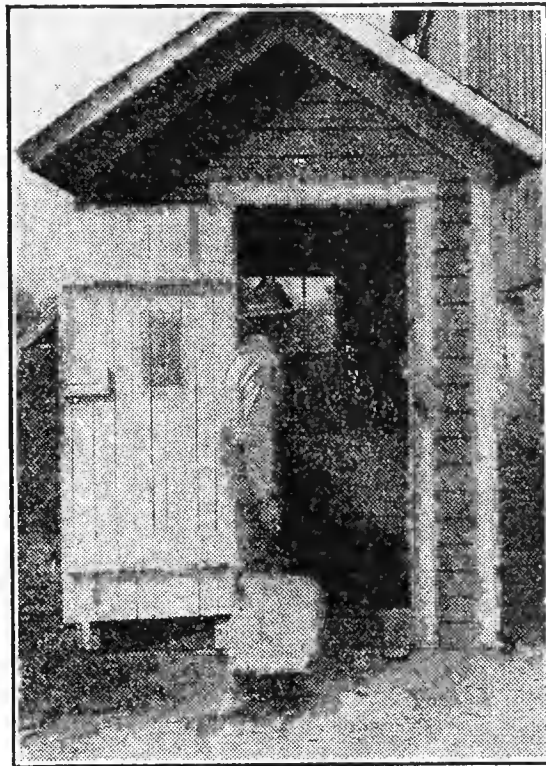
## Milking Three Times a Day

How much, on the average, does milking three times a day increase production over twice a day milking? Does three times a day milking usually pay?

**W**HERE this is done for a short time only the increase is likely to be in the neighborhood of 10 per cent and where it is carried on for the full lactation period the increase is likely to be about 20 per cent.

The question as to whether or not it will pay depends on many things. Some feel that it pays where milk is sold at retail or at fluid milk prices but not where it is sold to be manufactured into butter or cheese. Milking three times a day increases the length of the working day or at least makes it difficult for the man caring for the dairy to get away for very long at a time. Some dairymen who have tried it believe that it pays. We will be glad to hear from readers who have tried it.

The most desirable veal carcass is about six weeks of age and weighs from 90 to 120 pounds. The flesh should be light colored. Too high color indicates age and that feeds other than milk have been fed.





# No Call for Red Ink Here!

## Head-Work Gets These A.A. Readers Out of Some Tight Places

**I** PLAN to sell all I produce,—fruit, vegetables, fowl, and eggs. No surplus for me. That's where a lot of the profit goes. I plan to sell everything at my door. No running to sluggish markets. That's where more of the profit goes. Time spent in hunting up poor markets—they're all poor now—is better spent at home in improving one's business.

How do I propose to do these two things? Just as I have done them this year, by selling retail lots, at my door, for wholesale prices. This is good business for me. I get as much as I would from the stores and hotels and I save time. I do not think I could have sold nearly all my produce this year, had I depended on local stores for markets. Nor could I have sold it all by peddling it out directly to consumers at retail prices, had I had the time to do so.

People, not tourists but local people, have been glad to come here and buy all I raised for the sake of the small saving to them. It has also been a saving to me. Why ship Leghorn broilers to New York City and take thirty-eight cents apiece for them, charges deducted, as I did for my first and only shipment this spring, when folks, some of whom never before dreamed of buying broilers, were crazy to come straight to my door and get them at fifty cents each? I received twelve cents a bird more for them and my neighbors had some good eating at a price they could afford to pay. Of course, I made a charge for dressing the birds; this amounted to sixty cents an hour. Why farmers expect to get top retail prices from people who take the trouble to drive out to farms for their purchases beats me.

I shall keep no non-paying guests. Hens are culled in the dark five times a year and the loafing biddies are promptly put up for sale. This practice is preached often enough by farm papers and state men, but, judging by some of the hens,

cows, sheep and seed corn kept on some farms, it could be profitably practiced oftener.

I am glad to state I had to buy no red ink to balance my books on this October 1st. Instead of decreasing, this method of selling materially increased my net-income for the year.—L. F. H.

\* \* \*

### Lower Cost Per Acre

**I**N order to meet conditions brought about by the present economic depression, I plan my farm business in such a way as to get greater production per acre at lower cost. I have reduced the acreage planted to money crops so that I have ample time to better prepare the soil before planting and for more thorough cultivation after planting, thus eliminating as far as possible weeds from going to seed and infesting the soil for the following season.

I also plan on removing from the land and destroying any and all crop refuse and weeds in

### Figuring Did It

**T**HERE is an old saying that the way to fight fire is with fire and it is just as true that the way to fight change is with change. With this thought in mind we recently asked our readers to tell us about changes they had made on their farms in order to meet conditions brought about by lower prices for farm products. The replies indicate that our readers have been using their heads as well as their hands. There may have been a time when the man who put in the longest hours made the most money but often that is not true under present conditions. Planning is just as essential as hard work.

We are sure that you will get some suggestions that will help you to make money by reading these letters from subscribers who have figured their way out of some serious problems.

which insect pests live through the winter and also any such weeds along ditch banks, fences, and other uncultivated spots on the farm.

I plan a rotation of crops in such a way as to plow under a green manure crop of alfalfa or sweet clover in each rotation and apply stable manure and commercial fertilizers to all crops in sufficient quantities to furnish more plant food than is required by the crop for a normal yield and in this way build up the soil, for in my opinion, in years to come the farmer who has kept his soil built up will be, "sitting on top of the world."

I endeavor to use the best seed obtainable and buy only from reliable growers as I consider the best is the cheapest in the end. I plan on growing my poultry and stock feed as far as possible, purchasing only such feed as I cannot grow economically and endeavor to pay cash for all supplies and equipment, thereby saving credit charges. My aim is to produce more tons or bushels per acre at less cost per ton or bushel—not less cost per acre—and more eggs per hen at less cost per dozen—not less cost per hen; to do so with less hens in the coop and less acres under cultivation, by better feed and care, more fertilizer and more thorough cultivation and by keeping up to date through reading the best farm papers and attending Farm Bureau meetings and tours.—L. P. S.

\* \* \*

### Better Stock and Efficient Production

**M**Y brother and I bought a farm adjoining our father's farm in October 1929, just before the stock market crash, with the idea of working the two farms as one. We found that we could handle the work with about the same amount of machinery. Instead of two tractors and seven horses, we handled the work with one

(Continued on Page 15)

## Some First-hand Marketing Experiences

### A Farm Woman and a Truck Driver Exchange Ideas

By MABEL G. FEINT

**T**ODAY I had a casual experience that set me, as a farmer's wife, to thinking. I served a dinner to two foreign truck drivers who are purchasing farm produce in our vicinity, central New York, for hauling to the Scranton market. Most farmers hereabouts, ourselves included, consider these buyers a great convenience. They pay cash, at about the rates that are being paid at the shipping stations, and we are saved the time and expense of hauling, as they come to the farm.

These drivers were young lads, one of them the son of the owner of two produce stores, one in Scranton, Pa., and one in Pittston, eleven miles farther south. They were purchasing of us one hundred bushels of prime potatoes at thirty cents a bushel, a load for one of the smallest of the seven trucks operated by this foreign-born dealer. They arrived unexpectedly just as I was starting preparations for the noon meal, which was one of our usual quickly prepared, perhaps too casual, but satisfying ones.

I was out of bread, if you will permit me to be perhaps tiresomely personal, having stopped buying of the baker's delivery which has been serving our neighborhood. I disapproved the fact the bakers had emphatically not dropped their prices during this almost unprecedented depression. So, as it was a sort of "between" day in my home-made bread operations, I hurriedly prepared two tins of baking powder biscuits and an apple "Johnathan," and tucked them into my range oven. Potatoes, a platter of bacon and eggs, butter, side dishes of fresh

pears with brown sugar and a spoonful of cream, buttered beets, a green pepper and cabbage salad, glasses of milk, coffee, and an orange sauce for the "Johnathan" completed my menu. (If this was just a "pick-up" what must a regular one be!—EDITOR).

On call, the lads somewhat hesitatingly came in with my men and washed up for the meal. They were a comely, bright-looking pair, with new hair cuts, clean clothing of appropriate type, and they spoke with little accent.

I thought we would all feel more at ease to eat this hurried meal, which interrupted their high speed loading, at the round table in the corner of my kitchen, which some people might refer to as a "breakfast nook." But as its capacity is

limited to four I did not sit down at the table with them. This did not prevent my trying to get an insight into their mode of life and a glimpse of their business.

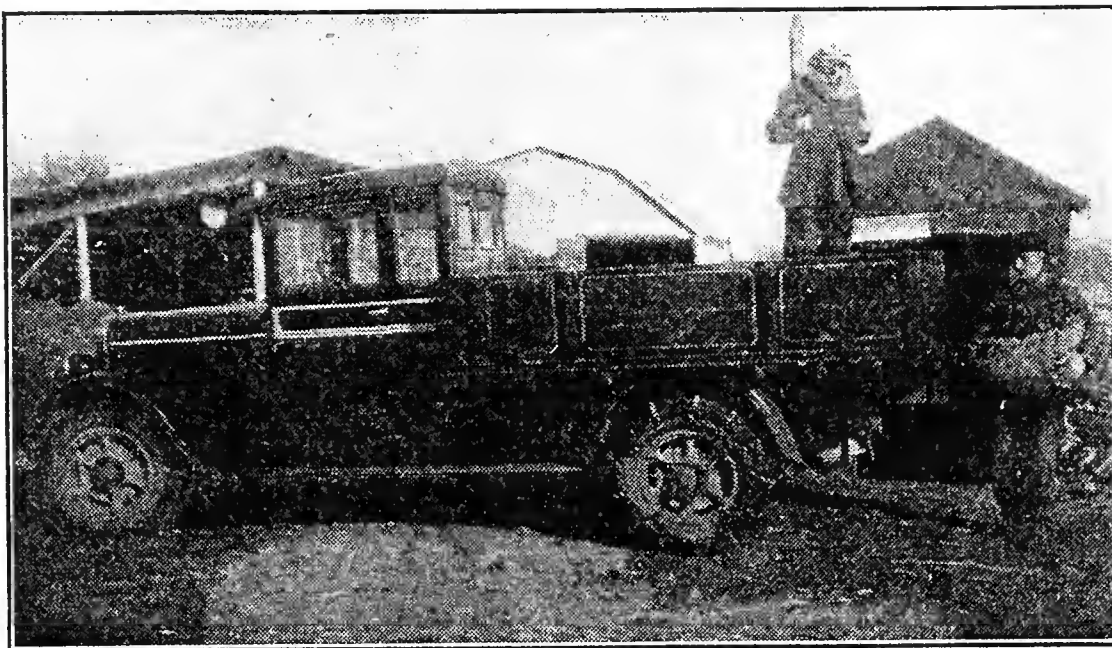
It was not their first visit to our farm. Just a few nights before, at 8 p. m. when we had just thought to enter, as a family group, into that sanctuary, a soul-renewing period of evening reading, an older brother and one of these lads had dragged my husband and son out to the wet and very dark field to load a load of cabbage, also for the Scranton market, at \$5 a ton. This brother had left his home at Pittston at 4 p. m., bound for our place, a drive of 160 miles or so. It was 10 p. m. when the load was on (and I have known of their completing a load at 2 a. m. at other places in the neighborhood), and he remarked that he must be back with the cabbage in time to start at 4 a. m. for below Harrisburg, near the border of Maryland, for a load of apples.

On this visit one of the lads had a terrible cold, and the elder one was almost crippled with a knifelike pain through his chest and shoulder, both plain cases of overwork and lack of sleep.

Today I had heard the younger brother still coughing almost incessantly as he worked. As he combed his hair my husband asked about the outcome of the previous night's prize fight.

"I don't know," he said. "I was on the road all night, coming in from Philadelphia, and I didn't hear about it this morning."

(Continued on Page 14)



Most farmers consider these buyers a great convenience.



## Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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Vol. 128 December 19, 1931 No. 24

## The Real Cause of Milk Marketing Troubles

THE sad fact about the present upset in the milk market in the New York milk shed is that much of the trouble is unnecessary. Certainly, consumption is reduced. To be sure the surplus is the largest ever. Not only are farmers milking more cows than ever before, but in the face of a falling market, some dairymen have continued to add more and more cows, paying too high prices for them. In spite of this however, the chief trouble with the market is the unnecessary and ruinous price cutting.

If it was possible to maintain the price for milk in June 1931, in fact all through the entire surplus period, then why was it not possible to get through December without lowering prices? No serious demand for cheaper milk came from consumers, city officials, or newspapers. In fact, we believe, there is a better understanding of and more sympathy with the farmers and their problems on the part of city people than ever before. At the same time feed prices have materially advanced as every dairyman knows.

No, the real cause of all the trouble is the milk industry itself, and do not fool yourself into thinking that the fault was all the dealers. Farmers themselves share in the responsibility. Bordens, Sheffields, and especially the Dairy-men's League Cooperative Association have done what they could to maintain prices, in fact, have done a good job in stabilizing the market for many months against the great flood of unorganized milk. Right there, gentlemen, is your trouble. Month after month, ever since the depression started, unorganized farmers with the so-called independent dealers, have been pouring milk into the markets, selling it anywhere they could and for anything they could get for it, thereby demoralizing the whole trade. And we repeat again for emphasis sake, the wildcat dealers were able to do this because they could buy their milk from unorganized farmers. Like in the old days before there was any dairy organizations, these dealers paid for their milk exactly what it suited them to pay.

Speaking of this price paid these unorganized farmers, what think you, can such farmers receive in the Buffalo district, when the milk is finally sold at retail in Buffalo as it has been

lately, for from 5c to 7c a quart? Why stop here? Why not give the stuff away?

When wildcat dealers in New York City offer milk at wholesale for less than two-thirds of the standard price for which it is sold by reputable dealers, what can the League, or Bordens, or Sheffields do except meet those prices or lose their trade? When they do meet them, you do not need to be told what the final result in prices is to every dairyman in the whole district.

You know the answer to these market troubles in the milk business. The present economic depression will end, but there never will be peace or anything approaching prosperity in the market milk business until farmers learn the lesson finally learned by our thirteen original colonies after long, bitter experience—"United we stand—Divided we fall."

## That Tax Bill

*The price of milk is awful cheap,  
'Taint worth while to shear the sheep;  
I can't sell hay nor the crib of corn,  
Never seen such prices since I was born.  
Yet, by gosh, it does beat all  
The tax bill's higher'n it was last Fall.*

*I reckon it's time for you and me  
And all the rest of our country  
To take more time from our own chores  
And tell the men who make the laws,  
They've got to learn to chop and hew  
And cut that tax bill right in two.*

BY CHARLES S. FAYERWEATHER

THE above poem by Mr. Fayerweather, who by the way is the New York State Assemblyman from Columbia County, appeals because it is so much to the point. It is tax time again and there will be many unable to meet their taxes. Although it is too late to do anything about this year's taxes, it is none too soon to start studying in order to secure lower taxes for next year.

This publication, as most of our readers know, has worked continually on this problem for many years. The farm organizations, and the Governor, and the Legislature are all striving to find remedies, but there is no help for those who will not help themselves. Most of the farmer tax problem is a local problem. It is not the federal and state taxes that weigh upon agriculture; it is the taxes necessary to maintain the schools, the local roads, the village, town and county governments.

Taxes must be lowered, but not so much help can come this way to farmers as will come from a better adjustment of the tax burden. Real estate is carrying far more than its share. Let those pay who can pay. Whatever we do let us not in hasty judgment stop necessary public work, particularly that which is of great help to agriculture. Let us first study the problem individually and in farm meetings then formulate a program which can be supported by all of us. Rest assured, however, if you let the matter drift and do nothing, you farm taxpayers will go on paying through the nose.

## A Farm Program for Congress

ALTHOUGH Congress has only been in session a few days, already it is being besieged with farm relief plans, most of which if put into effect will do more harm than good.

The Farm Board did the best it could under the law. We are not critical, but we think that even the Board members have come to realize that millions of dollars spent to stabilize the wheat and cotton markets were largely wasted. Under the law, the Farm Board still has plenty of power to help the farmer's marketing problem in the only way it can be helped, through the strengthening and support of cooperative organizations. We have had experimenting enough. Let us leave such uncertain schemes as the export debenture, equalization fees, McNary-Haugen Bills, and the like, alone for a spell and let the Farm Board concentrate upon its work for cooperative marketing. Then let Congress and the federal government extend practical and real aid

to agriculture by putting all or part of the following program into effect:

### I. Taxation

1. Although the average farmer is only indirectly affected by federal taxes, there is grave danger that because of the tremendous increase in federal expenses taxes will soon be levied that will directly affect farmers. More than this, of course, everything that the farmer buys has taxes that the manufacturer pays included in its cost.

### II. More Federal Aid to Agriculture

1. To roads.

More than half of the American farmers still live on dirt roads and pay taxes not only to support these, but for the building of concrete main roads from which they get little benefit. There is now some federal aid to roads. Let this be increased and directed especially toward the dirt road problem.

2. To schools.

School taxes are one of the farmer's heaviest burdens. First of all we are citizens of these United States. Why is it not consistent then for the federal government to help support the schools that turn out our future citizens?

3. Aid for Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication.

Some help for this is already received from the federal government. It should be increased.

### III. Give the Phillipines Their Independence

1. Filipinos ardently desire this. American farmers suffer greatly through our control of the Phillipines because there is no tariff protection against Phillipine farm products, like oleo oils, produced with cheap labor.

### IV. Stabilize the Dishonest Dollar

1. Many believe that with the stabilized currency, with a dollar that did not constantly fluctuate, there would have been no serious economic depression.

### V. Give the Farmer a Square Tariff Deal

1. The Hawley-Smoot Tariff Bill works injustice to agriculture. It was supposed to be an agricultural relief measure. It is just the contrary. If the federal government really wishes to help agriculture, let Congress and the Tariff Commission adjust the Tariff on a fair basis.

## One Way By Which A. A. Helps

E. C. WEATHERBY, circulation manager of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, tells us that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscribers holding a North American Insurance Company accident policy have been paid a total of \$253,573.06 in insurance indemnities. Do you blame us for being a little proud of that record?

It is hard to find a neighborhood visited by A. A. where some one has not been unfortunate enough to have been a chief actor in an accident, but also fortunate enough to be covered by our insurance service. It is especially encouraging to us to read the hundreds of letters that have come from subscribers, expressing their appreciation of the help that they received by this insurance when they most needed that help.

## Eastman's Chestnut

DID you ever have a good sharp "tummy-ache" and then have somebody try to tell you that it didn't ache, that it was all in your mind, and that you just thought it ached? I have had this experience two or three times and it always makes me mad.

Maybe you have heard the story of the little boy who was running madly along the street. A kindly old lady stopped him and said: "My dear little boy, where are you going so fast?" The little boy answered: "I'm running for a doctor; my grandpa's sick!"

"Now," replied the old lady, "you run right back to grandpa and tell him he only thinks he's sick."

A couple of days later, the kindly old lady saw the little boy in the street again. "My dear little boy," she said, "is your grandpa all right now?"

"Yes," replied the little boy, "he's all right now. He thinks he's dead and we are going to bury him next Sunday!"



# With Our A.A. Boys and Girls

IF you have not read "Why the Chimes Rang" that beautiful Christmas story by Raymond McDonald Alden, you would just love it. Perhaps your school or town library has it, and you can get it that way to read. The story comes in various collections of stories, which are as follows:—

"Why the Chimes Rang, and Other Stories"—Raymond McDonald Alden (Bobbs, Merrill & Company); Dickinson and Skinner's "Children's Book of Christmas Stories"; Harper—"Story Hour Favorites"; "Story Tellers' Magazine," December 1914, Page 755; "Legend of the Three Silver Bells".

Anyhow, the story tells about a wonderful set of Christmas Chimes in an old, old church, so old that no one could remember when it was built. These chimes were different from other chimes, because they were never rung by the hand of man, but upon Christmas Eve, if anyone, rich or poor, laid the greatest and best gift for the Christ-Child upon the altar, the chimes rang themselves.

For years and years the chimes had not rung, and all the people in the land longed to hear them, and hoped to lay upon the altar such a gift that once more the chimes would peal out in their place high up in the tower of the church.

In a little village a number of miles from the city, lived two boys, Pedro and his little brother. They had heard about those wonderful chimes and the service held at the great church on every Christmas Eve. So they had a little secret plan to go to the service and lay upon the altar their little gift for the Christ-Child.

On Christmas Eve, though there was snow in the frosty air, the two boys started to walk to the city. As they walked Pedro kept talking to Little Brother about the wonderful church and the service they were to attend.

But, just as they reached the city gate in the growing darkness, they spied a figure lying in the snow. Pedro stooped down and found it was that of a weary, sick woman who could go no further. He rubbed snow on her face and tried to help her to stand, but soon saw it was impossible. So he said, "I'll stay and rub her to keep her warm; you go on alone, Little Brother. Then you can bring some one to help." Little Brother did not want to leave Pedro, but Pedro said, "You go, Little

Brother, and look twice, once for you, and once for me. Take this little silver piece of mine, and when no one is looking, slip up to the altar and lay it down for my offering."

The service at the great church went on, and at the end there was a procession of rich and great who marched proudly to lay their gifts on the altar. Some gave jewels; others gave heavy baskets; a writer gave a book which had taken years to write. Then the king, hoping to win for himself the chimes of the Christmas bells, went forward and laid on the altar his royal crown, bedecked with jewels. "Surely the bells will ring now," every-



William Thomas of Bridgeton, N. J., and his Clydesdale colt.

one said. "Such a thing has never been done before." But nothing was heard except the wind in the tower, and people doubted if the bells ever rang at all.

The closing hymn started, but the choir stopped, the minister help up his hand for silence. Then came the sweetest music from those far-away chimes, which held all spell-bound. All stood up to see what great gift had awakened the long-silent bells. But all the nearest of them saw was the childish figure of Little Brother who had crept softly down the aisle when no one was looking, and had laid Pedro's little piece of silver on the altar.

## John Schwartz, Jr. Wins Life Saving Award

ON this page you will find a reproduction of the second American Agriculturist Life Saving Award, given to John Schwartz of Norwichtown, Connecticut. We know of no better way of telling about the incident for which the Award was made than by giving it to you as it was told in the local paper. Here it is:

### John A. Schwartz's Injuries From Bull Attack

John A. Schwartz has so far recovered from painful injuries received three weeks ago as the effects of a goring received from a four-year old bull owned by Mr. Schwartz, as to be able to leave his home for short distances. Mr. Schwar-



Barbara and her dog "Ring"

tau at the time of his accident was holding a measure of grain, endeavoring to secure the animal which was loose. The bull allowed Mr. Schwartz to get within a short distance of him, then made a charge wholly unexpected by Mr. Schwartz. He was tossed into the air and pushed several feet from the point of attack. The animal's horns, which had not been removed, entered Mr. Schwartz's abdomen, gashed his head, and severely wrenched his left arm and chest. The attack necessitated the taking of several stitches in both scalp and abdomen. But for the timely and courageous assistance of Mr. Schwartz's son, John Jr., the accident doubtless would have had a fatal ending. The son arrived as his father was stunned and helpless and as the animal was preparing to make additional charge.



Charles Riter and his pumpkins

es. Much sympathy has been expressed for Mr. Schwartz as his accident followed closely the loss of an only daughter, after weeks of severe illness.

John Jr. is a Boy Scout and as you know, the Boy Scout motto is "Be Prepared." It is a great thing to so live and so train oneself that when an emergency comes the right action will be taken even though there is not sufficient time to think out a plan of

action. John was prepared and his prompt action saved his father from certain death. We congratulate John and his parents. We have already sent John the original of the American Agriculturist Life Saving Award signed by the publisher and editor.

## Our Letter Box

The pumpkins in the picture were planted by my Daddy on June 18, 1931, and when picked the large one weighed 43 pounds and was 53 inches in diameter. The smaller one weighed 37 pounds and measured 48 inches.

—CHARLES RITER.

\* \* \*

I am ten years of age and I live on a farm. I see by the paper that you like to have pictures so I'm sending one of my dog and myself. My dog's



Left—Emma Winterbottom, Right—Lillian Busker

name is "Ring" and he is two years old, and no one can put their hands on me when my dog is around. He is a collie. I would be glad to hear from boys and girls of my own age or older.

—BARBARA GIDDINGS.

\* \* \*

I am very interested in the A. A. Boys' and Girls' page and would love to hear from any boy or girl who wishes to write. I am sixteen, quite tall, and love all kinds of sports. Strangely, I am very much interested in football. Will some of the A. A. boys and girls please write to me? I live in a small town in Connecticut.

—EMMA M. WINTERBOTTOM.

\* \* \*

I have read in the American Agriculturist magazine about the A. A. boys and girls. I am a real 4-H Club member. I live in Connecticut and we have a club of our own. The name of our club is the "Newtown 4-H Clothing Club." I'm the president of it. I live on a farm near a big city, Bridgeport. I'm twelve years old and am in the seventh year public. I would like to correspond with any boy or girl

(Continued on Page 11)

## The Trick Knot

This figure-8 knot is like other figure-8 knots and yet it is a tricky one too. It will do one thing one time and another the next. It must be tied in two loops to work and after you have mastered the trick, it is an excellent trick to perform at a party or group of folks.

This is how it's done. Get two fruit jar rubbers or cut two thick sections from an old inner tube (garters worn with rolled hose are also about right) and, folding one over the other, produce the knot as shown. Now hand this to



someone and ask him to untie it, grasping a part of the knot in each hand and pulling. He does this and the bands come readily apart.

Taking the bands and tying the knot again, you mystify the audience by grasping the knot in the same way (apparently) and pulling to unite the knot. But this time another knot appears and holds the bands together still. In fact, after some practice you can cause the bands to tie themselves together again or come apart at will. If the trick is done as some patter is spoken, so much the better. All you have to do to cause the second knot to appear, is to reach through one of the loops with one thumb and finger, when grasping the loops of the knot. Except under extremely close observation, this difference will go undetected. Try it and see.

## American Agriculturist LIFE SAVING AWARD

Presented to

John A. Schwartz, Jr.

Who, on September 29, 1931, saved the life of his father, John A. Schwartz, at the risk of his own. Mr. Schwartz was seriously injured by an infernal bull before the animal was driven off by the timely and courageous action of his son. For this heroic action, this Life Saving Award is hereby presented to him by the Publisher and Editor of American Agriculturist.



Henry Morgenthau Jr.  
Publisher  
E. R. Eastman  
Editor





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When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to Mention American Agriculturist



**With the A. A. Fruit Grower**

**Pruning Old Apple Trees**

Apples are a sideline on our farm, and the trees have been somewhat neglected for several years. When should we prune and what suggestions can you give us that will help us to do a satisfactory job?

**T**HE problem of what to do with a neglected family orchard is one that confronts a large number of farmers in this section every year. The problems of the commercial grower are of course much the same and the general practice of pruning holds good in both cases, but the small grower often lacks the time to prune his trees properly year after year.

The time of pruning is not so important as long as the trees are in the dormant stage. Any time during the winter months will be satisfactory. There is an old adage to the effect that pruning should be done whenever the knife is sharp, but pruning during the dormant period is usually recommended in this section. Dead and diseased wood may be removed during the summer without injury and water sprouts should be cut off early in the season to prevent their coming back.

#### Prune High Trees Close to Ground

A problem which confronts many a small grower is the old high headed tree. We have seen apple trees without a limb for fifteen feet and it is our personal opinion that such monstrosities are hardly worth having around, let alone the expenditure of time and effort in trying to prune them properly. Most such trees are the result of setting too close together and wrong pruning. If your trees are not so high but are simply rather thick the problem will be easier.

If the dehorning of these tall trees is felt to be necessary it should be a gradual process. Cut back some of the higher limbs each season until the desired result is obtained. Leave healthy side branches in most cases, especially if the lower limbs are weak.

Low hanging branches, a nuisance in many orchards, are more easily controlled than trees that are too tall. The weight of many crops of apples may have caused the ends of the branches to turn down even on trees that were headed at the proper height originally. The remedy is to cut back the limb to the first upward inclining branch and then remove the low-hanging secondary branches.

#### Avoid Butchering Trees

Too severe pruning is to be avoided. Cutting out one-half the wood may make a tree look good but serious damage is almost sure to result. Sun scald, canker, water sprouts, and borers are the retribution levied upon the fruit grower who butchers his orchard in a mistaken notion that looks, light, and air are more important than a healthy and sturdy tree. The last two are important and should always be considered when pruning, but too heavy cutting especially of the larger branches will only hasten the day when a new orchard must be planted. Many small branches removed rather than a few large ones gives a better pruning job.

If your trees seem to need a great deal of trimming it will be wise to spread the work over two seasons. The removal of a large quantity of wood in one season is likely to cause winter-killing due to the smaller amount of food stored during the ensuing summer. Winter-killing may not be recog-

nized because it may be several years before the tree dies, but the real cause is winter-killing induced by too severe pruning.

The removal of a large number of the smaller branches, nearer the end of the limbs, will serve the same purpose and will allow an even distribution of light all through the tree. The cutting of branches along the trunks of the main limbs should be done sparingly because it restricts the fruiting spurs to the outside of the tree and makes breaking down more likely.

#### Make Cuts Clean

In pruning it is desirable that the branch be cut off flush with the trunk or limb, as leaving a stub provides a means of entrance for wood decaying organisms. Large wounds can well be covered with white lead or oil paint. Painting the summer after pruning is advised to allow the paint to cover the wood more effectively and prevent any possible caustic action to the fresh cut.

Sharp tools are almost a necessity unless one wishes to make the job last as long as possible. It makes little difference what the tools are if they are good, sharp, and are directed by a hand and head that have an end in mind.

There are available, both at your state college and at the U. S. Department of Agriculture, bulletins which cover the pruning needs of your particular locality. It would be well to get these either direct or we will be glad to have them forwarded to you.



**With the A. A. VEGETABLE GROWER**

The tomato plant is a rank feeder and when it begins to bear fruit should be supplied with an extra amount of nitrogen in some form such as sodium nitrate or ammonium sulfate, three-fourths to a teaspoonful of fertilizer being put around each plant. Keep it away from the vines.

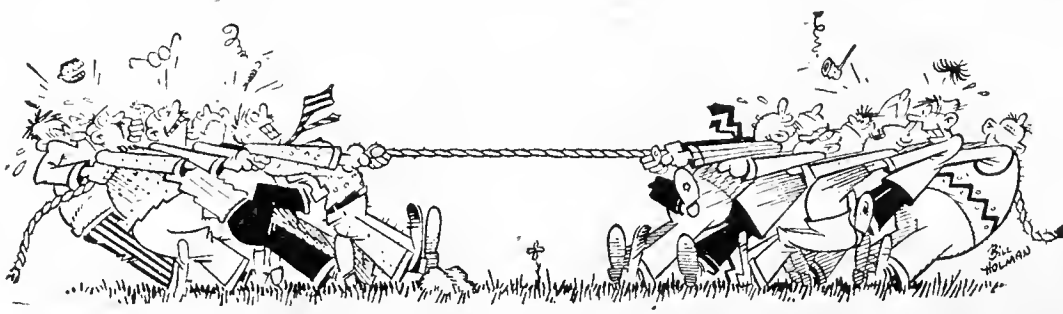
Tomato seed should be planted eight to ten weeks before time to get the plants in the garden, and early cabbage requires six to eight weeks.

The purpose of mulching plants during the winter is not to keep them warm but to keep them cool and prevent them from budding during warm spells in the winter and early spring.

Hotbeds and coldframes should be in first class condition this fall. Have enough soil stored to start the early plants next spring. Mulch the strawberries and asparagus beds with manure, straw, leaves, or other clean material available.

For the past seventeen years, 1914 through 1930, cabbage has paid an average of forty-six cents an hour to New York state growers.

Experiments on the 50-year-old soil fertility plots at the Pennsylvania State College prove that the producing ability of soil can be maintained by the use of commercial fertilizers and lime.



The Dentists Hold an Outing.—JUDGE

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Our chicks from Tancred! Fishell Thompson! Holterman! and other famous bloodlines grow larger, mature quicker, and lay better. Our enormous capacity allows us to price our chicks even lower than ordinary chicks. Why risk buying others? Thousands, including 4 depts. of U.S. Government, have been satisfied with our chicks. Write today for big FREE POULTRY BOOK, giving guarantee to live, low prices, etc. All Blood Tested. Thornwood Poultry Yards, Dept. 210, Crandall, Indiana

**FAIRPORT "Profit Standard" Quality Chicks—Smith-hatched weekly.**  
Sturdy, vigorous, rapid growers, world's best strains for eggs or broilers. Free range breeders culled, supervised, 100% delivery guaranteed. Write for beautiful catalog full colors, and ECONOMY prices now.

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The Large Type, winter laying strain. Send orders now for Feb. and Mar. \$10.-100; \$47.50-500; \$90.-1000

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## With the A. A. Poultry Farmer

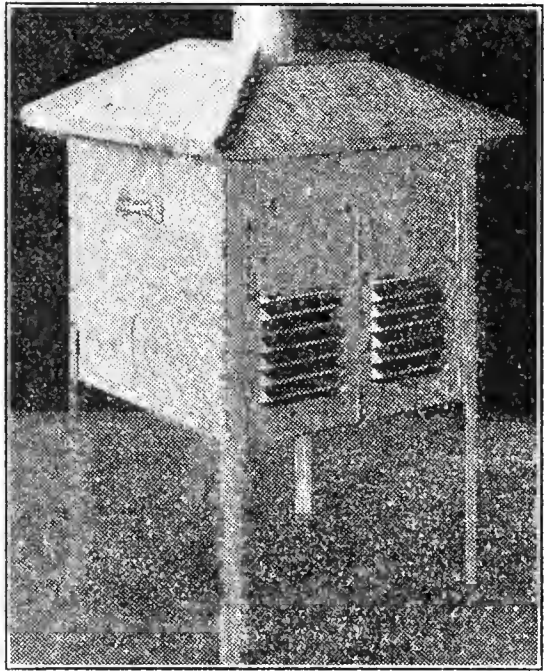
### When Is a Hen Warm?

By L. H. HISCOCK, Onondaga County Poultryman

EDITOR'S NOTE—Here is the last installment of Mr. Hiscock's experience with artificial heat for hens. The first installment appeared in the December 5 issue.

IN my previous article I have tried to enumerate some of the distinct gains that I have made by the use of heat in my hen house. Here, I wish to go into a more technical discussion of the whole question and, first of all, to attempt a definition of heat as it may be used from a poultry standpoint.

As I look at it, heat is that condition of warmth supplied by either natural or artificial means which will keep a hen house above freezing regardless of outside weather conditions. The point I want to bring out is that the hens themselves are an important factor in the element of heating a house. The next factor in heating the plant is insulation, and the third factor artificial heat. Hens alone cannot supply enough warmth to offset cold. Hens plus insulation may or may not offset cold. Hens, plus insulation, plus artificial heat, will more than offset cold, and that is just where the danger comes in, and the danger in any heated and insulated house is lack of ventilation.



An enclosure for the brooder stove is sometimes used to heat the hen house.

#### Ventilation Essential

I cannot help but digress a minute to give you a first-hand experience regarding the above condition. When I first moved the hens into my new house, the first blowy, snowy night I hit I got scared; turned up the heat and closed up the ventilation; I was not going to take any chances on freezing up. Well, the next morning my house was literally drowned. I don't know yet why the birds didn't stifle from over-abundance of moisture. In fact, it is a condition of moisture that gave the open-front hen-house its birth. Hens, entirely without sweat glands and devoid of any urinary tract, either void moisture through their droppings or else through breathing it into the air. If you fail to supply enough fresh air to carry off this moisture, the hens must work harder and the rate of their respiration will increase in an effort to offset the accumulation of moisture in the atmosphere. To my mind, while the open-front house was unquestionably a wonderful step in the progress of poultry husbandry, yet, because of the state of saturation that exists outside so many times a year in our damp climate, it could be only a stepping stone toward something which is better,—heat and drier housing for our hens.

There is, of course, no argument that can answer the extra cost of more substantial housing for birds; it will cost more per bird. But I wonder sometimes if the idea of seeing just how cheap you could build a hen-house hasn't been a little overdone. When the farm flock average in the United States was sixty eggs a year per bird and the commercial flock not so very much better, there was not a whole lot of value in our birds; but to-day, with the tremendous increase in productive values, I just wonder if more substantial housing is not only justifiable but essential as a safeguard against the elements and all the bad luck that can go with them. I have yet to see a factory in this climate that

left its machinery outside during winter weather. A hen is a delicate machine. Why take a chance that a manufacturer would not tolerate for a minute.

Unfortunately, I am afraid I am creating the impression that dynamite is the best treatment of all the hen-houses in this part of the country except those that are heated. And this brings us back to our definition. And it further prompts me to say that heat is not just a path of roses; it has its dangers. One of these is overheating; another, as I have already said, is lack of ventilation; a third failure may be the circulation of heat; a fourth may be improper insulation.—I might go on indefinitely. The point I want to stress is that you ought to go into heat with your eyes wide open, not only with success in view, but also with the realization that your success will be dependent on how you work out the important factors of ventilation, heat distribution, room temperatures, etc. In other words, you cannot take your hen house, put an extra coat of tar paper on and a stove in the middle of the room and expect to have much. On the other hand, you might insulate the outside walls, or make a dead air space, put in some ventilators and air intakes, install a pipeless furnace, and then you might have quite a tolerable hen-house. Or, you might engage some of the companies that make a specialty of heat and insulation to come in and re-vamp your building for you. There are various ways of going at it. Your buildings may have intrinsic value.

#### Not a Cure-All

The best suggestion I can give you is to start with a pen or a small house if you have one. Feel your way. Perhaps your solution will work out best if you insulate and ventilate your house and let the hens furnish the heat. If not, then the kind of heat enters the picture,—hot air or hot water. The danger from hot air is that you must get a uniform circulation from an individual spot in the pen or house. It will be warm around the stove, but will it be in the corners? A fan system, coupled with good ventilation, could remedy such a condition.

Hot water has one big advantage over hot air, and that is that it can be piped to extend through the pen or house so that your heat radiates from a much broader surface. Likewise, it holds much better against outside weather conditions; hot air is apt to be sensitive to wind conditions, resulting in a cold side and a warm side. No matter what you use,—hot air or hot water,—the purpose of any heat used is to keep a house above freezing. At the same time, it is best to remember that your inside temperature should never go too high. I try to keep between 40 and 50 degrees. Your house should be arranged to permit such a limitation.

In these two articles, if I have been able to outline some of the values of heat and better houses, I am content. Certainly the advantages are there if you wish to make the attempt. The big question is up to you—heat or not; a chance policy or a sound business venture. Your future weighs in the balance; the tip of the scale is up to you.

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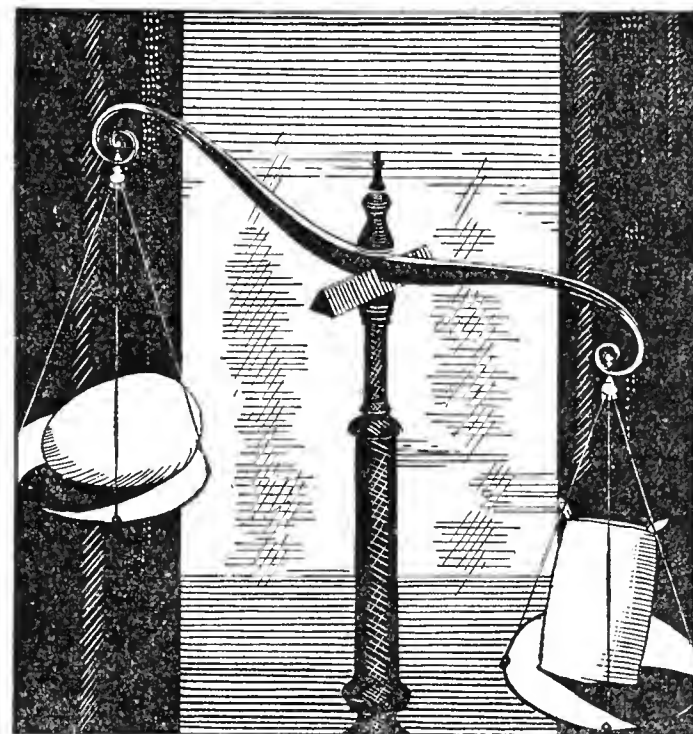
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# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

## December Milk Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk (Metropolitan area)	1.79	1.59
2 Fluid Cream		1.25
2A Fluid Cream	1.81	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	2.06	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	1.55	1.35
4 Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for December 1930, was \$3.37 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$3.17 for 3%. The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

## November Prices Announced

The Dairymen's League announces the following pool prices for November for 3.5% milk.

Gross	1.76 1/2
Expenses	.05 1/2
Net Pool	1.71
Certificates of Indebtedness	.08
Net Cash Price to Farmers	1.63

	Net Cash	Net Pool
1930	2.44	2.54
1929	2.82	2.97
1928	2.98	3.08
1927	2.92	3.02

The Sheffield Producers announce the cash prices to producers for 3% milk in the 201-210 mile zone as \$1.72 1/2 per hundred. (\$1.92 1/2 for 3.5% milk).

	3%	3.5%
1930	2.55	2.75
1929	2.83 1/2	3.03 1/2
1928	2.93	3.13
1927	2.98	3.18

Receipts of milk and cream at New York City (40 quart units) for week ending, December 5th, 1931 compared with last week and the same period a year ago:

Week Ending	Milk	Cream	Con. Milk (Fresh)
Dec. 5, 1931	565,759	29,602	5,051
Nov. 28, 1931	571,922	30,229	5,822
Dec. 6, 1930	629,759	29,640	4,771

## Butter Market Sensitive

CREAMERY SALTED	Dec. 12, 1931	Dec. 5, 1931	Dec. 13, 1930
Higher than extra	31 1/2	31 1/2	33 -33 1/2
Extra (92sc.)	30 1/2	30 1/2	32 1/2
84-91 score	25 1/2-29 1/2	25 1/2-30	26 1/2-32
Lower Grades	24 1/2-25	24 1/2-25	25 -26

The butter market closed on December 12 with prices substantially the same as they were at the close of the week previous. During the interval between the two week-ends, prices continued to fluctuate. On Monday, December 7, the market opened with increased strength and prices advanced one-half cent. This price increase strained the situation and Tuesday found business very draggy, and prices went down a full cent. Wednesday, sentiment was better although prices did not recover. On Thursday the improved condition of trade warranted the recovery of a half cent bringing prices up to the level recorded above which held through to the end of the week.

There are a number of factors that are keeping the butter market "up in the air," so to speak. The main factor is the uncertainty of the winter deal. No one knows what is ahead and accordingly, the market is prone to sud-

den changes and sentiment exerts no little influence.

The out-of-storage movement has been considerably behind that of a year ago. From December 4 to December 11 the ten cities making daily reports had an out-of-storage movement totaling 1,933,000 pounds whereas during the same period last year they reported reductions of 2,943,000 pounds. According to the U. S. storage figures from November 1 to December 1 U. S. storage stocks were reduced 13,932,000 pounds, whereas during the same period last year U. S. storage stocks were reduced 21,634,000 pounds. On December 11 the ten cities reported storage stocks totaling 19,249,000 pounds, whereas on the same week day last year they reported 45,723,000 pounds. U. S. storage stocks on December 1 totaled 42,297,000 pounds, whereas on December 1 last year U. S. storage stocks totaled 88,012,000 pounds. These figures reflect the strong statistical position of the market.

## Cheese Market Quiet

STATE FLATS	Dec. 12, 1931	Dec. 5, 1931	Dec. 13, 1930
Fresh Fancy	14 1/2-15 1/2	14 1/2-15 1/2	20-21
Fresh Average	13 1/2	13 1/2	
Held Fancy	16 1/2-18	16 1/2-18	
Held Average			

The cheese market has continued to be a very quiet affair. There is practically nothing to report in the way of changes. There is very little doing in fresh and short held cheese. Held cheese of good sharp flavor represents the only line holding steady. There is considerable irregularity in the fresh and short held market. In some cases drastic concessions are offered, throwing the whole situation into confusion. It would not be at all surprising if we were to see a slight downward revision of prices next week. There is only one factor that may save the situation, namely, buying for the Christmas and New Year holidays.

On Dec. 11 storage stocks in the ten cities making daily reports totaled 12,871,000 pounds. On the same week day last year the same cities reported 15,627,000 pounds. U. S. storage stocks on December 1 totaled 60,606,000 pounds, whereas December 1 a year ago found U. S. storage stocks totaling 71,132,000 pounds. From November 1 to December 1, U. S. storage stocks were reduced 3,362,000 pounds, whereas during the same period last year U. S. storage stocks were reduced 7,787,000 pounds.

## Eggs Again Lower

NEARBY WHITE HENNERY	Dec. 12, 1931	Dec. 5, 1931	Dec. 13, 1930
Selected Extras	35-37	37-39	32-35 1/2
Average Extras	32-33	33-34	29-31
Extra Firsts	30	31-32	27-28
Firsts	28-29	29-30	26-27
Undergrades	27	28	25
Pullets	26-27	26-28	20-21
Pewees			17-19
NEARBY BROWNS			
Henneries	35-38	38-40	35-37
Gathered	28-33	30-37	26-34

Prices of nearby eggs lost two cents during the week ending December 12. The market opened weaker on December 7, in spite of cooler weather. Buying was very light and fresh eggs did not clear. On Tuesday there was more pressure to sell and in spite of the decline, arrivals failed to clear. Closely selected extras dropped to 35c to 37c on that day. They held that same level for the rest of the week. On Wednesday, December 9, eggs cleared a little better and fancy brown eggs were firmer, while large whites had not completely cleared. At that time country prices in a number of localities in upstate New York and adjacent states reported higher egg prices than New York City. On Thursday, December 10, there was a better call for fresh eggs of all descriptions. However, refrigerators which have been in a very unsettled and uncertain position for a long time, were keeping the market from any advance. On Friday, December 11, the market was unsettled and irregular. The firmness noted on the date previous had disappeared entirely. The supply of nearbys at that time was lighter and they held their ground. They continued to hold the same level to the end of the week.

From December 4 to 11 the ten cities making daily reports moved from cold storage 253,000 cases of eggs. During the same period last year they moved out 296,000 cases. On December 11 the ten cities reported storage stocks

totaling 1,827,000 cases, whereas on the same week day last year they reported 2,059,000 cases.

U. S. storage stocks on December 1 totaled 3,447,000 cases. On December 1, 1930, U. S. storage stocks totaled 4,154,000 cases. From November 1 to December 1 this year storage stocks of eggs were reduced 2,298,000 cases. During the same period last year reductions totaled 2,631,000 cases.

## Live Poultry Easier

	Dec. 12, 1931	Dec. 5, 1931	Dec. 13, 1930
FOWLS			
Leghorn	17-20	20-25	18-22
Colored	10-14	17-20	14-16
CHICKENS			
Colored	14-19	16-21	18-21
Leghorn	12	15-16	15-16
BROILERS			
Colored	15-22	15-24	30-40
Leghorn	14-19	19-21	25-30
Old Roosters	11	13	12-13
Capons	25-28	25-30	30
Turkeys	20-28	20-32	20-30
Ducks, Nearby	22-27	18-25	22-25
Geese	18-19	16-21	18-20

Taking the live poultry market as a whole prices were considerably easier at the close on December 12 than they were a week ago. Early in the week the situation looked good. Slaughter houses had cleared their stocks fairly satisfactorily. On Tuesday, December 8, the market was still in pretty good shape, although receipts were running heavier than anticipated. On Wednesday offerings were heavy and after that the market lost confidence and it was every man for himself. The fowl market went to pieces. Fancy chickens sold fairly well but very few passed as fancy, as buyers have been particularly critical and most stock has been called staggy. In spite of the record low prices broilers are in excessive supply. The only line that is getting a call worthy of the name is pullets. Reds have brought 24c and if any Rocks were offered they would easily have brought 2c more. Farm fattened geese have been meeting excellent sale with prices ranging from 18c up.

Next week beginning December 21, the Christmas market begins and the readers of this column know just about as much as anyone else as to the probable outcome. There is all kinds of talk going around. Some say that turkeys are going to be very cheap, pointing to the fact that a large number were carried over from Thanksgiving. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. D. A. states that turkey raisers have held back a large proportion of their birds for the Christmas trade on account of low prices early this season, relatively cheap feeds and unusually warm weather in many producing sections. The *Produce Packer*, a trade publication covering the wholesale markets, reports very little activity on the part of the buying element. Speculators are reported to be holding off arguing that the prices had gone too high for safety. Others state if the weather holds up that the price range will be about on par with Thanksgiving, an opinion shared by the writer. Obviously, the weather is going to exert a great deal of influence. The mild and muggy weather that prevailed during the second week in December and into the third is extremely hard on nearby dressed turkeys that come in without refrigeration. During the middle part of the week ending December 12 young toms from New York State and other nearby points as far south as Maryland were quoted at 26c to 33c and young hens 28c to 34c. Young toms from Virginia were quoted at 25c to 31c. From all sections young hens sold at a cent above young toms, quite an unusual thing.

## Hay Closed Firmer

The hay market closed in better shape on December 12 after a very poor opening. During the early days of the week demand was slow and offerings of hay were quite liberal. Toward the close demand improved, supplies were lighter with the result that accumulations were pretty well cleared up with the exception of some extremely low grade hay. The situation at the close was quite firm on hay in large bales while small bales were just about steady. The market has improved on rye straw, quite an active demand having developed. Straight timothy, grading No. 1 has brought from \$18 to \$20 with other grades ranging down to as low as \$14 for No. 3 in small

bales. Sample hay brought \$9 to \$12; mixtures containing grass or clover have covered a range of from \$12 to \$18, depending on grade and size of bale. Rye straw brings \$19.20; oat straw, \$11.00.

## Feeds and Grains

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Dec. 12, 1931	Dec. 5, 1931	Dec. 13, 1930
Wheat, (May)	.56 3/4	.58 3/4	.81 1/2
Corn, (May)	.39 3/4	.41 3/4	.75 1/4
Oats, (May)	.25 1/2	.26 3/4	.31 3/4
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2, Red	.73 3/4	.71 3/4	.99 1/2
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.51 7/8	.56 1/8	.88 1/4
Oats, No. 2	.37 1/2	.37 1/2	.46
FEEDS (At Buffalo)			
Ground Oats	19.50	20.50	30.00
Spring Bran	15.50	15.50	21.00
Hard Bran	17.50	17.50	24.00
Standard Mids	15.50	15.50	20.00
Soft W. Mids	18.50	18.50	26.50
Flour Mids	16.50	17.00	25.00
Red Dm	17.50	17.50	25.00
Wh. Hominy	20.00	21.00	31.50
Yel. Hominy	18.50	19.50	31.00
Corn Meal	18.00	19.00	31.00
Gluten Feed	19.50	20.50	33.00
Gluten Meal	26.50	28.50	39.00
36% C. S. Meal	18.50	20.00	31.00
41% C. S. Meal	20.50	22.00	33.00
43% C. S. Meal	21.50	23.00	34.50
34% O. P. Lin. Meal	32.00	31.50	36.50
Beet Pulp		20.00	

The above quotations taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f. o. b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

## In the Produce Market

Long Island and Maine potatoes have been enjoying fairly good demand of late. The market on them has been steady to firm although top quotations are somewhat hard to reach in some cases. Sacked goods per 150 pounds bring \$1.50 to \$1.85 for Long Islands and \$1.50 to \$1.65 for Maines. Bulk goods are quoted at \$2 to \$2.15 for Long Islands and \$1.75 to \$1.90 for Maines per 180 pounds. Imports from Canada bring \$1. to \$1.50 per 90 pound sack. We want to know how they get that way.

Onions are tending upward. Receipts have been light and the market has turned firmer with prices strengthening. Toward the close of the week trading was less active. New York and nearby yellows are quoted at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per 100.

Cabbage in bulk is meeting good outlet as is State cabbage in bags. Bulk cabbage brings from \$20 to \$25 for the best, although some poor stock is sold as low as \$10. Sacked stock generally brings from 90c to \$1.10 per 80 to 90 pound bag.

Carrots are meeting a ready outlet. New York State stock in bags ranges from \$1 to \$1.35 per 100.

Celery from New York State is quoted anywhere from 75c to \$2.25 per standard crate. Jersey standard crates are quoted at \$1.50 to \$2. Practically no fancy State celery is arriving. It would command higher prices than quoted if fancy were offered.

Squash from nearby, particularly Hubbard seems to be on the advance being quoted at \$2.75 to \$3.50 per barrel.

Pumpkins are doing a little better being quoted at \$1. to \$1.50 per barrel.

## Meats and Livestock

CATTLE—Fancy steers have sold well at steady prices; Prime \$7 to \$8.25; others down to \$4 for culls. Bulls, steady where quality is shown, heavy \$4.25 to \$5, others ranging down to \$3. Cows fairly steady, quality and values covering a wide range; good up to \$3.75; poor down to \$1.

VEALERS—Meeting active demand, values holding steady. Prime \$9 to \$9.50; common to good \$7 to \$8.50; culls \$5.50 to \$6; small \$3.50 to \$4.


LAMBS—Have ruled weak most of the time, prices tending downward; Prime \$6.50 to \$7; common to good \$5 to \$6; culls \$4.50.

HOGS—\$4 to \$5.50.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—Met slightly better outlet during the week ending December 12. Small veals 1c higher. Late offerings were heavy. Prime 9c to 10c; others range from 5c up to 8c.

DRESSED HOT HOUSE LAMBS—In heavier supply, draggy, at lower figures, ranging from \$2 to \$7 per head.

DRESSED ROASTING PIGS selling slowly at irregular prices ranging from 10c to 20c for pigs weighing 8 to 16 pounds each.



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# Farm News from New York

## American Farm Bureau Federation Meets --- State Institution Farmers Gather

THE 13th annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation closed on Wednesday, December 9th after a three-day session in which farm leaders from all parts of the country gave their opinions on present-day conditions in agriculture.

The first day, spent chiefly in organization work and routine business, was closed by a banquet at which three farm leaders were honored by an award "For Distinguished Service to Organized Agriculture." E. V. Titus, of Glen Cove, Long Island, who has served farmers and farming in the Empire State for more than half a century, and who is now Chief of the Transportation Bureau for the New York State Federation, was one of the three who received the award. As the Grand Old Man of the New York State Farm Bureau, Mr. Titus is well known to everyone in the State, and his part in fighting the farmers' transportation battles cannot be too highly praised. Born on a farm and in actual contact with it ever since, he has always advocated improvements in cultural methods; he has assisted in developing rural electrification lines, telephone lines and rural mail roads. Hundreds of farmers have received direct financial benefit as a result of his activities, and hundreds of others have become organization-minded and proud of their calling through his efforts.

On Tuesday, S. H. Thompson, member of the Federal Farm Board, and Secretary Arthur H. Hyde, were the two leading speakers on the program. Mr. Thompson complimented the organization on its efficiency and work. He made the point that the country as a whole is interested in agricultural success because business recovery depends chiefly upon increased farm buying power. Secretary of Agriculture Hyde, speaking at the banquet on Tuesday evening, said that standing solidly behind the Farm Board would solve the present agricultural situation. He said that when American farmers are solidly organized and can speak and act in one voice and one movement, they can get what they want, and there will be no farm problem.

Wednesday, the closing day, was probably the most important as a total of nineteen resolutions were passed upon by the convention in order to definitely outline policies for the coming year. Reaffirming its old demand for the equalization fee principle of crop surplus control, it apparently paid little attention to the recommendation of Secretary Hyde who urged that the support of the equalization fee and export debenture plan be abandoned. Other resolutions asked for a substantial improvement in the existing Federal system of rural credit, and advocated stabilization of the purchasing power of money.

Another important feature of the closing day was the election of Edward A. O'Neil, of Montgomery, Alabama, to succeed himself as president. Charles R. White, of Ionia, New York, president of the New York State Farm Bureau, was also elected to succeed himself as director of the National Federation.

An interesting sidelight on present conditions was given by former Governor of Illinois, Frank O. Lowden. Mr. Lowden severely criticized bankers of the country who have insisted that bank securities must be in the form of bonds, or so-called "liquid" assets, rather than in farm mortgages. This leader of agriculture said that he personally preferred "frozen" assets in the form of farm mortgages, than to have these "liquid" bonds evaporating into thin air.

### Institution Farmers Gather New Information

THE State of New York is doing very much for the welfare, comfort, and development of its delinquent, unfortunate, and indigent residents. The institutions for these people are found all about and they are carefully supervised. In most, if not in all cases, there are farms connected with the institutions and these are under the supervision of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets with C. H. Baldwin at the head of the Bureau. Each year, Mr. Baldwin summons the superintendents and especially the farm workers to a general meeting of about three days, for the consideration of real farming questions.

It is of interest to note that these

farmers are rendering a service to the State as well as to the inmates, in teaching boys and girls and sometimes older people, some of the best methods of agriculture and mechanics and helping them to become self-supporting and self-respecting citizens. There is nothing like farm and country life to develop character and usefulness.

### Dr. Ladd Speaks

The meeting this year was started off by a discussion of present conditions by Dr. Carl E. Ladd of the State College. Dr. Ladd's work was with the usual farms of the State, not Institution farming. The general price level index as compared with pre-war is 101. The agricultural price level of the United States is 70 and of the State is 92. That is before the recent break in milk prices. Feeds are at 74, but farm labor is at 150. Factory labor is at 200 (if you get a job). While it pays to feed liberally according to these figures, it does not pay to hire unnecessary labor unless you are putting it on especially good land or good lines of farming. Cows have been paying 52 cents an hour for labor and hens 55 cents, but sheep only 12 cents and hogs but one cent. Poorer cows that produce under 6,000 pounds of milk, paid 22 cents an hour, but those of over 9,000 pounds production paid 54 cents. Alfalfa growing pays 75 cents an hour, while timothy and clover pay only 21 cents. We will continue to grow oats, even though the figures say we pay 12 cents a bushel for the privilege because seeding is easy with oats.

Professor Charles A. Taylor did a service in presenting the opportunities of education by the correspondence courses and by the radio programs from Cornell. There was considerable said about growing more stuff at the institution farms in the present time of depression. High production whether on acres or per animal unit was frequently stressed.—H. H. LYON

### Governor's Home Committee Meets

A MEETING of Governor Roosevelt's Commission on Rural Homes met Friday, December 11, for preliminary organization and planning. The task before the Commission is to recommend means by which movement of workers to rural homes may be encouraged and to investigate plans for better rural housing. Dr. George F. Warren of Cornell, is chairman of the Commission.

### Bankers to Aid Farmers

THE agricultural committee of the New York State Bankers' Association is planning to cooperate with the agricultural interests and has scheduled a farmer-banker conference for Farm and Home Week at Cornell, as well as planning for a reforestation tour next June.

The members of the committee, whose job it is to keep the Association and the individual banks in as close a contact with the farmer as possible, are as follows: P. H. Salmon, Waverly, chairman; A. G. Stone, Ithaca; C. L. Boyd, Middle-

town; R. H. Fearon, Oneida; L. R. Smith, Hammond; and C. F. Post, secretary of the association. Agriculture is represented on the committee, by V. B. Hart of the department of farm management at Cornell; L. D. Kelsey, assistant county agent leader; and W. J. Wright, state leader of 4-H clubs.

### Robert M. Adams

ROBERT MORRILL ADAMS, better known as "Bob" Adams, died on December 12th at the Homeopathic Hospital in Philadelphia, where he had been taken for an operation on his ear. Bob Adams came to the Vegetable Gardening Department of the N. Y. State College of Agriculture in 1920, and while he took a great interest in boys' and girls' 4-H Club work in vegetable gardening, it is through his rare ability for writing that he has become best known to our readers.

For a number of years he has been in great demand as a speaker at various farm meetings. His book, "Rude Rural Rhymes," has gained a wide circulation as an expression of a real farm sentiment written by a man who understood the thoughts and feelings of farm folks.

Prof. Adams was born in Hill, New Hampshire, fifty years ago, was graduated from Lebanon University, Ohio, and Yale University, afterwards obtaining his master's degree at Columbia. He taught school in Lebanon, the Philippine Islands, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, and served as an examiner for the United States Civil Service Commission, and in the United States Department of Agriculture, before becoming a member of the Cornell faculty.

His passing will be mourned by thousands of friends throughout New York State.

### Boston Milk Price Drops

THE Whiting Company and H. P. Hood and Sons of Boston, dropped the price of milk in Boston a cent a quart on December 6th. This reduction follows within less than a week of a previous cut of one cent per quart and brings the retail price of milk at Boston down to ten cents per quart delivered to homes. It is understood that milk being sold from stores will be priced accordingly.

### Boys, Are You Good Trappers?

MANY of our A. A. boys pick up quite a bit of spending money during the winter and spring by setting out a few traps and selling the fur they get. We are planning on our next Boys' and Girls' Page to print a number of letters giving some personal experiences. If you would like to have a letter printed there why not sit down now and tell us what luck you have had with trapping, how you set the traps, and in fact, anything you think would be of interest pertaining to this method of getting spending money. Send

### WGY Features

Weather Forecasts (Daily except Sun. at 12:15); N. Y. City Produce Market Reports (Daily except Sat. and Sun. at 12:17 and 4:40); Boston Produce Market Reports (Mon. and Thurs. at 12:20); N. Y. City Milk Market Report (Mon. at 12:25); Vermont Farm Service (Tues. at 12:20); New Hampshire Farm Service (Wed. at 12:20); Massachusetts Farm Service (Fri. at 12:30); County Agent Robbins (Mon. at 12:30)—Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Fri. at 12:25; Mrs. Ruth Robbins (Wed. at 12:55); Miss Carolyn Robbins (Mon. at 12:50); County Agent Johnson (Fri. at 12:45).

4. A. Farm News Briefs (Tues. at 12:55). Editor Ed Looks At Life (Thurs. at 12:55).

#### MONDAY—Dec. 21

12:35—"Trees for Idle Lands," W. G. Howard, Supt. Division of Lands and Forests, N. Y. S. Dept. of Conservation.

#### TUESDAY—Dec. 22

12:35—"Christmas Greetings to our Countryside Folks," Jared Van Wageningen, Jr.

12:45—"Meeting the Problem of Soil Fertility," Irving Perry, Manager, Montgomery Co. Farm Bureau.

#### WEDNESDAY—Dec. 23

12:35—"Breeding and Caring for Horses," Dr. J. F. DeVine, Former President, N. Y. S. Veterinary Medical Society.

12:45—"Highways for Electricity on the Farm," H. C. Fuller, Manager, Rural Service Dept., Utica Gas & Electric Co.

#### THURSDAY—Dec. 24

12:35—"Cooperative Organization," W. J. Birdsell, Cooperation Specialist, N. Y. S. Dept. of Agri. and Markets.

12:45—"The Passing of the Butter Industry," C. S. Denton, Manager, Delaware Co. Farm Bureau.

#### FRIDAY—Dec. 25

8:30—WGY Farm Forum

8:30—"Making the Christmas Spirit Come True," Charles Gardner, Editor, National Grange Monthly.

8:40—"Humanizing the Machine Age," Jared Van Wageningen, Jr.

8:45—Farm Question Box.

#### SATURDAY—Dec. 26

12:17—WGY 4-H Fellowship—(A Christmas Party—Schenectady Co. 4-H Clubs).

letters to Boys' and Girls' Editor, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

### New York County Notes

FRANKLIN COUNTY—Winter has set in at last after a very beautiful fall in which farmers were able to finish all their plowing and fall work. The Farm Bureau in Franklin County has been doing splendid work the past year under the supervision of County Agent Radway. Reports show a gain of 116 new members during the year. Reports also show that 39,510 cattle have been tested for TB.

Potatoes are 25c a bushel; eggs, 40c a dozen; and butter 35c a pound.—H. T. J.

GENESEE COUNTY—The milk war is causing considerable comment and worry. With farm produce at such low prices, the farmer's only hope seemed to be the dairy. Now a good dairy cow is scarcely saleable. Ready cash is hard to get, and all produce has to be a No. 1 to find any market at all. Hay seems to be plentiful, and only the very best can be sold at a price below cost. If slightly off color, no market can be found for it. Calves and hogs are very cheap.

### Western New York Notes

Dairy and fruit talks are being held in Chautauqua the first two weeks in December under the direction of the Farm Bureau. Speakers from the State College are Professor Stimson, animal husbandry; Professor Oskamp, fruit; and Professor Weaver, poultry.

Allegany County Pomona Grange was held at Almond, Dec. 3 and 4; Cattaraugus County Pomona at Dayton, December 4 and 5; and Erie County Pomona at Orchard Park, December 6.

The inter-county dramatic contest between Erie, Wyoming, and Cattaraugus Counties, for the right to represent Western New York in the State-wide Farm and Home Bureau dramatic contest at Cornell University was held at Williamsville, December 11th.

Thomas C. Stowell, 17, of LeRoy, has earned the right to be classed as the champion 4-H club showman of western New York. He first began showing stock in 1929 and this year a Jersey heifer won

(Continued on Page 11)



Harold Hamilton of Pine Plains, New York, was honored at the International Livestock Exposition, for his project work in raising livestock. He is shown receiving a gold medal from Admiral Byrd. Others in the picture reading from left to right are Thomas E. Wilson, chairman of the National Committee on 4-H clubs; Edward F. Wilson of Wilson & Co.; Admiral Byrd, honor guest; Harold Hamilton, New York; Walter Jaeger, Oregon; and Carl Oldham, Indiana. The last two boys are the other winners of national awards at the Exposition.



# Stories of Farmer Pioneers

## An Imaginary Visit to Old Dutch Albany

By E. R. EASTMAN

I RECENTLY told something about the remarkable Dutch colonists of the Hudson Valley and Washington Irving's fine description of a Dutch farm in colonial days. Today, let us imagine that nearly three hundred years have rolled backwards and that you and I are just returned from a journey to those far-off times in 1637 when Albany, the present capital of New York State, was a queer little Dutch town.

We chose for our trip a warm sunny day in late September and approached the settlement in a little sailing sloop on the "River of History" named after Hendrick Hudson. Progress up the river was rather slow, for what little wind there was seemed to be blowing in a contrary direction, but we did not care much, for the September sun was pleasant and on each side of the river stretched the virgin forests as far as we could see, clothed in all of the varied autumnal colors of the rainbow. We had bread and cheese in our packs which served for supper and we surely expected to reach Albany in time to sleep under a hospitable Dutch roof.

### Stockade Kept Out Enemies

Finally our journey came to an end, but not until after darkness had fallen; we were worried when we found that the gate in the great fence or stockade surrounding the town had been closed for the night. No chance of getting over or through the stockade either, except by way of the gate, for it was built of large pieces of timber set in close contact with each other and driven, end-wise, deep into the ground. The Dutch did not intend that Indians or other enemies should take them un-awares.

After considerable shouting and pounding upon the gate, we finally brought the guard who asked us surily who we were, what we wanted, and what we meant by raising such a ruckus after sundown. We told him that we were visitors from the 20th Century, come to visit Albany and to call upon our good friends, the Van Woert family. Our first statement the guard evidently did not take seriously, but the mention of the name Van Woert brought a decided change in the guard's attitude, and he quickly swung wide the gates in the stockade, and grabbing our packs, guided us up steep narrow village road to the home of the Van Woerts.

### Dutch Universally Spoken

Before starting on this visit across the years to old Dutch Albany, of course we had thoroughly learned the Dutch language so that we could speak it fluently, otherwise we would not have enjoyed our visit, for Dutch was the universal language in colonial days in

New Netherlands, both in New Amsterdam and in Albany, or Fort Orange as it was sometimes called, and in the smaller Dutch settlements up and down the Hudson.

We were given a cordial welcome by the Van Woerts, and being tired from our long journey, soon were shown to our beds. All of the next day we spent walking up and down the streets of the town, or sitting on the wide stoop, visiting with mine host. In our walks about the town, the homes of Van Schelluyne, Quackenboosh, Lansing, Bleeker, Van Ness, Pruyn, Wendell, Van Eps and Van Rensselaer and other prominent residents of the town were pointed out to us. These good old Dutch-American names made us feel at home for most of them had descendants with the same names, who were excellent American citizens in our own times of 1931.

### Houses Set Gable Ends to Street

These Dutch stoops or porches, as we know them now, much impressed us. Stoeps were quite an institution in the time of the Dutch for on them the family spent most of its time during the summer, visiting, carrying on many household activities, and entertaining their friends and neighbors. The strange appearing house of our Van Woert friends would certainly attract attention today. This house like all of its neighbors stood gable-end to the street. The ends were constructed of brick and the side walls of planks or logs. The gutters on the roof go out almost to the middle of the street. During this visit of ours we were strolling along one of these Albany streets late in the afternoon, and so interested were we in the quaint old environment of the Dutch town, we failed to notice a quick thunderstorm and before we could get back to mine host's house, it began to pour. Immediately, the water rushed out of those long gutters that stuck way out into the street, and try as we would, we could not avoid the double soaking, first from the rain itself and second from the water out of those gutters pouring almost into the middle of the street.

The second evening of our stay we spent on the stoop, visiting with the Van Woerts and their neighbors who came to call. As we talked, we could hear the pleasant jangling of cow bells as the cows wandered at will up and down the streets, cropping the grass here and there. Most of the talk was of the lack of freedom in the affairs of the settlement. Mine host complained bitterly about the Dutch government of the town. "See what they do to us," he said, "no one is allowed to build a house, to establish a manufactory or to run a store, a shop, or a tavern without a permit from the City Fathers, for which heavy license fees must be paid. Our commissioners get worse and

worse," he continued; "They are unfair and cruel in their exactions. Some of my neighbors have already moved on to establish new homes in the wilderness to escape the government persecutions in this town, and if things do not improve we shall have to go also."

The evening passed quickly away and soon it was bed time again. As we went into the house, we noticed mine hostess looking meaningly at our shoes that had picked up considerable mud in tramping about in the dirty streets of the town. We took the hint and removed the shoes for we remembered with what pride Dutch women scoured their floors and washed their dishes. In fact it takes these women so long to keep clean that they have little time for anything else. Before going to bed we stood for a few moments in front of the great fireplace to take the evening's chill from our bones. The chimneys of these Dutch fireplaces were so wide that you could drive a

team of oxen hitched to a wagon right through them.

Oh yes! We forgot to tell you what we had to eat. To tell the honest truth, we didn't have enough, for the Dutch of old Albany town seem to have been a frugal people when it came to eating, although they drank plenty of beer when they could get it. I was much embarrassed when the sugar was passed for my tea. Naturally, I put the sugar in the tea, then I noticed that my Dutch friends put the sugar in their mouth and then drank the tea! Good bread made out of whole wheat was the main standby of the diet. There were some game from the forests and butter and cheese from the cows. Buttermilk was another drink highly prized, especially when sugar was added.

Finally having said goodnight and goodbye to our kind Dutch host of 1637, we went to bed and woke up back in the humdrum affairs of 1931.

## The Story of Fulton's Folly

ONE picaresque day last fall, I stood in a room of the new office building on Capitol Hill at Albany, looking down that "River of History" which we call the Hudson. It was a clear sunny day so that one could see for miles down the river to where it disappeared in the distant haze, appearing like a winding creek. Suddenly as we watched, there appeared out of the haze over the river far to the south, the great dirigible call the Los Angeles. Slowly and majestically it wended its way up the river and circled over the city.

As I watched that man-made creature of the air, I thought of the many strange visitors that had come up the river to visit Albany since its first settlement. Among these, of course, should first be mentioned Hendrick Hudson himself, who, according to tradition sailed his little boats to the end of tide water on the Hudson. Strange, indeed, must have been the feelings of this English explorer and his Dutch followers as the panorama of the Hudson Valley unfolded itself day after day before their eyes. No wonder Hudson believed as he tested the water of the Hudson on its upper reaches one hundred and fifty miles from its mouth and found it salty that he had at last found what all early explorer were looking for, the new passage to the Indies.

Another interesting visitor to Albany in early times was a whale. Maybe it was the one that acted once as the home of Jonah. Great excitement was caused in the town one morning when some citizen found a great whale stranded upon the shore of the Hudson near the town after the high waters had receded.

Most interesting of all, however, of Albany's early visitors by way of the Hudson was Robert Fulton's new steamboat, the Clermont, which visited Albany in 1807. The story of Fulton and the first steamboat has always fascinated me for its story so well illustrates the attitude of human nature toward anything new. You will recall how after patient months of labor and unlimited faith, Fulton at last got a

crude steam engine hitched to the paddle wheel in his boat. A day was set for demonstration. A jeering crowd gathered upon the banks of the lower Hudson. While the final preparations were being made, many and ribald were the jokes about the fool idea of making a boat go by steam without oars or sails. Fulton was called a fool and his invention is still known as "Fulton's Folly." But by and by the ropes were cast off and a little boat moved out into the stream and started against both wind and current toward Albany. The laughter and jesting of the crowd on shore ceased. There was a moment of astounded silence, then a great shout went up. "She moves, she moves," they cried and were then as willing to applaud and praise as a few moments before they had been to condemn. A few hours later, a farmer working his lonesome field near the river saw the Clermont making its way steadily northward but with a great coughing and pounding and with smoke and sparks coming from its smokestack. The farmer took one look, then dropped everything and ran for his home. Once there, according to the old story, he shouted incoherently to his wife something about the old devil himself going up the river spitting fire and brimstone!

The Clermont was 100 feet long, only 12 feet wide and seven feet deep. The first voyage to Albany was accomplished in 28 hours and 45 minutes. Today, the large steamboats on the Hudson make the journey from New York to Albany in 10 or 12 hours. The fast trains make the same trip in less than three hours, and not long ago I went from Albany to New York in an airplane in one hour. However slow the first steamboat may have been, however, it marked the beginning of a new era in transportation. It rang the death-knell of the old stage coach days.

E. R. EASTMAN

A Wisconsin Dairy Herd Improvement Association Report states that it takes the profits from three of a dairyman's best producers to pay for having a scrub cow around.

### HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

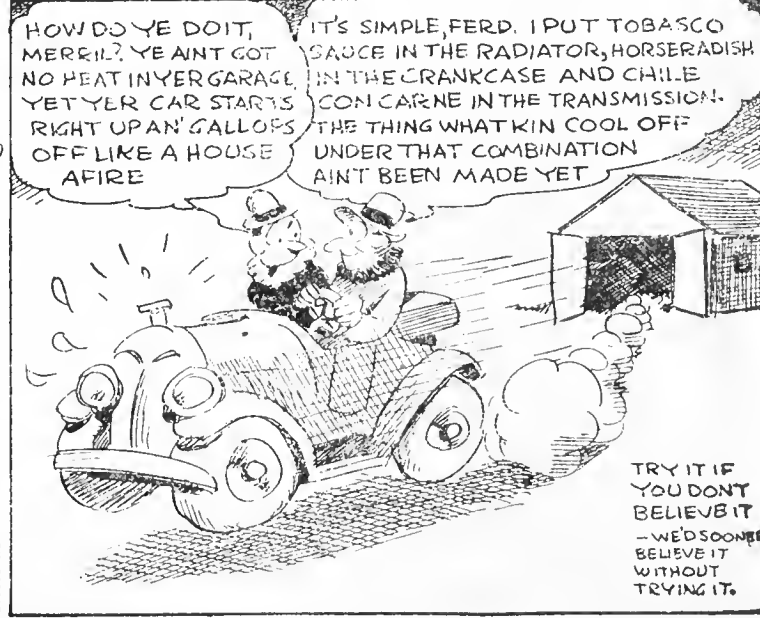
### To Make Your Car Start Easily in Cold Weather

By Ray Inman

Much damage can be done in one minute of running a car when the oil is too cold to circulate.  
**A SMALL COAL STOVE IN THE GARAGE WILL ADD TO THE LIFE OF YOUR CAR.**

Cold weather also drains batteries.  
Put stove in a corner of the garage with a sheet metal jacket around it.

A fire is needed only a short time before car is to be used and will be more effective if garage is lined with insulating material.





(Continued from Page 9)

Farmers in the township of Arkwright, Chautauqua County, report a large number of chickens stolen during the past week. Calves, ducks, and milk cans also were taken by the thieves.

first in her class at Caledonia tri-county fair, champion of all breeds at Batavia Fair, second place at State Fair, Syracuse, and first in her class at St. Louis National Dairy Show, as well as capturing the Grange championship honor at the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Mass.

Thomas has worked hard not only to raise prize stock, but to become an expert showman as well, as no matter how good the animal, its chances of winning may be lost by poor showmanship.

## A Potato Survey

THE Agricultural Class of Chateaugay high school has been making a survey in connection with the study of the marketing of potatoes. A total of 55 farms were visited on which there were 336 acres of potatoes yielding better than 250 bushels to the acre or 84,710 bushels.

Nearly every farm has good storage facilities and is holding its crop this year. Twenty-four of the growers follow the practice of selling to trucks that come to the farm, 28 sell to local dealers, and three market their crop independently.

There were seven farms included in the survey growing certified seed. Seventy-two acres yielded 20,290 bushels, or an average of 281 bushels to the acre. Two growers of the seven will not grow certified seed next year but two new ones will. The table stock yielded 243 bushels to the acre.

The majority of the farms were holding with the expectation of higher prices during the winter months. Three farmers were increasing the acreage for next year, 12 will not grow as much and the remaining 40 will plant the same as this year. This seems to indicate that there will be only a slight change in this section in spite of two poor potato years.

It would take 141 freight cars carrying 600 bushels each to transport the potatoes grown on these 55 farms. About 39,000 bushels will be marketed through local dealers, 35,000 bushels will be sold to trucks and 10,000 bushels have been or will be marketed by the growers themselves.

The price offered by local dealers and trucks ranges from 15 to 25 cents. One producer who marketed with his own truck received 45 cents by disposing of his crop in cities about 110 miles away. The general opinion of the farmers is that prices will be more satisfactory during the winter months.—DON HUNTER.

## A Granger Views the President's Conference

ON December 3 in the very new Department of Commerce Building, in the city of Washington—men and women from every part of the nation assembled. Professional men and women, teachers, bankers, students of agricultural economy, financiers, heads of colleges, home economics specialists, home owners and those desiring to own homes, representatives of many organizations, both rural and urban, white, black, tall, short, blond, brunette, from North, South, East and West, all with serious intent and purpose, gathered, ready to study this great new field of home building and home ownership. The purpose of the Conference was to find a way by which the thrifty citizen of moderate means might build and own a home suitable "to bring to maturity under rightful conditions, sanitary, happy, and beautiful, the families of America."

Much attention was given to rural conditions. Farm, village and suburban homes all came in the discussion, all with the modest, conservative: "So far as the brief opportunity for research goes—as far as we have been able to ascertain—there is so much to learn." Amazing information was brought out showing values and classifications of farm homes, showing a far too large proportion valued at \$250 to \$500, and over half the farm homes valued at less than \$1000.

In every aspect of the Conference, common sense, good horse sense, and a grave desire to go slowly but surely, to hear all sides of each question, were evident. Among the best sessions from the farm viewpoint was that on rural housing, on

Friday, with Provost Albert Mann of Cornell, presiding.

Every angle of values as to the farm home was considered, the limiting conditions of present-day economics; farm prices; the purpose of the farm home over more than a short term of years; safety from fire and accident, taxation, comfort, convenience, and an improved standard of living were all considered, as well as the general financial conditions which was the basic factor for 1400 people coming together at the President's call.

"Home is a domestic sanctuary, wrought out of desire, built into memory where kindred hands unite the family in sharing labor, leisure, joys and sorrows," quoted one speaker. The final thought was toward the development of a finer American culture, both urban and rural.—ELIZABETH L. ARTHUR.

## Williamsville Wins Play Contest

THE Williamsville Home Bureau, winner of the Erie County play contest at the Erie County Fair last September, was awarded the decision over the Pike Home Bureau of Wyoming County, dis-

## With Our Boys and Girls

(Continued from Page 5)

from twelve to fourteen. I will answer any letter. I will enclose a picture of myself which was taken at Storrs College, Willimantic. —LILLIAN BUSKER.

I read our page and find it very interesting. I would like to correspond with boys and girls over fourteen. I am sixteen years old, have dark brown wavy hair, and large blue eyes. I am very fond of sports. Best of all I like hiking and camping. Won't you all please write? —OLIVE CAUGHLIN.

I have read the page for boys and girls for a long time. I am a country girl of twelve and I am in the first year of high school. I have pets. Some of them are; my banty hen called "Rolly," my rabbit called "Oswald," and my cat called "Pat". I am very fond of outdoor sports, especially skiing. I should like to correspond with boys and girls between the ages of 12 and 14 and I would gladly answer all letters received. —C. ELIZABETH WILLIAMS.

I would like to have you print my name in the letter box for A. A. Boys' and Girls' Department. I am thirteen years of age. I am a Girl Scout and go to Brushton High. I would be very glad to exchange letters with any boy or girl of my age or older. —WANDA WINTERS.

I have been reading about the A. A. boys and girls in the American Agriculturist. I am a boy thirteen years old. I live on a farm with my parents. I can raise chickens, ducks, and calves. I have a pet lamb that I raised. —ERNEST COLE.

I am a girl of fourteen years, and live on a farm with my grandmother and grandfather. I have a great deal of fun on the farm and work, too. Every morning I get up and milk three and four cows. Work is fun for me. I have a pet cat and a dog named "Tricksy".

I would like to correspond with other boys and girls from fourteen to sixteen. I would like to get acquainted with boys and girls of these ages. I will answer every letter I receive. —MILDRED LOUISE LAUGHLIN.

Any A. A. boy or girl who would like to write to anyone whose letter appears in this issue may do so by addressing them in care of American Agriculturist, Boys' and Girls' Editor, 461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. We will forward the letters, but reserve the right to read them before doing so.

## A Smart Dog

I KNOW a good many of your readers will be interested to know who has the smartest dog. Well, I think I have. I will be willing to give a puppy to the

strict winner in that territory, on December 11th.

The Williamsville group submitted "Trifles," a comedy, which was splendidly acted by the cast of six, directed by Mrs. Charles Williams.

The judges making the award, passing on the costuming, dialogue, action, stage setting and direction, were: Mary Eva Duthie, of the New York State College of Agriculture; Prof. Montgomery Robinson of Cornell; and Merwin Morrison, of the Buffalo Evening News.

Williamsville now has the honor of competing with the winners of Monroe, Madison, and Tompkins Counties at Cornell during Farm and Home Week, February 15th to 20th.

## New Wheat Sells Well

M. R. K. C. Livermore of the Quaker Hill Farm, Honeoye Falls, New York, reports the sale of 720 bushels of Val-Prize wheat for seed this past fall. This is the first year that Val-Prize, a new hybrid wheat, has been on the market, and the sales this year were limited to seed purposes. Most of the seed was sold to nearby growers, who had seen the crops at Quaker Hill. Sales were also scattered through the western, eastern,

party who will show me a dog regardless of breed that knows as much as curs. We have a German police dog, three years old, that will understand over a hundred words (commands). I have had folks come from all over to see our dog but everyone tells us there isn't another dog like it. Here are some of the things he does and understands: get the mail; get the cows; get the horses; round up the chickens, ducks, and geese; find a hammer, a broom, a basket, an axe, a pail, a dish, a fork, a knife, a pocketbook, a dollar bill, or anything you lose; get a can of dog food, get a can opener, get groceries at the store; he knows six different neighbors from each other; delivers milk; holds the lantern around the barn; rides a horse; wears glasses; smokes (holds) a pipe; goes down cellar, gets a bottle; climbs a ladder; jumps a fence; goes slow; goes fast; sits up and holds a sign; sleeps with tame rabbits and will not hurt them, and still is one of the best rabbit and bird dogs I've ever seen.

—NICK OCHS, Holland, New York.

Perhaps no one among our boys and girls has a dog that will do so many different things. We are sure that many dogs have a lot of tricks that are worth telling about. Write us a line telling us what your dog can do and we will print as many letters on the Boys' and Girls' Page as space will permit.—THE BOYS AND GIRLS EDITOR.

## Oneida County Boy Wins 4-H Scholarship

WILLIAM Schantz of Camden, Oneida Co., N. Y. is winner of the \$50 G. L. F. poultry scholarship for 1931. In 1928 William moved from Brooklyn to Camden and farm life. He joined a 4-H poultry club and in an essay contest won Rhode Island Red eggs for his first start in the poultry business. In 1929 he represented the county at the annual poultry judging contest held under Mrs. Dawley's direction at Cornell. He won there and became a member of the N. Y. State poultry judging team which went in January, 1930, to Madison Square Garden. Here he made his record of best on the team, which placed third for the nation.

Each year his birds have placed high at the local fair exhibits and often won at the State Fair. His success is due to careful study and carrying out of detail in the instruction sent out under the 4-H Extension Service of Cornell. Having had no previous knowledge of poultry, he has been entirely dependent upon this instruction which has proved adequate.

William entered college at Cornell this fall. He has a room in the poultry building for helping Professor Romanoff in poultry research problems. This in part helps as he is earning his own way.

and central New York State wheat areas, and a few small lots in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Val-Prize is a hybrid wheat produced by Cornell University plant breeders. It has undergone tests since 1922. It averaged 2.9 bushels higher yield than Forward and 3.4 bushels higher than Honor. It has proved resistant to smut and other wheat diseases. It is winter hardy and has the stiffest straw of any wheat in the tests. As a pastry wheat, Val-Prize ranks favorably with the other wheats successfully grown in this area. It should be especially adapted for Pennsylvania, for it outyields Forward which appears to be the most successful of any wheats grown in that state.—Castile Young Farmers, DONALD JONES, Reporter.

## Mr. Taber Re-elected

Rural America is once more congratulating itself on securing Mr. Taber as National Grange Master. Mr. Taber is one of our most loyal farm leaders and in order to accept the Grange mastership he has declined several more profitable offers. We appreciate this sacrifice as we know that Mr. Taber is not a rich man and that the Grange leaders are not highly paid in money but receive their compensation in the whole-hearted appreciation tendered them for their efforts in behalf of agriculture.—M. E. C.

## Heating and Ventilating

THOSE of our readers who wish a better understanding of the problems of heating and ventilating their homes will find much that is interesting and valuable in the text "Heating and Ventilating" by Hubbard and Severns and published at \$2.50 by the American Technical Society, Chicago, Ill.

This explains fully the heat losses from buildings and how to estimate the heating requirements for each room, the proper sizes of heaters and furnaces, the heating units for each room, and so on. There are very complete discussions of warm air and combination systems, steam boilers and hot water heating, direct and indirect steam heating, vacuum systems, temperature regulators and other heating accessories, home ventilation, and so on. The book contains 225 pages, nearly 200 illustrations, and very complete tables of various kinds.

## SWINE

### RELIABLE PIGS FOR SALE

We are prepared to supply you with choice stock of good quality and guarantee to satisfy old and new customers. Chester and Berkshire crossed, also Chester and Yorkshire crossed. 8-10 WEEKS OLD \$2.75. 6-8 WEEKS OLD \$2.50. CHESTER WHITES, \$4.00. Will ship C.O.D. on approval or send check or Money Order. Crates free. A. M. LUX, Woburn, Mass. Tel. Wob. 1415.

### VACCINATED PIGS FOR SALE

8 to 10 weeks old, \$3.00 each. Chester-Yorkshire cross or Berkshire Chester cross, raised on our own farm from pure bred boars and select sows. Our guarantee 10 days trial, if dissatisfied return pigs at our expense. Will ship 2 or more C.O.D. or send check or money order to MISHAWUM STOCK FARM, Mishawum Road, Woburn, Mass. Tel. 2012. J. J. JOHNSTON, Sales Mgr. The veterinarian certificate with your name and number of pigs will be with the shipment.

### Feeders of Quality

Chester & Yorkshire cross or Berkshire & Chester cross. All large growthy pigs ready to feed 9-10 weeks \$2.50 each. Will ship 2 or more C.O.D. and if not satisfied in 10 days return pigs at my expense. Chester White Barrens 8 weeks old \$3.50 each. Crating free. WALTER LUX, 388 Salem Street, WOBURN, MASS.

### 250 PIGS FOR SALE

100 Chester & Large Yorkshire, 90 Berkshire and OIC, 60 Duroc & Berkshire crossed, barrows, Boars or sows: 6-8 weeks old \$2.50 each, 8-10 weeks old \$2.75 each, 12 wks. extras \$3.75 each, 100-125 lb. boars \$12.50 each. Husky, healthy, fast growing stock. Ship any number C.O.D. on approval. No crating charge. Our guarantee: A square deal at all times. DAILEY STOCK FARM, Lexington, Mass. Tel. 1085.

### PIGS FOR SALE

Vaccinated and Certified. Chester & Yorkshire, Berkshire & OIC crossed, 6-8 wks. old \$2.50 each, 8-10 wks. old \$2.75 each. Shoats 35-40 lbs. \$5.50; 50-60 lbs. \$6.50 each. C.O.D. on approval. W. GABRIEL, LEXINGTON, MASS. R. F. D.

When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to Mention American Agriculturist



# How to Make Good Use of the Cull Cow

*She Will Be Far More Profitable as a Good Roast, Even Though Canned*

A SHORT time ago we gave you a number of recipes for curing pork, for making sausage and other by-products of the hog-butcher's season. However, the present campaign for utilizing the beef carcasses, which are being eliminated in the reduction of dairy herds, makes it very necessary for farm housewives to know what to do with beef in the home.

Canning is the chief means of saving this meat for family use. True, the less choice cuts of beef may be corned or dried, or used in summer sausage, but it is important to remember that cured or canned meat is not better after processing than it was before. You cannot take from the can a better piece than went into it.

Upon the management of the canning process will depend much of its success. From six to nine hours should be allowed for one carcass. If more is



This dear little crib set NUMBER B1904 is as delightful as it is practical. The set consists of a spread and pillow case made of fine quality white cambric with either pink or blue border of fast color percale hemstitched on. The set comes stamped for simple pastel embroidery. Price, per set, \$1.00. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.



attempted, more time should be allowed. A good way to plan is for two or three families to cooperate at one butchering. This would allow all the families some fresh meat for immediate use, and each could take equal shares of the canned meat. Furthermore, by rotating the killings, the supply of fresh meat can be spread out and the labor divided. Meat is very high to buy and cheap to sell, so it would probably mean more to the farmer to utilize some of his culls in this way, rather than sell all of them to the butcher for a low price. Pork may be canned by the same processes as beef, although many people prefer to cure hams, shoulders and sides, making sausage of other parts and extra tidbits of heads and feet.

Slaughtering should be done the day before the canning, so that the animal heat is all out of the meat. It is considerably easier to can the meat raw in pieces which will go easily into the mouths of the jars, but this meat is suitable only for soups and stews, as it will have the flavor of boiled meat. The pre-cooking, either roasting, broiling, or frying takes considerable time, but carefully done, it is worth the effort. It is cooked in large pieces, then cut small enough to enter the jar or can.

Variety is necessary if one would not tire the family completely out on canned products. The round of beef should be cut into steaks, or used as roast or dried beef. The inside cuts of the round are always more tender than the outside cuts. The rump is used as roast, either boned or rolled. The loin cuts are used for steaks. The flank makes short, boneless steaks rich in flavor, but the grain runs lengthwise, whereas the usual way of making all cuts is across the grain. The prime ribs make a seven-rib roast. Those cuts having bones are cooked with the bones left in for flavor, then the bones are removed before putting the meat into the cans. All cooked and raw bones should be utilized for soup, which may also be canned. The navel,

brisket and neck are used for corning. Chuck rib roast is made from the two ribs nearest the shoulder, and should be utilized for pot roast or for boiling. The shank may be made into pot roast or steaks. All small pieces or edible trimmings may be cured for summer sausage, the recipe for which is given below.

The accompanying table gives in brief form instructions for canning meats, whether pork, beef or mutton. The pressure cooker is strongly urged for canning meats and vegetables; however, many people are using the water bath for this purpose and will continue to do so.

Any canned meat should be heated thoroughly for several minutes before serving. This is very important because of the possibility of botulinus poisoning which accompanies any canned food, whether commercial or home canned. If the food is heated thoroughly before eating, this danger is avoided. Care in removing the meat from the cans, will help to keep it in shape, and make it more attractive in appearance. Careless serving and tearing of the meat would tend to turn the family against canned meats, and this would be most unfortunate, for it is good food and has so many economic advantages that it would be a pity not to make the best use of it.

All canning equipment should be collected the day before the canning job and a definite plan for the work should be made so that each worker knows what she is to do. One person may roast the meat, another may prepare the rolled roast for the oven, another may cook the steaks, and another may take care of other pre-cooking operations. The meat should be cooked only about two-thirds done, because the processing finishes the cooking. Meat which is packed raw into the cans does not have to be covered with water. Simply sprinkle with salt, and this will draw out the juices. Allow a teaspoon of salt per pint of meat. All pots, pans, knives and grinders ought to be ready. There should be enough of them, of sufficient size for the job. The canner should be adjusted, jars tested for leaks and washed. If tin cans are used, they should be made ready, and the sealer set up.

The meat which is pre-cooked, when packed hot into the jars, saves time in raising the canner to the required temperature. Consult the table for cooker temperature and length of time

needed for the process. Remember that time should be taken when the indicator stands at 15 pounds on the pressure canner, and when the water begins active boiling in the water bath.

A bulletin which may be useful is Farmer's Bulletin No. 1186, obtainable from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The recipes given here are recommended in a New Jersey Extension Service Bulletin.

## Corned Beef

Any part of the beef carcass can be corned, but generally the cheaper cuts such as the chuck, navel, brisket, and rump are used.

Cut the meat into pieces, five or six inches square. Weigh the meat, and for each 100 pounds allow nine pounds of salt. Cover the bottom of a vessel with a layer of salt, then a layer of meat, packing the pieces as closely together as possible. Then alternate layers of salt and meat, covering the top of the meat with a layer of salt.

Allow the salted meat to stand for twenty-four hours, then add a solution of four pounds of sugar and four ounces of saltpeter dissolved in 4 gallons of water, cover and weigh down.

The meat should be kept in brine about thirty days to insure a thorough cure. After curing, it can be either used from the brine or hung and allowed to drain thoroughly before being wrapped or smoked.

## Dried Beef

The beef rounds are generally used for dried beef. The meat should be cut lengthwise of the grain, so that the muscle fibers may be cut crosswise when ready for table use.

The meat should be cured in the same way as for corning. After removing the meat from the cure, hang it to drip for twenty-four hours. Then, give it a light smoke, and hang it in a warm, dry place.

## Summer Sausage (frankfurters)

The following ingredients are used:

- 25 pounds cured beef free from sinews
- 12 pounds pork trimming
- 6 ounces white pepper
- 1 ounce whole mustard seed

This sausage can be made in cold weather only. All the meat is put through a grinder, and the spices are added. No salt is needed, the cured

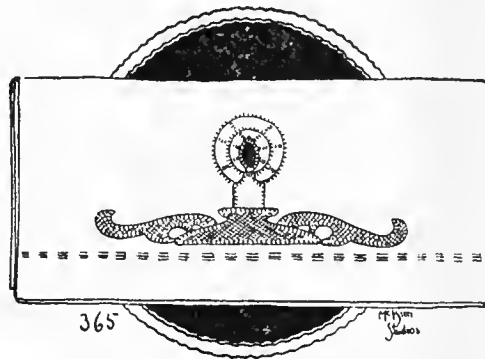
beef being salty enough. Mix it all thoroughly until it is evenly seasoned. Spread out in a cool place and leave for from 36 to 40 hours, then stuff in casings and let hang over night. Smoke over very cool smoke for several days.

This sausage can be kept in a very cool place the year round. If it gets moldy, simply wipe the mold off.

## Candle Light Pillow Cases

NO matter how many pairs of pillow slips your linen closet boasts, you will want one more pair when you see these clever ones combining applique and cut work. Colors are yellow, burnt orange and apple green, on lovely white tubing cases.

The conventional candle stick is the green with cut out sections that are buttonhole stitched around, wax candle



is yellow with a bit of orange flame centering a sort of halo of yellow buttonhole stitch that cuts out most effectively. Running stitches in yellow and burnt orange hold the hem right side out in a most decorative manner. Forty-inch tubing with appliques and floss in matching hues is No. M365 at \$1.00 the pair.

M365 Pair Stamped Tubing Cases, with Appliques and Floss.....\$1.00.

Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

## Twenty-fifth Anniversary

THE annual Christmas Seal Sale of the National Tuberculosis Association is in progress from Thanksgiving to Christmas. This is the 25th anniversary of the Christmas Seal Sale, and the record of those twenty-five years of service is a worthy one. The money from this sale has promoted the establishment of sanitariums for treating tuberculosis; has helped to find many incipient cases of tuberculosis in time to effect cures; has assisted in the health inspection of school children, and in teaching them habits that help to insure good health. Besides this, the bringing of rest, good food, sunshine, fresh air, and medical attention to sick children, and the exposure of quack cures to the public, have been actual, definite accomplishments brought about through the efforts of the public who have bought seals each year.

The need is greater than ever this year, because so many families are living below the safety line in food and clothing. It is easiest to stop the trouble before it gets a good start, and save the years of weary struggle with the disease.

If your County Tuberculosis Association has not provided you with seals to use on your Christmas letters, they are obtainable from the National Tuberculosis Association, 450 Seventh Avenue, New York City, for one cent apiece.

## Do You Know That—

Honey may be substituted in any cake recipe cup for cup for sugar if one-fourth of the liquid called for is omitted. This makes a moist cake which keeps fresh almost indefinitely.

\* \* \*

Beef, pork, and lamb liver have practically the same food value as calf's liver, though they are much cheaper.

\* \* \*

Scouring powder takes off the gloss and helps wear out the surface of oil cloth. Soap and water will take off any ordinary stain.

## Table For Canning Meat

PRODUCT	PREPARATION OF PRODUCT FOR PROCESSING	PROCESSING QUART JARS COOKER 15 LBS. PRESSURE	WATER BATH
			MINUTES
MEAT	Bleed well, cool thoroughly, precook or pack raw, include small amount of bone, adjust lid and process.		
Roast and Spareribs.....	Pork, Beef or Mutton.—		
	Method I.—Trim, wipe with damp cloth, pack raw, add 2 tablespoons salt to each quart, adjust lid, process. (No water.)	60	210
	Method II.—Trim, wipe with clean, damp cloth, sear on all sides (hot oven, pressure cooker, fry on top of stove, or boiling water). When well browned, season to taste with salt and pepper and, if desired, other seasonings. Cook until $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ done, cut in desired pieces, pack hot and quickly. Add pan broth or gravy, adjust lids and process. (If much fat, add five minutes to processing time.)	60	210
Steaks and Stews.....	Method I.—Trim and wipe off. Pack raw, add 2 tablespoons salt to each quart, adjust lid and process. (No water.)	60	210
	Method II.—Wipe, trim, partially cook as for table. Pack quickly while hot, add 1 tablespoon salt to each quart and gravy, adjust lids, process.	60	210
Ground Meat and Sausage.....	Method I.—Raw—Grind in meat grinder, season to taste, pack loosely in jar or make into cakes, or stuff casings and pack in jars, adjust lids and process. (No water.)	60	210
	Method II.—Cooked—Prepare as for raw, season and brown, pack quickly and hot into jars, add pan broth, adjust lid and process.	60	210
Head Cheese.....	Prepare in regular way. Pour hot mixture into jars, adjust lids, process.	60	210
	Veal, Beef, or Hog:		
Liver—fried.....	Prepare as for table, brown and cook $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ done, pack quickly and hot in jars, adjust lids and process.	60	210
Liver—sausage.....	Remove membranes, cut away large blood vessels, soak a few minutes in water, boil, put through food chopper, add some pork, season to taste, stuff in casings, boil 10 minutes, pack quickly and hot, fill jar with water in which liver was boiled, adjust lid and process.	60	210



# Aunt Janet's Corner

## What the Wishing-Well Told About Wishes

THE Christmas Wishing Contest brought many and varied responses from our readers. It gave a real glimpse into the hearts of our women friends—some of them wee women, it is true. One wish was so good, and so cleverly expressed that it is published on the front cover of this issue of American Agriculturist. We only wish that there was space enough to print in full some of the other fine letters which came in, for it would be so interesting to see in the readers' own words how they feel about their dearest Christmas wish.

Some are pathetic, some are as laughable as my wishing for a gold thimble. Many wanted not for themselves, but for loved ones. Health and happiness for all, a job for one woman's one-armed husband, relief for a mother's asthma, a chance for work together so that a mother and her son could live together—these are some of the fundamental things which would make for the happiness of some of our Corner friends.

It is not surprising that many wanted money, not for the money itself, but for the things which it would bring. One invalid hoped for some to obtain the necessities of life. A woman writer wanted money which she could spend "foolishly" as she called it. However, it did not seem so foolish, because she wants books, and stamps for sending out her articles which she devises in her own clever head. A young girl longed for five dollars so that she might take an aeroplane ride.

There were children who mistook Aunt Janet's request for an expression of pent-up wishes, and thought it a chance to get wanted toys, such as a mama-doll, a doll's carriage, a toboggan, some building blocks, and other little playthings dear to the heart of childhood. Then, there were the girls, many of them who wanted—what do you suppose?—wrist watches! Grown-up girls never get over wanting wrist watches, so we can understand what such gifts would mean to girls in their teens. Other girls thought that a fountain pen and a typewriter would make them happy.

Then, there were the women who modestly told what they had wanted a long, long time. One thought that it would bring Christmas every day in the year for her if she could have a cement cellar, so that she could avoid "walking the plank" every time she went down for vegetables or food supplies. The same woman thought that a water system which would prevent the scurry to set out tubs and pails for every shower, would bring a great deal of comfort and contentment to her own family. Another woman felt that a heated bedroom would be the acme of bliss. There were smaller wishes still ungratified, which we hope the families will read and heed. One woman wants a flat-sided fish bowl with "fishies" which she could watch and cherish. Another has wished for years for a canary bird that sings. She told a little story about both of her sisters having canary birds, one being the recipient of a singer in a handsome cage, when she herself did not really care for canary birds particularly. This seemed a real tragedy to our reader, when she had wanted such a gift for so long, only to see it go to one who did not appreciate it. Another mother voices a wish for a warm, becoming winter coat. For ten years, she has worn a coat which was given to her, drab in color, and unbecoming. However, the present coat is still good enough so that she can find no excuse for discarding it.

An invalid hoped for quilt pieces; she cannot get around very much and finds much joy in piecing quilts. Another reader tells of her long-felt desire for boxes of handkerchiefs and bottles of perfume. This dates back to her childhood, when little friends received such gifts and she has always wished herself to be as fortunate. Another woman living on an ancestral farm wishes more than anything else for a couple to work it for her. She affords a touch of humor by saying that she also hopes eventually to get a driver's license, having tried time

after time with repeated failures to attain it. Then, perhaps, comes the most "Christmasy" wish of all from a woman who has no little children in her family. She would like to be driven to the limit preparing a Christmas for three or four children who would have no Christmas otherwise. For her, Christmas and children are inseparable.

As I said above, I only wish that you could read in the women's own words their wishes, and why they have made them. It really has been a glimpse into the hearts of women readers at a time when love and goodwill are given first place. But, not having room for all these separate letters I have tried to picture to you the feelings and thoughts which are part and parcel of our Corner at this season.

And now, for all of the American Agriculturist staff, I want to wish all of our Corner readers a Very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

—AUNT JANET.

Parisian sweets are made by combining a pound each of raisins, dates and figs, and steaming for twenty minutes, and one-half pound of prunes, soaked overnight and steamed until soft. Put them through a chopper with three-quarters of a pound of English walnuts, and with the hands blend the fruit and nuts with confectioner's sugar. Roll the paste out to a quarter-inch sheet, dredging the board and rolling-pin with the sugar, and cut it in any shape desired. Roll the sweets in sugar, and pack between waxed paper in a tin box.

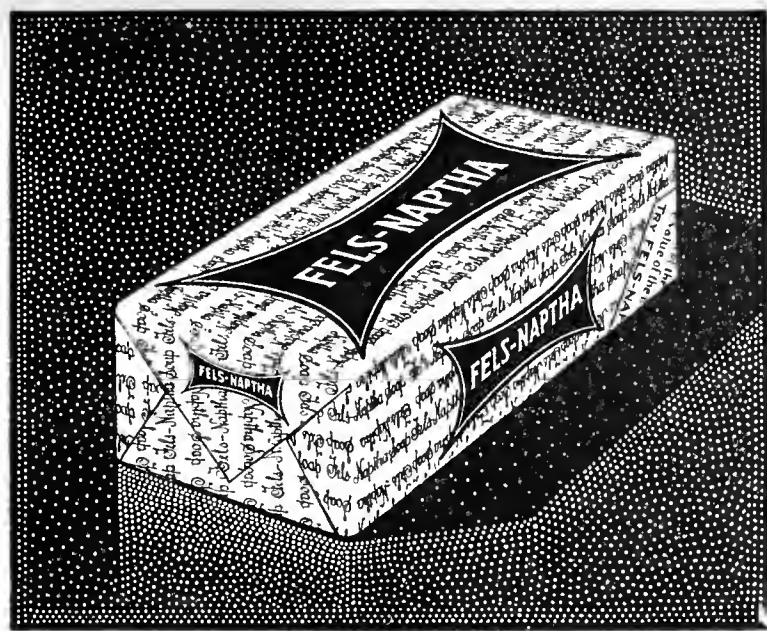
Select toys to please the child, not to please his parents.

### Smart and Sturdy



CHILD'S DRESS PATTERN NUMBER 3302 is a cute model with all the earmarks of French chic, yet at the same time it is as simply smart and practical as one could wish. The original was made in light navy blue wool jersey, with an inset yoke of vivid red jersey. Plaided woolen in yellow and brown, with plain brown trim or wool challis with white pin dots and vivid red contrasting is lovely. The pattern cuts in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 1½ yards of 39-inch material with ½ yard of 35-inch contrasting. Price, 15c.

TO ORDER—Write, name address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly, and enclose with proper remittance in stamps. Add 12c for fashion catalogue, and address to Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.



## Looking at you 2 willing helpers!

Looking at you from your grocer's shelf, Fels-Naptha may seem to be just one helper—"just soap". But unwrap a bar, smell it and you'll know that two helpers are ready to work for you.

Not "just soap"—no! But unusually good golden soap and naptha, the grease-loosener. You can smell the naptha plainly—there's plenty of it in every big Fels-Naptha bar. Working briskly together, these two safe, sturdy cleaners give you extra help that loosens the most stubborn dirt and washes it away—without hard rubbing.

Thanks to this extra help, you get fresh, airy-sweet clothes—clothes that are clean clear through. You get them clean easier—whether you use tub or machine; hot, lukewarm or cool water;

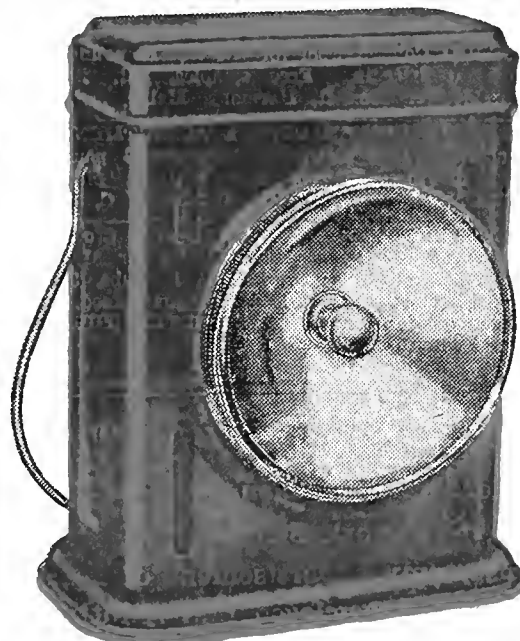
whether you soak or boil. And because Fels-Naptha loosens dirt quickly, it gets your hands out of water sooner, which helps keep them nice. Buy Fels-Naptha at your grocer's. Get the convenient 10-bar carton—and have its extra help for household cleaning, too.

Send for this Chipper!—We'll be glad to send every user of laundry soap a sample bar of Fels-Naptha and a Fels-Naptha Chipper. Many women who chip Fels-Naptha into their washing machines, tubs or basins find this chipper handier than a knife. Use the chipper and Fels-Naptha to make fresh, golden soap chips (that contain plenty of naptha!) just as you need them. Send only 4 cents in stamps to help cover postage, and we'll mail you the chipper and sample bar without further cost. Write today. Fels & Company, Phila., Pa. Dept. 1-12-19

THE GOLDEN BAR WITH THE CLEAN NAPTHA ODOR

## A Real Farm Light

# \$2.90



Made by the Burgess Battery Co.

If you are not entirely satisfied return it to us and your money will be refunded.

Send check or money order to

**American Agriculturist**  
Department C1  
461 Fourth Ave., New York City

A BIG, sturdy, focusing light built for service; a lantern that will throw a beam of light 1,500 feet or diffuse its rays to light a small room.

BODY is of heavy gauge steel, and finished in "baked-on" red enamel. The focusing lens ring and the reflector hood are of brass and plated so they cannot rust. It has a heavy gauge carrying bail, as well as a convenient handle on the back, providing screw slots to suspend lantern for emergency illumination. A wide base permits it to stand in an upright position on any flat surface.

THE lantern uses two No. 6 General Service Dry Cells for power and will give approximately 30 hours' continuous light and 72 hours' intermittent light—very economical and efficient. Toggle switch controls operation. Uses a No. 35-2.5 volt-G5½ Mazda Lamp. Space inside lantern provides for carrying extra lamp.

THIS is a substantial light, weighing about six pounds. We know you will be satisfied with it.

Every lantern shipped complete with batteries, ready to operate.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in  
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST









## Check Artist Caught

WE have just received word that E. A. Atkinson, who claimed to represent the Interstate Tourist Association of Boston has been caught after his failure to "deliver the goods" for which one of our subscribers paid him a \$20 check. We warned readers in the October 3 issue. He was apprehended and placed under arrest by the Greenfield, Mass., police. His case was postponed until December 9th in order to give the authorities opportunity to get further evidence and information about him. Mr. Atkinson drove a Hudson car with a Massachusetts license one day and New Hampshire dealers' plates the next.

## Agent Misrepresents

Two years ago, we were visited by an agent of the Arthur A. Bishop Company, of Boston, Massachusetts, a collection agency. We had some bills which we could not collect, and hardly thought anyone could collect them, but he told us if we would pay him the first month's payment of three dollars, they would collect all the accounts sent them, and if they did not collect, we did not have to pay. He said they would probably send us a bill every month, but we should not pay any attention to it, or refer them to him. He said it was a matter of form for us to sign what he called the "client's certificate" which we did.

As time went on, we were notified that our monthly payments were due. We paid no attention to them, as we had been told. Finally we were notified by a lawyer that the account would have to be paid. While we did not believe they could collect it by law, we paid the \$22.26, rather than be bothered with it. They never collected any bills for us, and, as far as we know, never tried to.

There were several store keepers and other business men here who signed up with them. This firm did collect some bills for these men, but in most cases the cost to the men was more than the amount they received from collected bills.

SO far as we can see, the company did what they agreed to do in the contract. Of course, the agent sadly misrepresented things, and we rather doubt if they could have collected their claim had our subscriber seen fit to go to law about it.

We give this experience believing that our readers may well profit from it. We have mentioned at various times that, in our opinion, better results can be secured in collecting bills by giving the accounts to local lawyers, rather than by dealing with collection agencies at a distance. In most cases the contract is drawn up in a way that favors the collection agency rather than their clients.

## Commission Firm Discontinues Business

WORD has just reached us that Robert F. Guelnder & Co., Inc., commission merchants of 318 Washington Street, New York City, are discontinuing business.

We are giving you this information so that you will not ship produce to this firm, and also to tell you that, if this firm owes you for produce shipped to them on commission, you should get in touch with the State Department of Agriculture and Markets at Albany, and ask them for blanks on which you can make claims against the bond of this company.

## Firm Refuses Responsibility for Agent

WE have at various times told you experiences of our subscribers with clothes which they ordered from agents who travel from house to house.

Recently a letter came in from a subscriber saying that he had ordered a suit of clothes from U. S. Grant, an agent of the Schwartz Tailoring Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio. The suit was not satisfactory, and he returned it to the agent, asking that it be altered to fit. The suit was not returned. We called

ed this case to the attention of the Schwartz Tailoring Company who replied that U. S. Grant handled their goods only on a strictly commission basis, and intimated that it was up to us and to our subscriber to get in touch with Mr. Grant and make any adjustments through him. They say:—"We have not heard from Mr. Grant for nearly four months, and do not know where he can be located. We cannot be responsible for this suit, and should we learn of Mr. Grant's whereabouts, will immediately get in touch with you."

We are giving you this experience of our subscriber to show one of the possible difficulties you may encounter in dealing with agents of this type of concern.

## No Reply

Last spring I sold \$19.15 worth of potatoes and 60c worth of beans to William Talbot and Robert Johnson. I have not as yet received pay for them.

WE have been in touch with Mr. Johnson who tells us that he gave the money for the payment of this account to Mr. Talbot. We have tried to get in touch with Mr. Talbot, but up to date, have had no reply from him. Our last letter addressed to Fleming, New York, was not returned to us.

I am writing you in regard to two cases of eggs which I shipped to L. Kirschner, of 185 Duane Street, New York City. I never received any returns, although I have written him several times.

WE had previous complaints against this concern, and in one or two instances, were able to get settlements. However, one case which we called to their attention was settled by a check

which came back from the bank marked "No Funds," and on the case just mentioned, we have had no reply to two letters sent them.

We are glad at all times to report on the reliability of receivers of farm produce. Of course, the best time to investigate is before you ship.

I am sending you a contract that I had with L. Cherry Co., Inc., of New York City, by which they were to purchase my cucumbers. I, as well as several others in this neighborhood, have money coming to me from them which we need badly.

We have addressed several letters to L. Cherry Co., Inc., of 56 Ludlow Street, New York City, but up to date have had no reply from them.

## Poultry Theft Insurance

I took out a one year Poultry Theft Insurance Policy with the Prudential Casualty and Surety Company of St. Louis, Missouri. After it had run six months, they sent me a letter stating that because of the large number of losses, they would have to cancel the insurance, or would send a new policy if I would send them \$1.50. I sent them the money, and when it had run six months, they cancelled the policy and said that they would send me the balance coming to me, in the amount of 82c, which, however, they have not done.

I recently received a letter from the Reliance Insurance Service saying that they had made arrangements with the New Century Casualty Company of Chicago, and that they would write me a poultry theft insurance policy for \$5.00 per hundred, and that they would allow me \$2.50 on a \$100 poultry theft policy, if I would send them my old policy in the Prudential Casualty and Surety Company.

WE have followed with interest the poultry theft insurance policies which have been recently issued by several companies. It has been our impression that many of them have so many provisions and requirements that must be met before claims can be collected, that it would be rather difficult to collect in case the poultry should be stolen.

We are giving you one subscriber's experience for your information. Certainly, his experience would not lead

one to look on this kind of insurance with confidence.

## Taxes Where Land Is Bought With Pension Money

Can you give us the law on the exemption of property from taxation, where pension, bonus, or insurance money has been used for its purchase?

WE referred this question to the tax department at Albany, who replied that such property is exempt from taxation for state, county, and general municipal purposes, but is liable for taxation for the construction and maintenance of highways and for the support of schools.

In order to secure exemption the owner should file an application with the Board of Assessors of the tax district in which the property is located. Unless such an application is made, the property will be assessed the same as any other property. In order to secure exemption, the property must be owned by the person who secured the pension, bonus, or insurance money, by his wife, or widow, or by his dependent father or mother. In no case shall the exemption exceed \$5,000.

## No Call For Red Ink Here!

(Continued from Page 3)

tractor and four horses. Business started to lag and prices dropped so we decided that we would have to make plans for improving our already well bred accredited Guernsey herd. We planned and carried out the following: 1. Bought a better bred bull. 2. Bought a carload of lime and seeded more land to alfalfa. 3. Blood tested and tested our cattle for udder trouble. 4. Placed reactors by themselves and find they are now about eliminated. 5. Joined a cow testing association and began to dispose of the poorest. 6. Found that we were able to produce grade A Golden Guernsey milk and receive a bonus nearly every month for producing a steady supply.

Our thought turned next to our poultry. That spring we bought Barred Rock chicks from blood tested well bred stock and were so successful in raising them, that we blood tested our own and found a ready market for hatching eggs.

We raise practically all of our own fruit, vegetables, meat and fuel. Lumber for repairs comes from the woodlot.

All hay and grain raised is used on the farms and the feed we buy is purchased, cash at car door, at a good saving in price. All unmarketable stuff, bean straw, cabbage, or small potatoes is fed to the stock. In general all practices that seem to be practical on our farms, and which the Farm Bureau recommends are carried out. Even in these times we can a little bit more than make ends meet.—H. C. C.

## MERRY CHRISTMAS

and a

## Happy and Prosperous 1931

To all American Agriculturist subscribers who hold our \$10.00 Sickness and Accident Insurance Policy.

## North American Accident Insurance Co.

E. C. Weatherby, Gen. Ag't., Ithaca, N.Y.

## GET 4% INTEREST

Compounded Quarterly



BANK by mail, safely, conveniently. This 61 year old Savings Bank, under rigid New York State supervision, assures generous interest with absolute safety. Interesting, illustrated booklet tells how compounding makes money grow. Explains simple banking by mail plan. Send coupon for FREE copy.

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Without obligation please send me new Banking by Mail booklet.

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City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

## WEEKLY BENEFITS OR DEATH INDEMNITIES

Paid to American Agriculturist Subscribers Who Had Insurance  
Service Offered Through North American Accident Insurance Company

Paid subscribers to November 1, 1931.....\$251,818.07  
Paid subscribers during November..... 1,754.99

**\$253,573.06**

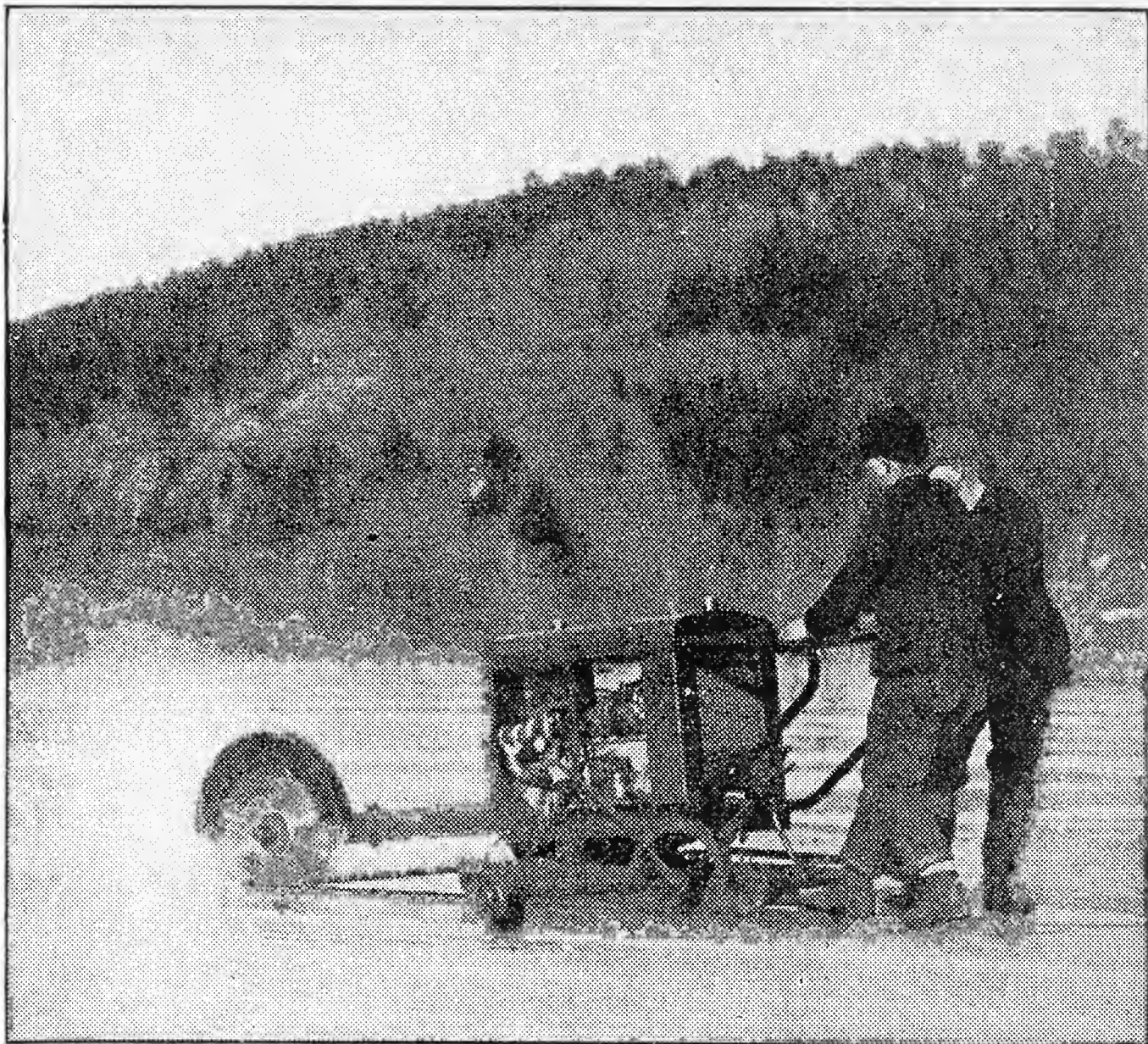
Fred Conklin, Godeffroy, N. Y.....\$ 20.00	R. M. Silvey, R.3, Bainbridge, N. Y..... 30.00
Thrown from truck—injured chest	Thrown from load of hay—broken leg
E. K. Hills, Hollis, N. H. .... 130.00	Mrs. Adah Spaulding, E. Pepperell, Mass. .... 80.00
Auto collision—ankles fractured	Auto collision—wrenched elbow
Samuel Farnsworth, R.2, Newark, N. Y..... 25.00	Carlisle Dearborn, R.1, New Boston, N. H. .... 130.00
Struck by Auto—injured hip, elbow	Thrown from load of hay—fractured wrists
C. W. Andrews, R.1, Pine Bush, N. Y..... 30.00	Edward Brooke, R.1, Newark, N. Y..... 47.14
Auto collision—cut and bruised head	Auto collision—fractured rib, strained back
Mike Sorokolit, R.1, Columbia, Conn..... 30.00	Mrs. Bessie Baldwin, Worcester, N. Y..... 30.00
Auto accident—fractured nose	Struck by auto—fractured foot
A. D. King, R.4, Corry, Pa. .... 20.00	C. P. Hubbard, R.4, Troy, Pa. .... 25.71
Auto collision—sprained back, hips	Auto accident—sprained ankle
Fred Senna, R.1, Williston, Vt. .... 50.00	Helen P. Brown, R.1, Marcy, N. Y..... 1.43
Travel accident—cracked collarbone	Auto accident—lacerated scalp
Mrs. Lena M. Reed, R.3, New Berlin, N. Y. .... 30.00	Lizzie Harrington, R.1, Randolph Cntr., Vt. .... 50.00
Auto collision—fractured ribs	Travel accident—fractured shoulder
Philip Wick, Jr., R.D., Fort Plain, N. Y. .... 12.86	H. P. Ryan, R.1, Moretown, Vt. .... 20.00
Thrown from truck—bruises	Struck by auto—injured shoulder
F. C. Koch, Cherry Creek, N. Y..... 40.00	Mrs. Floyd Perkins, R.1, Salamanca, N. Y. .... 20.00
Auto overturned—strained back	Auto accident—dislocated shoulder
Elmer Giles, R.F.D., Cuba, N. Y..... 7.86	Mrs. C. A. Deuel, R.3, Owego, N. Y..... 20.00
Thrown from hayrack—injured leg	Auto collision—fractured wrist
W. A. Loomis, R.5, Fulton, N. Y..... 60.00	C. A. Deuel, R.3, Owego, N. Y..... 20.00
Wagon overturned—contusion of chest	Auto collision—fractured nose, ribs
C. D. Flatt, R.1, Lyndonville, N. Y..... 40.00	Mrs. James Wynn, Sherburne N. Y..... 70.00
Thrown from truck—fractured rib	Auto overturned—injured shoulder and leg
E. B. Reed, Rome, N. Y..... 10.00	Charles Stark, Whites Valley, Pa. .... 50.00
Thrown from auto—sprained ankle	Auto accident—lacerated arm and legs
Michael Kaplan, Box 86, Woodridge, N. Y. .... 30.00	Conrad Popp, R.3, LeRoy, N. Y..... 30.00
Auto accident—fractured collar bone	Auto overturned—lacerated head and arm
F. J. Flynn, Merrifield, N. Y..... 30.00	Mrs. Lillian G. Tubbs, Waverly, N. Y..... 28.57
Thrown from load of hay—injuries	Auto accident—fractured nose
W. A. Rutz, R.5, Rome, N. Y..... 20.00	A. B. Vosburg, R.2, Geneva, N. Y..... 5.00
Auto accident—concussion of brain	Travel accident—injuries
G. W. Rose, Gowanda, N. Y..... 14.28	F. J. Emrick, care W. W. Elkins, Richwood, N. J. .... 130.00
Auto overturned—lacerated forehead	Auto accident—fractured hip
Walter Horton, R.4, Hornell, N. Y..... 24.28	Nettie T. Button, R.1, Hemlock, N. Y..... 12.86
Auto overturned—injured hand	Auto tipped over—fractured ribs
T. B. Kelsey, Uncasville, Conn..... 60.00	J. J. Howe, Northwood Ridge, N. H. .... 20.00
Wagon broken, injured knee and ankle	Truck accident—bruised head
W. H. Kidder, Irasburg, Vt. .... 30.00	Mrs. Edna B. Maxham, Woodstock, Vt. .... 60.00
Auto overturned—additional payment for injuries	Thrown from auto—dislocated knee
Joseph Felder, Jr., Plessis, N. Y..... 10.00	E. Surprenant, R.1, Mooers Forks, N. Y. .... 38.57
Struck by auto—two fractured ribs	Auto overturned—concussion, cuts
Arthur Therian, Poquonock, Conn..... 20.00	Ruth H. Krebs, Stockbridge, Mass..... 30.00
Auto accident—cut wrist and chin	Auto accident—injuries
Oliver Therian, Poquonock, Conn..... 10.00	W. H. Krebs, Stockbridge, Mass..... 11.43
Auto accident—skinned forehead, cut chin	Auto accident—injuries
Franklin Etz, Tully, N. Y..... 40.00	
Auto accident—fractured ribs	

To date 3,012 American Agriculturist subscribers have received indemnity from our insurance service.



December gives Socony Special Gasoline plus Ethyl and the New Socony Motor Oil a real chance to show how they work in cold weather. Try them when you saw wood or cut ice.

Let **SOCONY**  
**SPECIAL**  
*saw your ice*



**T**O power your ice-cutting saws this month, you'll find that Socony Special plus Ethyl will run your saw most economically. You will also find that the New Socony Motor Oil gives your engine complete lubrication. Because this oil is entirely de-waxed, it won't congeal—even on the coldest days.

Socony makes a lot of other products especially for farm work:

**SOCONY LUBRICOTE** (Household Oil), made for farm and household purposes where a light oil is required. It is useful for lubricating locks, hinges, guns and all kinds of light machinery.

**SOCONY TUREX OIL**, made to lubricate Diesel and other internal combustion engines, and for special lubrication of all machinery where a truly high-grade, long-life lubricating oil is essential.

**SOCONY LEATHER DRESSING** is made for oiling and preserving leather and harness. It is free from acids and will not become rancid. It prevents cracking of leather and breaking of stitches. It penetrates the leather and lasts longer than any other oil.

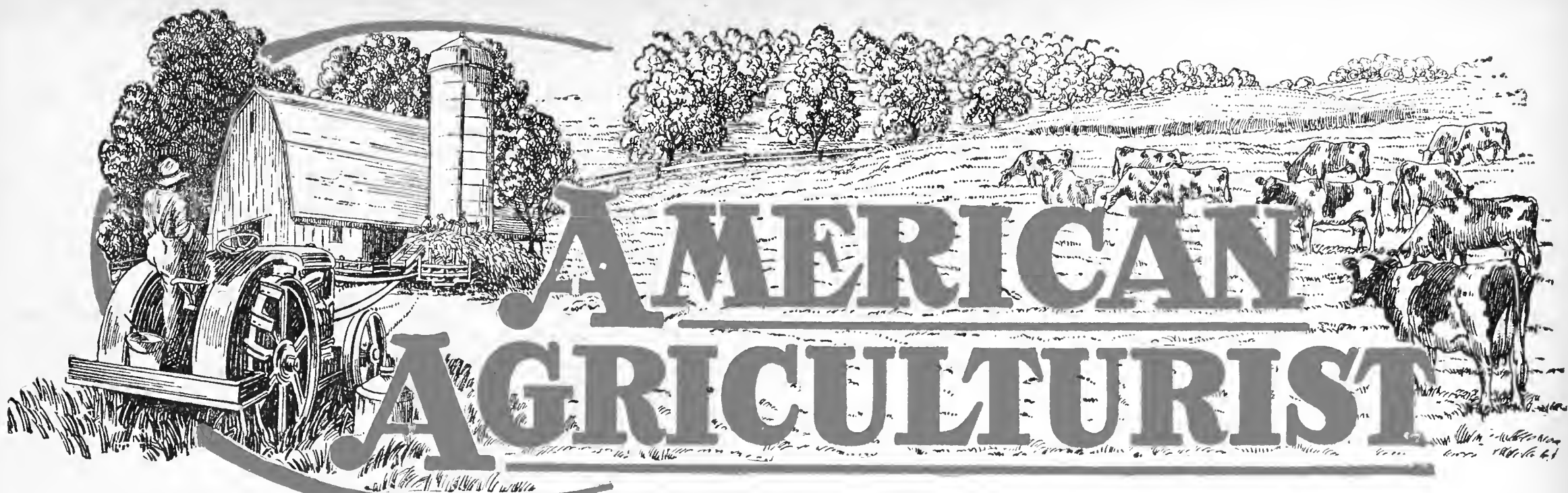
●  
**SOCONY**

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS  
FOR THE FARM

Moreover, there are these products Socony makes for use on the farm: Socony Auto Radiator Cleaner . . . Socony Kerosene . . . Mica Axle Grease . . . Parowax . . . Socony Herd Oil . . . Socony Banner Gasoline . . . Socony Disinfectant . . . Dendrol Dormant Spray Oil.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK





\$1.00 per year

December 26, 1931

Published Weekly

# Sheep Raising in the Catskills

*Well-Bred Flocks Still Add to the Incomes of Thrifty Farmers*

EDITOR'S NOTE—The author of the interesting story which follows, who has spent many years in editorial work on farm journals, has done what every farm editor and thousands of farm boys in cities would like to do. He has had the courage of his convictions, has carried out his dream, and has returned to the farm and to a country home. It is good to know that he apparently likes it as well as he thought he would.

By DEWITT C. WING

SHEEP grow and round out well into maturity and practically full stature on grass, hay, native plants, tree buds, and tender bark in the abandoned farm zone of southwest Albany County, N. Y. Seventy-five years ago this was one of the most prosperous and populous high-altitude regions in the North Atlantic states, and the base of its wealth and welfare was sheep. It can hardly, in the meantime, have lost its virtues as a sheep country. Admittedly it has lost much available plant food, as well as most of its merchantable timber, and too many of its windbreaks. Its most important loss, however, was of practical farmers who knew how to raise and care for sheep. When, in old age or declining strength and health, they abandoned and rented their farms, and retired in village homes in the valleys, sheep began rapidly to disappear from one of their most favorable breeding and grazing grounds, and, along with countless young men, acted upon a New York City editor's advice to "go west."

Here, where the loftiest Catskill peaks are closer than ten miles to our farm, which lies upon the top of a high, broad hill,

nearly 2,000 feet above sea level, a brief experience has indicated to me the possibilities of converting our grasses, hays and wild herbage on low-priced land into lamb, mutton and wool at costs which, even under existing business conditions, are more likely under experienced shepherding to ensure a profit than a loss.

With some knowledge, based on personal experience and observations, of western sheep and cattle ranching enterprises, my associate and I decided, after going over promising sheep raising areas in the northeastern states, that a certain block of the Catskill territory was the most satisfactory, from our viewpoint. Its proximity to the best markets in the world, its climate, never-failing springs, fair to good grass and hay, useable old barns, sheltering hemlock gulches, moderate but still indefensibly high-taxes, room for expansion, and a measure of freedom from the dog nuisance, greatly outweighed in our minds all the objections to it that we saw or heard old men

and young talk about. In May, 1930, we acquired about 250 acres as the nucleus of a sheep raising ranch, to be operated in principle along western lines.

Drouthy weather characterized 1930 in this region. Consequently, our grass grew slowly, and hay was uncommonly low in quality. In Chicago we bought 160 Idaho ewe and wether lambs, of mixed fine-wool and coarse-wool breeding. They were received at the farm on July 27 of that year. Their purchase weight was 64 pounds a head, and their cost \$7.35 a cwt. in Chicago. A freight expense of 56c a cwt. to Catskill, and dipping, commission and feed at unloading points ran their cost up to \$8 a cwt. at the farm. They shrank six pounds apiece in transit and in the 35-mile drive from Catskill to the farm, where their average weight was 58 pounds. Out of the band, 95 wethers were cut on Nov. 24, when they averaged 81 pounds, having gained 23 pounds a head in 118 days on grass alone. The market price having slumped—1930 was a disastrous year for western sheep producers in particular—we accepted on

that day \$6.50 a cwt. for them, or, roughly \$500, against a cash outlay of \$486, to which should be added our poundage production costs. As closely as we can figure, without spending too much valuable time on it, our net loss was 11c a head, in a comparatively dry year, when lamb prices suffered a marked drop.

Of the remaining 65 head, eight were killed by dogs, these being fairly valued and paid for under our state dog law; three were lost in a storm; 21 were slaughtered, either for our own



"A brief experience has indicated to me the possibility of converting our grasses, hays, and herbage into lamb, mutton, and wool at a profit."

(Continued on Page 7)



# A Leap Year Party

Once in Four Years the Ladies Get Their Chance to Make the Advances

LEAP Year again, and so we girls want to celebrate this golden opportunity which only comes once in a quartet of years. So let's give a party, and here's the invitation.

*The calendar says, Leap Year,  
And as everybody knows,  
It gives an opportunity  
For ladies to propose.  
So come with purpose steady,  
To do the best you can,  
And at the Leap Year Party,  
Indeed you'll "Get Your Man!"*

The hour, date and place of the party should be added, of course, and on each card is written also, "Please call for and bring—" (mentioning the name of a boy).

If daughter is so fortunate as to be

## Conservative Smartness



2542

DRESS PATTERN NUMBER 2542 is particularly fortunate for the full figure, because its every line has been designed to slenderize. Black canton-faille crepe, with a vestee of Persian green, is a color combination very much in the mode. The rich egg plant shade with a vestee of ivory would also be delightful. Pattern cuts in sizes, 36 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48-inches bust. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yard of 13½ inch, contrasting. Price, 15c.

able to borrow the family car, she may drive to the home of the assigned partner, but, at any rate, she calls for him, bringing a dainty little boutonniere for his coat lapel. She pays him a graceful compliment on his appearance, helps him on with his overcoat, and they are off for the home of the hostess.

Decorations may be cardboard hearts, pink or red, and on many of these are pasted pictures of handsome

young men, movie stars, or collar or clothing advertisements. The girls, of course, show the young men every courtesy, insisting that they precede them through the doorways, finding chairs for them, and if there is dancing, fanning them after every dance.

## Lucky Heart

A "mix up" game is always good for a beginning, so give each guest a bag holding ten little red hearts, also a cardboard heart, numbered. Announce that one of the numbered hearts, is a lucky one, and the guests may go about buying hearts with the tiny ones, in hope of securing the lucky heart. Then when time is called, the hostess announces the lucky number, and if the prize heart is held by a girl, she must gallantly give the prize to the man she has brought to the party! (Any number may be decided on as the winning heart). So much for a starter.

## Sealed Proposals

Give every girl a card, pencil, and envelope. In five minutes she must write a flattering description of herself, place it in the envelope and seal it. The envelopes are collected, scattered on a tray, each young man helps himself to a "sealed proposal," and then finds the girl. The first youth to identify the lady of the proposal, presents himself, with her, to the hostess, and receives a prize.

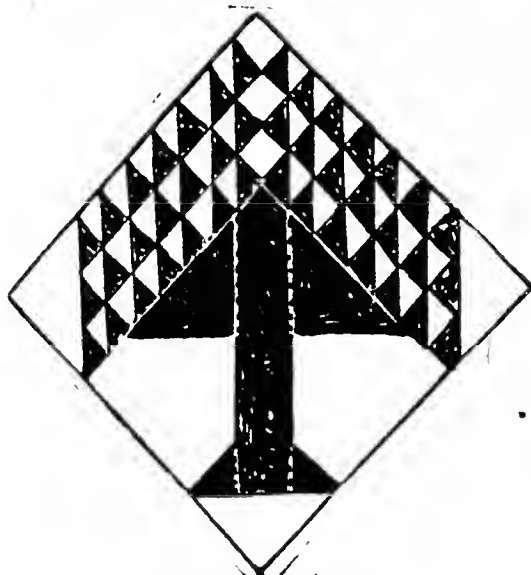
## Mitten March

This is very amusing. The partners formed by the preceding game, form in line for a march. The hostess has placed on the floor a mitten cut from heavy paper, and the line of march invariably leads across it. Music is supplied by a pianist, phonograph, or, in the absence of these, the leader may blow a shrill whistle, to indicate a sudden stop. Whichever couple is found standing on the mitten, must leave the line, and the game continues till only one pair remains. They are, of course, rewarded.

## Will You Marry Me?

Of course at every Leap Year Party there are proposals by the girls, to

## The Pine Tree Quilt



A MORE chaste and charming quilt than the Pine Tree, all in green and white, would indeed be hard to find. The blocks themselves are large, finishing about 15½ inches square which means 21½ inches on the diagonal which is the way they set together for a quilt.

We select finest, fast color percales, cut all the hundred and hundreds of triangles for you in exact size, true with the weave of the material. This comes to you carefully packed as No. M302M at \$4.00 for a complete quilt. This is for a quilt top about 86 inches square, composed of 16 pieced blocks, set diagonally with large plain squares. Or you may order a single block with plain matching back to make a pillow as No. M302X at 50c.

If you wish only the pattern you may get it in our patchwork book No. M631B at 15c. This book also contains eleven other well known patchwork patterns each exact size to use.

Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

young men supplied with hearts and mittens. To be extremely dramatic, the boys may be seated, and each girl, provided with a cushion, kneels and makes her matrimonial offer, to be followed by a heart or a mitten. The girl who collects the most hearts receives a prize, while the winner of many mittens is consoled by a large gingercake, cut in the form of a mitten.

## Get Your Man

Of course you can! The hostess has in readiness a number of pop bottles dressed in colored crepe paper and to each is tied a tag bearing the name of a man guest. The bottles are set up like ten pins, and the girls draw



These aprons are novel in combining washfast print material with unbleached muslin in completely made-up models, ready for embroidering. The stamping is on the unbleached muslin part. They come in one size only, sufficiently large for sizes 34 to 40. No. 5391: daisies are lazy-daisy stitch in blue variegated; pink is used for the French knots in center of flower. The leaves are lazy-daisy stitch in green caught down with small black stitch. No. 5392: the flower is poinsettia stitch in variegated orange; leaves are lazy-daisy stitches in green, whereas French knots in center of flower are brown. No. 6271: Flowers are poinsettia stitch in red with yellow French knots in center. The daisies are pink and the leaves are made with green lazy-daisy stitch. Price for apron is 50c each, postpaid. Floss for embroidering is 25c extra for each design and includes one skein of each of the colors required. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

numbers for turns. An embroidery hoop wound with colored paper is in readiness, and each girl, according to her turn, tries to "ring" a bottle, and is permitted to try till she succeeds, thus securing a partner. The men may stand by and advise, if they wish.

## Refreshments

Then at last refreshments, and the partners, formed by this last game draw slips, each slip bearing a task in connection with the refreshment serving. Biscuits are in a pan in the ice box ready to be slipped in the oven, chicken is cut ready for creaming, salad on hand to be mixed, coffee to be "perked," table to be set and cake cut. Each couple has one of these tasks, to be performed by the man, the girl being allowed to give advice only. Needless to say, it's a merry time for all.

So, as we only have a chance to celebrate Leap Year every four years, let's give a party! Elsie Duncan Yale.

## Aunt Janet's Corner

JUST after the Christmas celebration is over with its sacred, religious theme, the New Year is upon us. The atmosphere of a New Year's celebration is entirely different. I suppose it is because most people feel that the past year is past, with its joys, its sorrows, its responsibilities, its failures and its successes. We have done what we could do, but there will be no further opportunity to achieve or fail during 1931. 1932 turns a new leaf; it opens

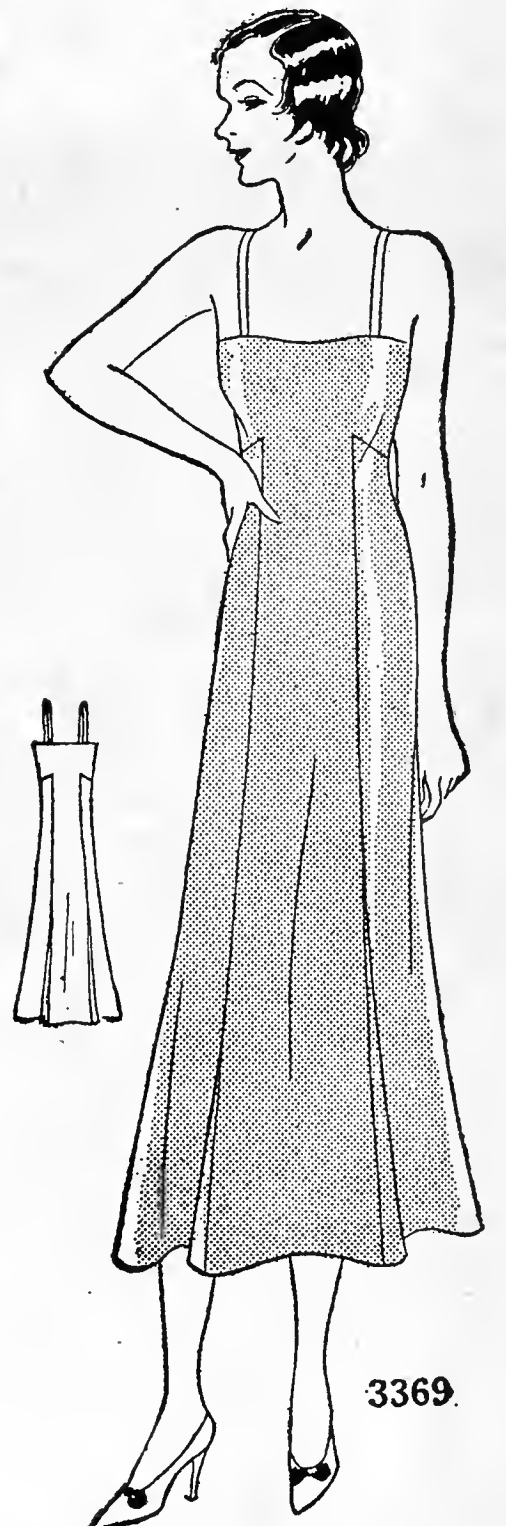
perhaps an altogether new book for some. At any rate, we shall ring out the old, and ring in the new!

With this change, we try to forget the disappointments, the sadness, the failures, and look forward to the good things which new opportunities, renewed hopes, and added courage may bring. It does no good to dwell on the unhappy past, and it does a tremendous amount of good to expect success in the future. This attitude of hopefulness is one of our best traits, and is as old as the human race itself. It gives us something to live for, to expect a new seed time and harvest, to be keen for new discoveries and new inventions, to feel that we have a part in making this old world move and achieve our personal and racial destinies.

The New Year is an inspiring holiday, carefree and happy, full of hope and light. It is this feeling that we of American Agriculturist would like to pass on to our Corner readers for the holiday which is just before us. So, let us say—Happy New Year, and many of them!—Aunt Janet.

To encourage a love of reading in the child, see that he is provided with a comfortable, well-lighted place to read.

## Empire Costume Slip



3369

SLIP PATTERN NO. 3369 with its Empire cut and fitted waist line, meets the demands of the new styles for well-fitted undergarments. Crepe de chine, flat crepe, radium or rayon, are now so reduced in price that it makes it entirely worthwhile for the home sewer to make her slips. This pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36; 38, 40 and 42-inch bust. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 39-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with proper remittance in stamps. Add 12c for one of our fashion catalogues and address to the Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

## Wanted by Refiner

Discarded, old, broken gold jewelry, watches, rings, dental bridges, caps, old false teeth, or silver. We pay highest cash prices for any amount regardless of condition. Write for prices on your articles. Dept. AA. Tuck Refining Co., 155 Archibald St., Burlington, Vt.



# How We Grow Mushrooms

## Like Other Types of Farming, It Has Its Good Points — And Bad

By MRS. MARY FORD,  
Gloucester County, New Jersey

GIVEN a farm of very poor land in a section where there is more or less of a drought every year during some part of the growing season and a man who loves a farm, and you have the combination which caused us to turn from general farming to begin the growing of mushrooms. The two very necessary factors, moisture and temperature, can be made just right and the success or failure of the crop does not depend on the weather but can be in large measure controlled by intelligent and unrelenting care.

Mushrooms are grown in houses from which all light is excluded. The houses are sixty or more feet long and about twenty feet high, the interior being divided into beds; each bed being about eighteen inches above the other, which gives about seventy-two hundred square feet of surface in each house.

First the beds are filled six inches deep with well turned manure, then the spawn is planted in the manure. In a few weeks the spawn is spread all through the manure and then a couple of inches of top soil, containing a large proportion of humus, is spread over the beds. A few weeks later the mushrooms are ready to pick. It takes about twelve weeks from the time the spawn is put in until the harvest. After that they must be cut every day as they grow very rapidly after they are through the

soil and twenty-four hours will change them from "primes" to "opens."

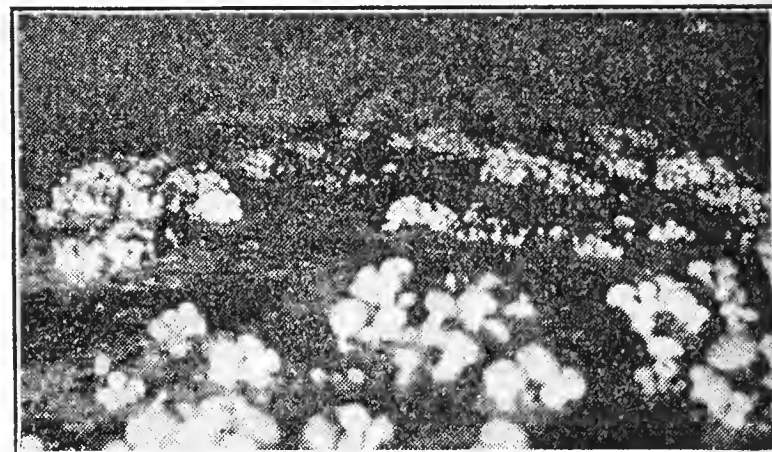
The spawn is not seed, but really looks like a fine network of rootlets. It is sent to us in airtight milk bottles which must be broken. The spawn is then broken into inch pieces and pressed down into the manure. The growing of spawn is a business of itself.

The temperature of the houses must be kept uniform at less than sixty degrees. When the weather gets warm and it is impossible to keep the temperature of the beds below seventy degrees the crop spoils and the season is over.

As with all other growing things, mushrooms have many enemies. First there are the mushroom flies. They lay eggs, which hatch worms, that eat the mushrooms. Then there are mites and spring toils and various diseases, so that the mushroom grower's life is one endless round of fumigating and spraying. It is a very interesting business and one learns new things each year from the experience of the previous one.

One of the pictures on this page shows a flush when the bed is almost covered with the snow white

balls. The flush lasts several days and then the bed rests for a short time and then flushes again all through the season which in good years lasts from four to six months. While the income lasts about six months, the outgo is heaviest when you have no income for as soon as the season is over the houses must be emptied, and very thoroughly cleaned and fumigated before being refilled with fresh manure and spawn for the next



How mushrooms look when they are growing

season. In the present scarcity of horses the price of manure is steadily mounting. The government is experimenting in the hope of manufacturing synthetic manure at a price which will not be prohibitive.

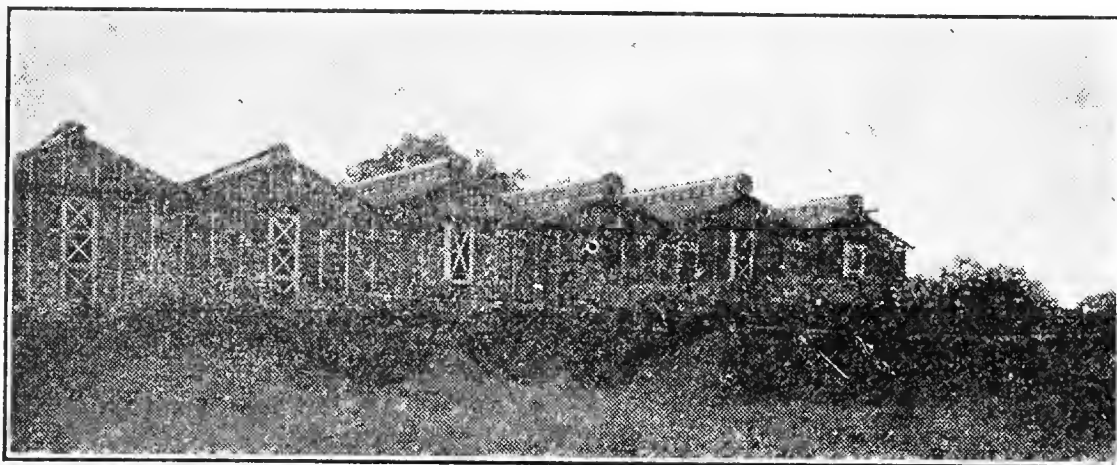
The men who pick the mushrooms have electric torches and twist each mushroom from the roots afterwards cutting off the little rootlets which cling. The "primes" are about 1½ inches in diameter. The buttons are smaller. Both of these grades are closed underneath. When they open underneath showing the delicate pink lining they are called "opens" and are seconds.

The larger part of the crop is packed in three pound mushroom baskets, but we put up one pound boxes, packed one dozen in a carton and also, ¾ pound boxes for special trade. Packing is nice easy work for our farmers' wives and friends.

The taste for mushrooms seems steadily to be increasing although one yet finds some who have never tasted them. There are many ways to use them besides the ordinary steak and chicken à la King recipes.

Mushroom sauce is the foundation of many delicious dishes, and can be made with few or many mushrooms. Melt a good sized lump of butter in a

(Continued on Page 8)



Where the Fords grow mushrooms. In front of the houses are the piles of manure which will be used to fill the beds.

## Northeastern States Change Fertilizer Terms

First Figure of Analysis Now Means "Nitrogen" Instead of "Ammonia"

AFTER January 1st, 1932, the nitrogen content of fertilizers will be stated in terms of *nitrogen*, and the use of the term *ammonia* will be abandoned throughout the New England and Middle Atlantic States. In addition, all analyses of mixed fertilizer will be expressed in whole numbers only, the brand name will include the analysis, and the guaranty printed on the bag will state only the minimum percentage of nitrogen, of available phosphoric acid, and of potash soluble in water. These simplified practices will be helpful both to farmers and to fertilizer manufacturers and dealers.

The changes are the result of a series of conferences of control officials who are responsible for the enforcement of fertilizer laws; of agronomists who conduct experiments and make recommendations regarding fertilizer use, and of manufacturers who must comply with the laws and make and sell to farmers the fertilizers they desire to use. These conferences were held in New York on May 20, in Baltimore on July 28, in New London, Conn., on July 30, in New York on August 19, and in New Brunswick, N. J., on September 17.

For many years there has been confusion in the use of the terms *nitrogen* and *ammonia* in connection with commercial fertilizers. In most of the northeastern states the laws and regulations have required that the percentage of nitrogen be stated in giving the guaranteed analysis of a fertilizer. However, officials have permitted the ammonia equivalent to be used in describing the grade. For example, a fertilizer guaranteed to contain 4.11 per cent of nitrogen, 10 per cent of available phosphoric acid, and 5 per cent of water-soluble potash has been commonly referred to as a 5-10-5—the first five in this case meaning 5 per cent of ammonia. In the future a 5-10-5 fertilizer will contain 5 per cent of *nitrogen*. Many different nitro-

genous materials are used in compounding fertilizers. Among them are nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, calcium cyanamid, urea, ammonium phosphate, potassium nitrate, calcium nitrate, tankage, fish meal, cottonseed meal, and others. Nitrogen in the ammonia form is present in only a few of them. For this reason, among others, it is the unanimous opinion of chemists and agronomists that the name of the element *nitrogen*, and not one of the forms in which it occurs, should be used. However, the term "ammonia" will still be used in its proper place.

In a number of states, not in New York, however, the regulations have required that the guaranteed analysis show the percentage of total phosphoric acid or of insoluble or reverted phosphoric acid. In some cases control officials have permitted manufacturers to include the percentage of "bone-phosphate of lime" and other expressions. In the future, the percentage of available phosphoric acid will be the only form of phosphoric acid guaranteed in mixed fertilizers, with the exception that in the case

of a few mixtures in which the phosphoric acid is derived from bone the per cent of total phosphoric may be given.

All agronomists agree that there is no need for fertilizers containing fractional percentages of plant food, but in the past some fractional grades have been offered for sale, as for example 2½-10-3½. In the future no such grades will be registered or offered for sale in the northeastern states; in fact, they are now permitted in only 13 of the 43 states that have fertilizer control laws.

Brand Name Must Include Analysis

In order that the grade of fertilizer may be easily determined by the buyer, the control officials have ruled that the analysis of a fertilizer must appear on the bag as a part of the brand name. In practice this means that it may be placed on the line above or on the same line or on the line directly below the brand name, or it may be placed on a line between two parts of the brand name.

Examples: (1) Smith's Neverfail 5-10-5.

(2) Smith's 5-10-5 Fertilizer

(3) Smith's Gromore

5-10-5

For Potatoes

Analyses Recommended

Beginning in 1922, and on several occasions since then, conferences of agronomists and fertilizer manufacturers have been held at which lists of fertilizer analyses have been adopted which have been recommended by the agronomists and which have been stressed by the manufacturers in their sales campaigns. Actual figures on the sales of different analyses are not available for all states. In Maryland the recommended list represented only 18 per cent of the total tonnage in 1923—the first year following adoption—whereas, in 1930,

(Continued on Page 6)

### Fertilizer Analyses Recommended for Northeastern States

Maryland and Delaware	Pennsylvania	New York	New Jersey	New England
0-12-5	0-12-5	4-8-5	2-8-10	2-8-10
2-8-5	2-8-5	4-8-7	3-8-10	2-12-4
2-8-10	2-8-10	4-12-4	3-12-6	3-10-4
2-12-4	2-12-4	4-16-4	4-8-5	4-8-4
3-8-10	3-8-10	5-10-5	4-8-7	4-8-7 (1)
4-8-5	4-8-5	6-6-5	4-12-4	4-8-10
4-8-7	4-8-7	For Muck	4-16-4	5-8-7
5-10-5	5-10-5	Soils	5-8-7	5-8-10
6-6-5	6-6-5	0-8-12	5-10-5	7-6-6
	4-12-4	4-8-12	6-6-5	For Tobacco
	4-16-4	2-8-10		6-3-6
	3-12-6			5-3-5 (1)
	0-10-10			6-3-7 (1)
				5-5-15
				(1) Tentative



## Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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### A Proposed Tax Limitation Amendment

"The total amount of taxes assessed against property for all purposes in any one year shall not exceed one and one-half per cent of the assessed valuation of said property, except taxes levied for the payment of interest and principal on obligations heretofore incurred, which sums shall be separately assessed in all cases; PROVIDED, that this limitation may be increased for a period of not to exceed five

years at any one time, to not more than a total of five per cent of the assessed valuation, by a two-thirds vote of the electors of any assessing district, or when provided for by the charter of a municipal corporation; PROVIDED FURTHER, that this limitation shall not apply to taxes levied in the year 1932."

THE above proposal for limiting taxation is being proposed by the *Michigan Farmer* for the State Constitution of Michigan. How would it work, do you think, in our eastern states? The *Michigan Farmer* claims the following advantages for this tax amendment:

1. After paying present public debts, this amendment will render impossible taxing property beyond one and one-half per cent of its valuation.
2. It will promote economy in all divisions of our government, down to the school district.
3. It provides the necessary elasticity to meet local emergencies.
4. It will make ownership of farms and homes worth while, encourage improvements, and contribute to the development of the State's natural resources.

Here is something for you taxpayers to shoot at. You can rest assured that many government officials would oppose such an amendment, but the real question is not what public servants want, but what the public itself needs and desires. When the farmer himself ceases to have ready money, he stops buying, even of things that he might sometimes consider necessities. Why should not the different divisions of government do likewise? If this is right reasoning, one way to stop public spending is to make it illegal and unconstitutional by definitely limiting public expenditures as the above proposed amendment would do.

Why not talk this and other tax reduction and

adjustment plans over with your neighbors and in meetings? A. A. will be glad to publish as many letters as we can find room for, giving your opinions and comments either on this amendment suggestion or on any other phase of taxation.

### Bob Adams

THE sudden death of R. M. Adams, the "Rude Rural Poet of Cornell," in the prime of life causes one to wonder again why such men are not permitted to live out their appointed time. Many there are who drag through a long lifetime, a burden or a curse to all their fellow men. But Bob Adams always rendered far more than he received. He was an exemplary citizen, a hard worker, a loyal friend, and he was blessed with a genius or talent that brought laughter and happiness to a world sadly in need of them.

Bob was known personally and through his "Rude Rural Rhymes" to thousands of farm folk far and wide, and it seems hard to believe that his quiet drawling voice, full of fun and humour, will never be heard again and that his hand will never more write those entertaining and inspiring rhymes.

But though Bob is gone, his spirit lives on through his poetry. Some of his best pieces, as for example, "Lilacs" are unexcelled by the great Riley, whose style his resembled or by any other American poet.

Let us hope and believe that Bob Adams' spirit now dwells in that Kingdom of his fancy which he called a "Rude Rural Heaven."

### A Rude Rural Heaven

We used to hear from gospel sharps  
That up in heaven we'd play on harps,  
But some of us, we do not know  
A B-flat from a tremolo.  
To give a harp to every cuss  
Were tough on heaven and tough on us.  
Now as for me I want a shack  
A little out and somewhat back,  
Way off on some suburban line  
Beyond the golden city's shrine.  
The country 'round I think is fair,  
I read of pleasant pastures there,  
Beside still waters of a brook  
Where I may sprawl and read a book.  
I want a home 'mid rural scenes  
Where I can plant sweet corn and beans,  
Yet sometimes rest awhile from labors  
To gossip with celestial neighbors  
I'd like to lean upon my hoe  
And swap new lies with Bill and Joe  
Where all lost friends for whom I sigh  
Would live on little farms nearby.  
I'd find in city life enslavement  
E'en though it sported golden pavement.  
Since I was born to country ways  
And hated cities all my days,  
I think that He who knows my need  
Will give me that for which I plead.  
I'll serve my fellows and my Lord  
Not doubtful of a sure reward,  
Such is the heaven I hope to gain,  
So let me work both hands and brain,  
And from all cussedness refrain.

### Will Trucks Replace the Railroads?

HOW long will it be before most farm produce will be carried to market on trucks? It is surprising how much marketing is already being done that way. *Farm Economics*, published by the New York State College of Agriculture gives some interesting facts from a recent study of the Albany market and of trucking into that market. In 1930 growers came to the Albany public market from fifty-seven different townships, located in fifteen different counties of New York State. Nearly half the growers were outside of Albany County. Sixty-eight growers trucked their products, on an average of 4.1 miles. The largest number of growers, ninety-seven, travelled an average of 7.8 miles, while there were twelve producers who averaged 123.8 miles.

These and other facts would indicate that long-distance trucking, particularly for certain kinds of farm products, is rapidly increasing. This brings up the question of public regulation of the trucks. The railroads claim that they are being taxed out of existence, while the trucks are not taxed, except for license plates. The railroads

also say that they help to pay taxes to build roads that their competitors, the trucks, wear out. It's an interesting problem and one that will probably soon have to have attention. Trucks are an aid to the farmer but so are the railroads.

### Has Weather Really Changed?

THE old-timers are always telling about how different the weather is now from what it used to be. "Back in '88," they tell us, "there was a blizzard what was a blizzard." Well, are not the old-timers right? Are there not many indications or proofs that the weather really has changed? The sun is shining today in December as warm as it does in September. No killing frosts occurred this year, in many sections of A. A. country, until about November. Yet, even twenty-five years ago, considerable snow was not unusual at Thanksgiving time.

Then, there is the matter of drought. According to the Secretary of Agriculture, last year was the driest winter on record in many States, including New York, and the dry weather has continued throughout the past season. It is still dry in many sections. Are these long spells of dry, warm weather just periodic, or do they mark a real change from the weather that prevailed when the old-timers were young?

We think letters on this subject, containing actual examples from real experience or memory would be very interesting and we will pay a dollar each for as many such letters as we can find room to print. Write soon and do not make the letters too long.

### Why Write Such Letters?

ONE reason why the name "bureaucratic" has come to mean here in America a term of reproach, is because many government officials and employees make so little effort to be friendly in their letters. About the only way most of us come in contact with public officials, is through correspondence, yet there are few of us who have not received letters from some government employee or bureau head that has not made us mad. It is not what the letter says that makes us peeved, it is the cold, formal, impersonal manner in which it is written. Instead of saying:

"Dear Mr. Smith:

I have made every effort to get your information, and am really sorry that I have not been able to be of help to you. Do not hesitate to write again when we can be of service."

The letter which Mr. Smith actually receives, says:

"Dear Sir:

Yours of inst. is received. In reply would beg leave to state it is impossible for us to help you.

Very respectfully yours,"

It only takes a moment more to write a friendly letter, but what a world of difference it makes between good will and ill will toward the writer and his whole department.

Business firms have come to know that they cannot continue long in most business without establishing what is known as "Good Will," but, unfortunately, government employees have not learned this lesson, and forget, or at least give the impression that they have forgotten, that here in America they are servants of the people, and not masters.

### Eastman's Chestnut

ONE of the best stories that has been contributed for Eastman's Chestnuts in a long time comes from a good Methodist minister, a successful pastor in northern New York. To get the point of the story one needs but to recall that for more than a thousand years, there has been little love lost between the King of England and his Irish subjects. Here's the story:

The King of England during his recent illness had to have a blood transfusion. After many tests, they found a husky Irishman with suitable blood. So a transfusion was made which did so much good that a second was made and then a third. After the third one had taken effect, the king sat up in bed, raised high his right hand and shouted, "To h— with the king!"



# Some Letters from A.A. Readers

## Cellars Are Full, Anyway --- In Defense of the Cream Separator

AT a time when so many people are complaining of hard times it may be interesting to know that no farmer in this locality who has cared for his crops need suffer during the coming winter for food and fuel.

The hay crop has been as good or better than the average; potatoes and apples are good, the potato crop better than the average. Apples are plentiful. The housewives are drying them for winter use. Every farm has waste timber enough for a year's supply of fuel.

As I look at things, each American family must practice economy in the future by producing more of the necessities of life, whether that family lives in the city or in the country. Most of the vegetables used by the family can be raised in the home garden; more of the clothing can be made at home, and the children's toys instead of being bought in some foreign country can be made by the children themselves or by the father or mother.

If these and similar things are done it will make a six-day week and cut the cost of living in this country; wages can be lowered so that we Americans can compete with other countries in the world's markets.

Some of the larger manufacturers in this country have advocated a five-day week for their employees for a long time. The other two days have been given up, largely, to idleness (the devil's workshop) or in trying to get rid of the wages earned in the other five days.

If every American family had home work enough to increase its four or five-day week to a six-day week, that family would save more and it would have more money to meet a future period of depression like the one through which we are passing at the present time.—F.H.C.

\* \* \*

### In Defense of the Separator

THERE are still many thousand farmers in good old New York State using the old reliable hand separator and feeding the skim milk on the farm, making their own butter or shipping cream to a creamery. I think you would find that nearly all these people who separate milk on the farm use plenty of cream and butter on the table, and almost without exception these farms would be found in a high state of fertility because of the extra stock kept on the farm through the use of skim milk for feed. You would find none of these people using oleo on the table instead of butter, and if this could also be said of the milk producing territories we would not have these low prices for butter today. Government figures show that a very large percentage of all the butter substitutes are sold right back to the farmers. If a farmer cannot use his own products, I do not see any reason why he should expect others to do so. So I maintain that the farmer who still turns the separator and eats plenty of pure butter and cream at his own table is really doing something to help the dairy industry, much more than the whole milk producer who eats oleo, and there are thousands of them.—C. F.

\* \* \*

### Presence of Mind

WE have had many a good hearty laugh brought on by reading "Eastman's Chestnuts."

The one in your issue of December 5th, reminds me of what I saw in Reading, Pennsylvania. The people in that section are mostly of Dutch descent and a better class of people to work or live with would be hard to find. As a young man of twenty, I with a friend, was standing on the sidewalk one summer evening, watching a fire in a dwelling across the street. A woman came down the stairs carrying a large feather-bed on her back, and carefully laid it down on the lawn away from the fire. Running back upstairs, she soon appeared at a front window with a large glass lamp in her

hands and with words "look out below," she dropped the lamp to the pavement.

When I see what some people do or say when under some excitement, it quite often reminds me of those good Dutch people of Buck and Lancaster Counties, Pennsylvania, and again I laugh about the woman and her feather-bed and lamp.

We certainly enjoy the good old A. A.—B. T. K.

\* \* \*

### A Suggestion for Farm Hunters

NOW that the hunting season is nearly gone, the men will put their shot guns aside until the next season or keep it handy for a troublesome hawk or maybe a chicken thief. Most men I know stand their guns in the corner or back of the kitchen stove, with the stock on the floor. I find this is very harmful because the steam from cooking or the moist warm air from a pipeless heater will condense

into small beads of water inside the cold gun barrel, just like it does on window panes. If the gun is closed the water will run down into the mechanism of the ejector, trigger, etc., and ruin it with rust. The quickest way to avoid this, if you do not have a gun case, is to wrap the gun in cloth or heavy brown paper to keep the moist air from reaching the gun.—R. L. S.

\* \* \*

### Doubts Cradling Story

I HAVE been a reader of the A. A. for about ten years and enjoy reading same. But when you read such articles as Mr. Cromer's cutting twelve-and-a-half acres of wheat in fifteen hours, and cutting a swath thirteen feet wide, it puts a sensible reader to think whether this man wants notoriety or whether he thinks the readers of the A. A. never cradled any grain.

I for one say it can't be done. I am a man 66 years old, and in my younger days did quite a bit of cradling. We will go back into the Eighties, and if

a man did four acres of grain, say in ten hours, he was classed a good cradler. In those days I could cut just as much grain as the next one; the best I could do ever was in 1882 when my brother and I cut ten acres of oats from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., taking one hour for dinner, and, believe me, we didn't loaf on the job either.—R. H. W.

\* \* \*

### Strong and to the Point

DURING the past five years I have been going to write to you a number of times to tell you I would stop my subscription if you left out Eastman's Chestnut, which you do every six months or so when you are crowded for room.

But I will make no complaint if you leave out Eastman's Chestnut to use the space to print some more articles like "A Shortighted Railroad Policy" also "Milk Dealer's Profits". I think you should have about two articles on that subject every week. Make them strong and to the point. It might help agriculture.—H. M. K.

## Some Strange Coincidences

EDITOR'S NOTE—Some time ago we printed a little story about some unusual coincidences. Here are others which the story brought to the minds of our readers.

A NUMBER of years ago when I was a lad in the grammar grades, a peculiar thing happened one day at school. The time was near the end of the forenoon of a midwinter day. In the grammar room the pupils were a bit restless and on mischief bent. One boy who was caught in a little prank by the teacher, and given a reprimand, made the wish that the schoolhouse would burn. At that point one of the pupils opened the window a bit, for it was a bit too warm in the room. As the pupil opened the window the draft formed by the rush of fresh air swept into the room and a large cloud of smoke poured out of the warm air register. There was a burst of excited shouts by the children followed by someone ringing the alarm. The mischievous boy had his wish; the schoolhouse was actually on fire. Fortunately no one was injured in the excitement following and after a severe fight of

two hours, the volunteer firemen overcame the blaze. Probably no one ever had a wish granted quicker than that boy.—S. H. M.

\* \* \*

### A Strange Meeting of Two Old Soldiers

DURING the battle of Gettysburg, a very unusual thing happened to my grandfather, who was a soldier in the Union Army—not so unusual at the time, but unusual later. It was during the engagement that grandfather started to go to a nearby pump for a drink of water. At that instant a man was terribly shot—grandfather helped to carry him to first aid, expecting never to see him again. Fifty years later at the reunion of old soldiers on the battlefield which grandfather was privileged to attend, he walked again over the ground which fifty years before was red with the blood of many brave soldiers. In his memory, he was living over again the incidents that happened, and on going to the old pump again, he met a man, strangely familiar to him. As he looked, he remarked, "Can you be the man I picked up here on this spot and helped to

carry away fifty years ago?" To which the man answered, "No, I'm not the man, but it must have been my brother, who was fatally hurt on this battlefield". Imagine the surprise on the part of my grandfather, who, until the time of his death, never failed to tell this narrative to anyone who was interested in Civil War tales. How indelibly that soldier's face must have been stamped into his mind and memory!

\* \* \*

### A Premonition

ONE autumn day while visiting my sister she said she had had a terrible dream the night before. She acted as if she dreaded to tell it, but still there seemed to be a power which bade her tell it to me.

"I thought I was lying very ill in my bed," she said, "and finally I choked until I had to stop breathing. Just before my last breath, I looked out of my bedroom window and saw several people hurrying about near the henhouse which was several rods from the house. A few days later they buried my body beside that of my father in the cemetery across the river."

I soon turned the topic to more pleasant thoughts and the dream was pushed to the back of my memory.

On October 25th, my sister passed away after a serious illness in which her throat became paralyzed until breathing was completely shut off. As she died, some neighbors were busy catching hens in the henhouse nearby. Her body was laid beside that of her father in the cemetery across the river from her late home.

Several days later that dream came into my mind like a flash. Looking up the date of my visit, I found the dream had occurred on September 25th. Just a month later it had come true in every detail just as she had told it. Strange, yes, how strange. From whence do such dreams come?—L.A.C.

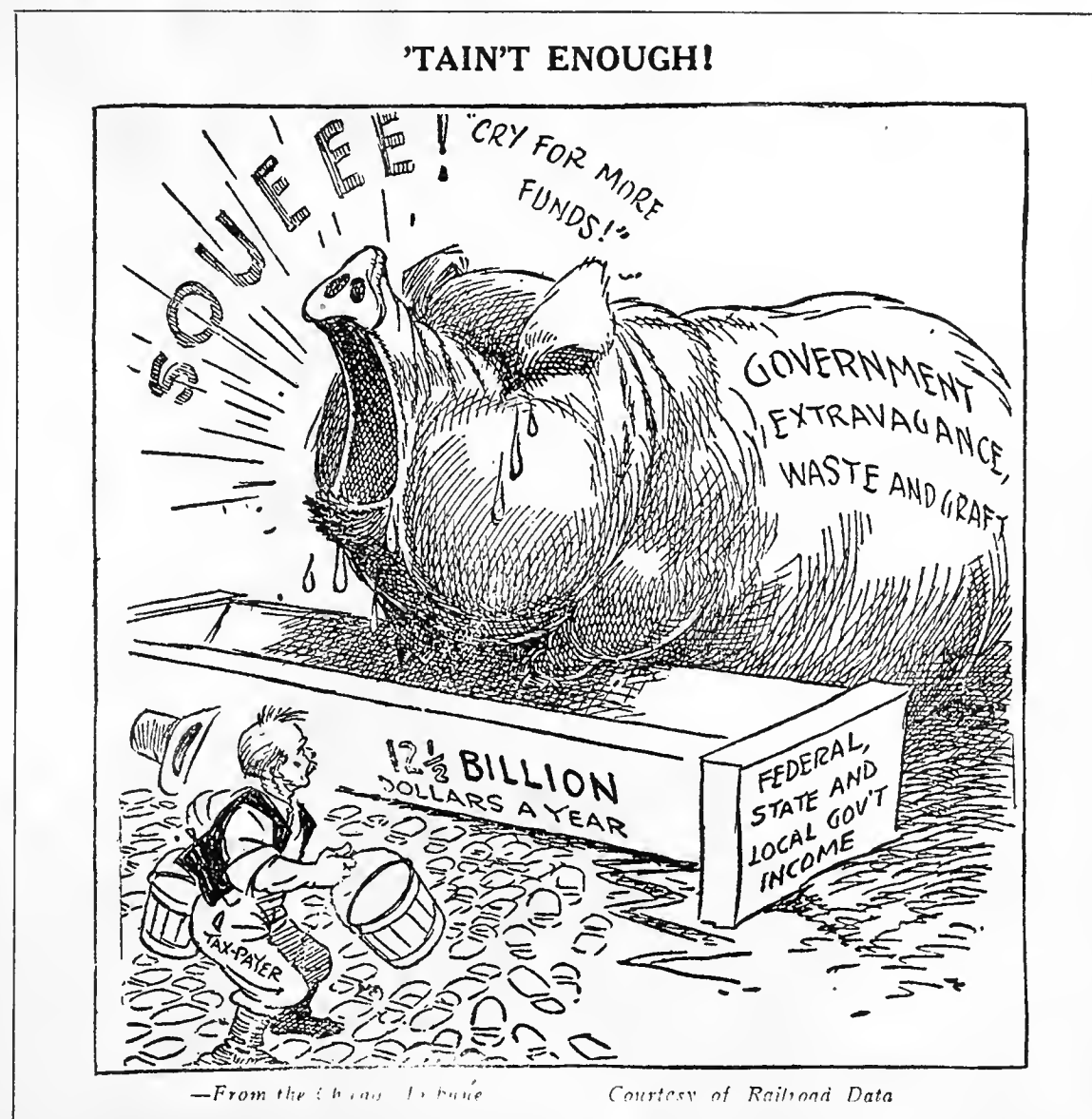
\* \* \*

### Do Cows Have Twins?

WE had a small herd of cows containing three Ayrshires, one black cow, one brindle cow, one Holstein, and 2 jersey.

One day a man came by driving 8 cows and we thought our herd was loose and he was driving them up for us. They were our own herd duplicated to the last cow and it took a close inspection to see they were not ours. I always feel strange whenever I think of it.—C. V. M.

In ninety-two New York state poultry flocks the average mortality was twenty-three per cent. Flock depreciation is the third greatest expense in producing eggs, and dead hens are responsible.





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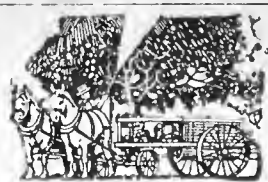
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## With the A. A. Fruit Grower

### Apple Trees Need Strong Framework

WHEN pruning young apple trees it is well to keep in mind that when mature, the tree may be called upon to carry as high as 30 bushels of apples, which will weigh close to three quarters of a ton, on the ends of its branches. A tree with a weak framework or bad crotches is certain to break under the strain sooner or later. The time to build a strong framework is when the tree is young. Avoid opposite branches of approximately equal size. If necessary, trim one of them back so that the other will grow more rapidly. It will also pay to bear in mind that where all the branches are trimmed out of the center of the tree the fruit is forced to the outside where it will give the greatest possible strain on the tree. A thinning out of the entire top of a tree will help to distribute the load.

### Fertilizer for Apple Trees

Does fertilizer broadcast on the surface, penetrate deeply enough to benefit twenty year old apple trees?

**NITROGEN** is the most soluble and is likely to penetrate deepest. It will help trees of any age. Phosphorus or potash is most likely to be valuable because of the indirect effect caused by a heavier growth of cover crop or sod.

### Low Trees in Style

APPLE trees which are properly pruned and headed will remain lower than those improperly pruned. This is particularly true, of course, where the trees are planted at sufficient distances apart. One of the most common causes of high trees is planting them so close together that they have to grow up in order to get any sunlight.

Low trees can be sprayed more easily and more effectively. One frequent cause of scab infection is high trees. The upper branches are not properly sprayed and the infection is washed down by the rain to lower parts of the tree.

The apples on low trees, too, can be picked at less cost.

### Time Spent on Pruning

How much time should an experienced man take to prune an apple tree?

THIS is a pretty difficult question to answer because it depends not only on the size of the tree but also on whether the tree is pruned heavily or lightly. Rather extensive records indicate that the average time required is about 30 minutes for a mature tree. However, experts say that this is not sufficient time to carry out an annual thorough pruning. Some orchardists prune part of the orchard every other year, which, of course, lessens the average time spent per tree per year. Records on one orchard in New Hampshire varied from 174 hours per thousand trees one year to 593 hours per thousand trees the next year.

nitrogen as the old grades (ammonia basis) contained of ammonia, since the agronomists feel that on account of its lower cost more nitrogen can now be used to advantage. With this article you will find a table of fertilizer analyses recommended for AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST territory.

### Orchards Need Humus

Can soil fertility in an orchard be maintained by using fertilizers without a cover crop?

THE plant food can be maintained, but if the orchard is cultivated, the supply of humus will grow smaller and smaller which will seriously lessen the crop.

Fertilizers, particularly nitrogen carriers are successfully used to maintain fertility in sod orchards.

With the A. A. DAIRYMAN



### How to Treat Calf Scours

EVERY year scours claim the lives of more calves than all other calf ailments put together. There are two kinds of scours: white scours, which is a germ disease, and ordinary scours, which is a digestive disorder.

The first step towards preventing white scours is to disinfect the navel cord at birth with tincture of iodine, or a 5 per cent solution of any of the coal-tar disinfectants. This prevents an infection which many times causes white scours and swelling of the joints. It is a good plan to disinfect the cord again in a few hours and then dust with powdered alum or boric acid to dry it.

Cleanliness is very important in preventing scours. Keep feeding buckets clean, and keep the pens clean. White scours is catching. When a calf shows signs of it take it away from the other calves.

Scours which are caused from digestive troubles are usually the result of: 1. Overfeeding; 2. Irregular feeding; 3. Sudden change in feeding; 4. Feeding cold milk; 5. Dirty or sour feeding buckets; 6. Dirty quarters.

Another remedy is to cut down to one-half or one-third the normal feed of milk, and give one-half a teacupful of paraffin oil. If paraffin oil is not available, give raw linseed oil, or castor oil. The paraffin oil is better as it does not have so much of a purging effect on the calf. If the case of scours is very bad, add a few drops of turpentine to the oil. Give this treatment once a day until the calf is well.

Another good remedy is to give the calf two raw eggs twice a day until it gets better. Be sure to cut down on the milk or gruel feed when you do this, because the calf gets quite a bit of food value from the eggs themselves.

### The National Dairy Council

What is the National Dairy Council and how does it operate?

THE National Dairy Council is an educational organization supported by the dairy industry to encourage consumption of milk and milk products. It is incorporated under the laws of Illinois as a non-profit organization without capital stock. Funds for carrying on the work come from the dairy breeders' associations, producers, and distributors of fluid milk, and manufacturers of dairy products and dairy supplies.

Granted that it costs more to raise a cow than to buy one. The additional cost may be cheap insurance against the introduction of disease into the herd.

### Northeastern States Change Fertilizer Terms

(Continued from Page 3)

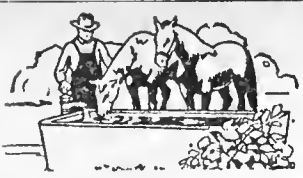
81 per cent of the the total tonnage was included in the standard list of analyses. It will thus be seen that the conferences referred to have been effective in determining the kind of fertilizer used by farmers and in limiting the number of grades sold.

As a result of the Baltimore, New London, New York, and New Brunswick conferences, the standard lists of analyses previously adopted have been revised and new recommendations are now available for Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and all of the New England States. In most cases the new grades (nitrogen basis) contain the same percentage of





## With the A. A. Livestock Man



### Sheep Raising in the Catskills

(Continued from Page 1)

use or for sale in 10-pound packages, parcel postpaid to a private list of customers, at 22c a pound, net, and 33 ewes—the best lambs out of the 160 head—retained as a breeding flock foundation. On these ewes, which will be two years old late next spring, we are crossing a registered Southdown ram during the present month (December). It did not seem advisable to breed them at the end of 1930. These ewes are mostly blackfaces, sired by Hampshire and Shropshire rams and out of dams carrying more fine-wool than coarse-wool heredity. They developed remarkably well during the past summer and fall, especially after shearing, yielding 7 lbs. of wool a head late in May, when the local price of that product was 11c a pound. At the beginning of the new year, they will exceed 115 pounds in weight. They are in vigorous health, and, as a picture, "good for sore eyes." Ten or a dozen of their best early ram lambs will be retained for crossing on a band of whiteface ewes in December, 1932. The principal facts in regard to this band can be briefly stated.

In Chicago on Sept. 22, 1931, I selected and culled from a band of several hundred Idaho whiteface (crossbred fine-wool) ewe lambs, a light doubledeck load at the market price on that date for their class. I estimated their weight at 47 pounds; on the scales they averaged 48 pounds. As a precautionary measure, I had them dipped, under Federal supervision, at the Chicago stockyards, in nicotine sulphate, for scab, although none showed any sign of scab, at 10c a head. If I were doing it over again, I should forego dipping; it did more harm than good. It irritated the eyes and lungs of many lambs, and added to their discomforts and ills in transit. Several head died of lung inflammation a few days after arriving at the farm. The freight on 301 head to their destination was 51c a cwt. Loaded late in the afternoon of Sept. 23, they arrived at Central Bridge at town breakfast time on the morning of Sept. 26.

My co-worker and I immediately unloaded them, finding a dead lamb in the lower deck, and, a few hours later, started them homeward. The long drive, which was memorably exasperating, laborious, and interesting, over considerable paved road but mostly dirt road and mountain trails, ended at the farm early in the afternoon of Sept. 29. Coming as we elected to come, to avoid hard roads and traffic so far as that was possible, the distance traveled was approximately 40 miles. We were not out of our clothes, and had no sleep and practically no food and shelter for 88 hours, lengthened, it seemed to me, by cold rains and much colder nights whitened by frost. With ears receptive to unusual sounds among the lean, tired lambs, resting fitfully upon bedding grounds selected wherever the day's end found us, and eyes shifting from the cold stare of stars to the not much warmer smoky flames arising from the night's small fire sizzling on mud at our feet, we accepted our lot as a part of the price that practical men of the earth must pay for a place in the sun. One's cheer and faith, in circumstances like these, must come from within. (But even a highly abridged account of the drive would extend to many columns).

Why didn't we hire somebody to truck the lambs home? Because we were sure that, by driving, we could land them here with less damage to the lambs, and at less expense than could be matched by responsible truck drivers, hauling 40 to 60 head at a load. Also, a drive of considerable distance is useful training for lambs and their drivers. It may often reveal to the sheepman things important to know at the outset about his animals at close range, where he becomes acquainted with them as individuals, each different in some significant respect or indication from every other as a future mother, sire or dressed carcass. For

the shepherd's eye sees beneath the fleece, and focusses upon form, function and dressing percentages.

Our second purchase of western lambs broadens our flock foundations at a low-price time, and gives us the quality, breeding and type of she-stock that we like for the production of grass-and-hay-fat market lambs having Southdown sires. Rams of this compact, short-legged, small-kidneyed breed, crossed on our she-stock (which is out of grade Cotswold and Lincoln dams and sired by purebred Rambouillet rams) are reasonably sure to breed the type and quality of lamb that dresses out well, and yields a carcass that cuts without much waste into condensed, meaty packages popularly demanded by consumers. Recent changes in public taste have put the sheep industry largely on a lamb basis, in line with beef production on a yearling basis, and with the present trend toward the 175 to 200-pound hog marketed at five to six months of age. Every epicure's taste, however, is for older fat animals of all kinds, because they are much richer and much more pronounced in that palatable essence called flavor, and flavor increases and improves with age, up to the point at which the toughness of muscular tissue becomes commercially "verboten" in a country which seems to be losing its teeth.

Western experience has proved beyond doubt that crossbred ewes possessing Rambouillet heredity are dutiful, milky mothers, with a remarkable endowment of stamina or vitality. They are also gifted with the herding instinct, which, in sizeable flocks under range conditions, is invaluable, because it binds and holds sheep together. Our ewe lambs of this breeding have given us convincing proof of their astonishing vitality. They are clean and healthy, inside and out, and, with gains of 10 to 12 pounds a head acquired in 65 days, are fortified for the winter on hay. We can't figure a loss on them at the purchase price, if we know our business and alertly attend to its ourselves; but, in weird times of unrest and basic shifts and adjustments, nothing is certain except death, taxes, and the unexpected.

On valley and other lands much more valuable and fertile and far less stony than ours, there will always be ample room in the east for small, well-bred farm flocks; and these, under liberal, balanced feeding and practical attention to their ills and enemies, internal and external, will continue to contribute substantially to the net income of aggressive, thrifty farmers. Under our conditions, however, sheep raising on a larger scale must be our major enterprise and specialty, to which all other lines of our work will be incidental. We are actively interested in pasture and meadow improvement, based on animal and chemical manures, and in a garden of several acres, an orchard, a strawberry bed, berry patches, forest development on our land, the growing of flowers for our own pleasure and refreshment, and in the cultivation of friendly relations with native birds and wild animals. Later, we shall try to work in some horse and beef cattle breeding. Meantime, miles of fence, worthy of the name, must be constructed. Our primary personal object here is, by exercising wits and muscles, to live as well, usefully and neighborly as we can on our own land, and to concentrate our minds on minding our own business.

There may some day be sheep on a thousand Catskill and other eastern hills where there are none now, because the east is a better sheep country than the west, and a more beautiful country to live in. The industrial east cannot afford to lose the wool capitol to the Pacific Coast. Wool prices are strengthening, and figures on the 1932 lamb drop indicate a decrease of 11 to 15 per cent compared with that of 1931 for the United States; and I give it as an opinion that business conditions can

hardly change much without improving. It is impossible for me to be a pessimist in hard times, for I have lived long enough to learn that they are the seedbeds of new, larger, and better distributed crops of well-being. During the past fall, a neighbor has increased his sheep holdings. His main enterprise is dairying. Another, who recently settled in our community, keeps a good black-face flock, which he intends to strengthen in numbers. As sheepmen, we should rejoice in and do all that we could to foster the development of a strong, deep-rooted sheep raising industry on "Cheese Hill," which—who knows?—may some time be better known as Sheep Hill.

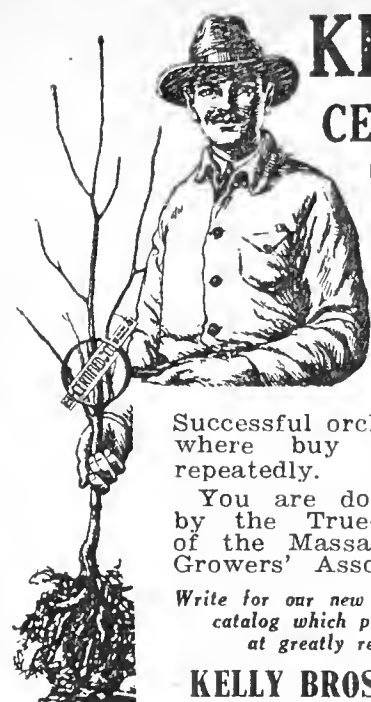
Somebody is always and everywhere pioneering, even in old and abandoned places. I think it worth what it costs from day to day.

### Watch the Horses' Teeth

AS the idle horse lives largely on a dry roughage, the teeth should be inspected occasionally. In the horse the upper jaw is slightly wider than the lower jaw so that the teeth are not exactly opposite. The wear is not equally distributed and sharp edges are often left on the inside of the lower molars and on the outside of the uppers which may cut the tongue or cheeks. When the horse eats, the food irritates the sores and he may not feed well. These sharp edges should be rasped down with a guarded rasp as often as necessary to keep the teeth in proper shape.

The breeding herd of hogs at Cornell have to walk a hundred yards to get their winter feed of grain and alfalfa hay. Exercise is good for them.

Millet hay should not be fed to horses for any length of time lest it injure their kidneys.



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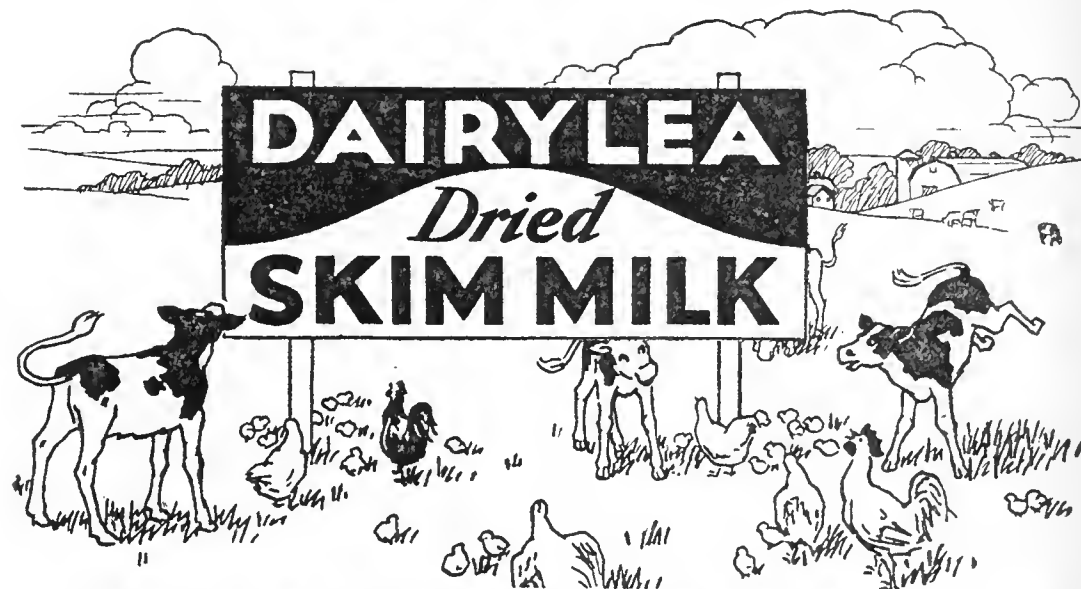
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# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

## December Milk Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk (Metropolitan area)	1.79	1.59
2 Fluid Cream		1.25
2A Fluid Cream	1.81	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	2.06	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	1.55	1.35
4 Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for December 1930, was \$3.37 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$3.17 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

## November Prices Announced

The Dairymen's League announces the following pool prices for November for 3.5% milk.

Gross	1.76 1/2
Expenses	.05 1/2
Net Pool	1.71
Certificates of Indebtedness	.08
Net Cash Price to Farmers	1.63
	Net Cash Net Pool
1930	2.44 2.54
1929	2.82 2.97
1928	2.98 3.08
1927	2.92 3.02

The Sheffield Producers announce the cash prices to producers for 3% milk in the 201-210 mile zone as \$1.72 1/2 per hundred. (\$1.92 1/2 for 3.5% milk).

	3%	3.5%
1930	2.55	2.75
1929	2.83 1/2	3.03 1/2
1928	2.93	3.13
1927	2.98	3.18

Receipts of milk and cream at New York City (40 quart units) for week ending, December 5th, 1931 compared with last week and the same period a year ago:

Week Ending	Milk	Cream	Con. Milk (Fresh)
Dec. 5, 1931	565,759	29,602	5,051
Nov. 28, 1931	571,922	30,229	5,822
Dec. 6, 1930	629,759	29,640	4,771

## Butter Fractionally Higher; Market Very Nervous

CREAMERY SALTED	Dec. 19, 1931	Dec. 12, 1931	Dec. 20, 1930
Higher than extra	31 1/2-32	31 1/2	31-31 1/2
Extra (92cc.)	31	30 1/2	30 1/2
84-91 score	23-30 1/2	25 1/2-29 1/2	24 1/2-30
Lower Grades	22-22 1/2	24 1/2-25	23-24

The butter market of the week ending December 19 opened in a firm position on Monday, the 14th, fine butter being in the best position. Early receipts were fairly light and the prices at the close of the week previous were well supported. However, there was no disposition to force prices as plenty of butter was in sight, and the trade, in general, was anxious to keep stock moving. Undergrades were more irregular due chiefly to sentiment surrounding the situation in Chicago.

On Tuesday, December 15, there was an actual shortage of fine butter and fractional advances were registered on practically all lines. In spite of the apparent strength of the spot market at that time, the extreme weakness of futures in Chicago created an undertone of extreme nervousness everywhere.

Wednesday's market lost the advance it registered the day previous. It was very evident from the start that with the situation so badly disturbed it would be impossible to hold the higher level. On Wednesday Chicago futures touched a new low on January options. Thursday's market continued to be highly nervous. Top grades cleared closely and demand was very satisfactory. Cheaper sorts however, appeared weaker and unsettled with values not at all well defined. On Friday, the market was still very irregular. However, fancy butter cleared so closely that top grades were advanced a half cent. The advance held on Saturday. Buying at the close was satisfactory in spite of the advance. Buyers have been operating on a hand to mouth policy which has accounted for the generally satisfactory business from day to day.

During the week ending December 19 we have found a rather unusual condition existing. We have had a week of lighter offerings with an actual shortage of fancy butter existing on some days. Nevertheless prices have been very conservative and only a fractional

advance held on Saturday. Buying at conditions we would see a steady climb, which shows that sentiment is the controlling factor today and that the bears are in the stronger position. The extreme weakness in Chicago continues, future prices having fallen to new low levels. The situation has killed confidence in all circles in spite of the favorable statistical outlook.

On December 18 the ten cities making daily reports had in cold storage 17,399,000 pounds of butter whereas a year ago they held 42,370,000 pounds. From December 11 to 18 cold storage holdings in the ten cities were reduced 1,850,000 pounds. During the same period last year reductions totaled 3,353,000 pounds.

## No Change in Cheese

STATE FLATS	Dec. 19, 1931	Dec. 12, 1931	Dec. 20, 1930
Fresh Fancy	14 1/2-15 1/2	14 1/2-15 1/2	19-20
Fresh Average	13 1/2	13 1/2	
Held Fancy	16 1/2-18	16 1/2-18	
Held Average			

The cheese market opened quiet on December 14 with trade unsettled on the run of summer made goods. Comparatively few cheese are coming forward as the local market does not offer any inducement since outlets are so restricted. There has been a little more business during this week in the best marks of September and June made goods. However, selling values cover a wide range, but are holding.

On December 18 the ten cities making daily reports had in cold storage 12,492,000 pounds of cheese. On the same week day last year they held 15,237,000 pounds. From December 11 to December 18 storage stocks in the ten cities were reduced 379,000 pounds. During the same period last year they were reduced 390,000 pounds.

## Eggs Clearing Closely

NEARBY WHITE	Dec. 19, 1931	Dec. 12, 1931	Dec. 20, 1930
HENNER			
Selected Extras	35-37	35-37	34-37 1/2
Average Extras	33-34	32-33	31-33
Extra Firsts	31-32	30	28-30
Firsts	29-30	28-29	26-27
Undergrades	27-28	27	25
Pullets	26-27	26-27	20-21
Pewees			17-19
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery	37-40	35-38	38-41
Gathered	33-36	28-33	28-37

The egg market opened on December 14 with nothing to indicate any special change in market tone. Buying was sluggish. On December 15 there was more strength noticeable. Offerings of fresh mixed colors and browns were lighter and Pacific Coast whites cleared promptly at auction at fractionally higher prices. On Wednesday, the market absorbed the receipts of fresh eggs quite readily at well supported prices, in spite of the fairly free arrivals of large, fresh Pacific Coast whites. On Thursday the strength of the market continued and the trend was upward although quotations showed no change. Mid-week advices indicated continued light receipts from most producing sections, although some central western territory reports a slight increase.

The market is inclined to work very close to the wind from now on as the trade will be watching for sudden breaks. The main purpose right now is to keep stocks moving. Sentiment is mixed but there is an unmistakable tone of nervousness everywhere. The refrigerator deal is having a depressing effect.

On December 18 the ten cities making daily reports had in cold storage 1,575,000 cases of eggs compared with 1,791,000 cases on the same week day last year. From December 11 to December 18 storage stocks in the ten cities were reduced 252,000 cases. During the same period last year holdings were reduced 268,000 cases.

## Live Poultry Market Unsettled

FOWLS	Dec. 19, 1931	Dec. 12, 1931	Dec. 20, 1930
Leghorn	14-18	17-20	17-22
Colored	13	10-14	12-16
CHICKENS			
Colored	14	14-19	16-24
Leghorn	12	12	16-18
BROILERS			
Colored	15-20	15-22	33-40
Leghorn	16	14-19	28-33
Old Roosters	10	11	12-13
Capons	24-30	25-28	30-35
Turkeys	25-30	20-28	35-40
Ducks, Nearby	18-25	22-27	21-25
Geese	15-18	18-19	17-19

As this is being written the live poultry market is just opening for the Christmas trade. During the week end-

ing December 19 the whole live poultry market was in poor shape. There was too much poultry on hand to hold the market and the situation wound up in favor of the sellers. It looks as though the Christmas market is going to be about the same as Thanksgiving although ducks and geese are expected to do a little better. The feature of the market during the week ending December 19 was the extremely low price of broilers. In some cases birds are not bringing any more than they would have brought as good healthy chicks. With the low price existing it is hoped that broader outlets will be realized Christmas week.

## In the Produce Market

Potatoes continue in moderate demand, Long Islands in 150 pound sacks still bring \$1.50 to \$1.85 with Maines at \$1.50 to \$1.65. Bulk stock is quoted at \$2 to \$2.15 for Long Island and \$1.75 to \$1.90 for Maine per 180 pounds.

The onion market continues with prices steady under good demand. The better marks are tending upward. New York and Massachusetts yellows bring from \$3.50 to \$4 per 100.

Cabbage in bulk eased off during the week ending December 19 dropping to \$16 to \$20 per ton.

State carrots were slack during the last few days, washed stock bringing from 90c to \$1 per 50 pound bag.

Squash prices are strengthening, Hubbard and Marrow bringing from \$3 to \$3.50 per barrel.

## Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	Dec. 19, 1931	Dec. 12, 1931	Dec. 20, 1930
(At Chicago)			
Wheat, (May)	.56 7/8	.56 1/2	.81 1/2
Corn, (May)	.41 1/4	.39 3/4	.72 1/2
Oats, (May)	.26 1/8	.25 1/2	.33 3/4

CASH GRAINS	Dec. 19, 1931	Dec. 12, 1931	Dec. 20, 1930
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2, Red	.74 3/4	.73 3/4	1.01 5/8
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.54 1/2	.51 7/8	.96 1/8
Oats, No. 2	.37 1/2	.37 1/2	.46

FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Dec. 19, 1931	Dec. 12, 1931	Dec. 20, 1930
Ground Oats	19.50	19.50	28.50
Spring Bran	15.50	15.50	19.50
Hard Bran	17.50	17.50	22.00
Standard Mids	15.50	15.50	18.50
Soft W. Mids	18.50	18.50	24.00
Flour Mids	16.50	16.50	22.00
Red Dog	17.50	17.50	23.00
Wh. Hominy	20.00	20.00	30.50
Yel. Hominy	18.50	18.50	30.00
Corn Meal	18.00	18.00	29.50
Gluten Feed	18.50	19.50	33.00
Gluten Meal	26.50	26.50	39.00
36% C. S. Meal	18.50	18.50	29.50
41% C. S. Meal	20.50	20.50	31.50
43% C. S. Meal	21.50	21.50	33.50
34% O. P. Lin. Meal	18.00	32.00	35.50
Beet Pulp	20.00		

The above quotations taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f. o. b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

## Hay Closes Firmer

Light receipts particularly in Manhattan met a strong market during the week ending December 19. Top grades were scarce at all the terminals and accumulations cleared up with prices advancing \$1 per ton in most cases. Timothy was quoted at anywhere from \$14 to \$20 a ton depending on grade and size of bale. The bulk of the offerings consisted of medium and low grade hay in small bales. Mixtures consisting of grass and clover ranged from \$12 to \$19 with closer mixtures bringing \$1 premium over grass in the No. 1 grade. The straw market has been meeting good trade, oat bringing \$11; rye \$19 to \$20.

Philadelphia reports timothy bringing \$14 to \$17; straw \$14.50 to \$15 for rye; \$10 to \$11 for oat and wheat.

Boston reports no change, the demand continues quiet but arrivals are light and the market holds steady. Timothy brings from \$17 to \$19.50; red clover mixed \$18.50; alsyke mixed \$19.

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Vaccinated and Certified. Chester & Yorkshire, Berkshire & OIC crossed. 6-8 wks. old \$2.50 each. 8-10 wks. old \$2.75 each. Shoats 35-40 lbs. \$5.50; 50-60 lbs. \$6.50 each. C.O.D. on approval.  
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**FOR SALE** 80 young pigs \$3.50 to \$6.00 per head. 50 shoats \$8.00 to \$12.00 per head. 15 young brood sows \$20.00 per head. Crossed White Chester and Berkshire. All good growthy stock.  
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Shetland PONIES. Reduced prices for Christmas gifts. A. P. Porter Pony Farms, Atwater, Ohio

Sable and Wh. Collie Matron. Yearly income \$200 and up. More profitable than a cow. W. GELSER, WARSAW, N. Y.

COON, SKUNK, RABBIT, AND FOXHOUNDS. Quality and prices right. John Bilecke, North Attleboro, Mass.

**WANTED** —GUINEA PIGS AND RABBITS. STATE QUANTITY, WEIGHT.  
Lambert Schmidt, 1101 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.



# Farm News from New York

## Important Farm Meetings of Dairymen, Fruit, and Crop Growers

THE first two weeks of the new year will see a number of important meetings of interest to every farmer in the State, at which programs for the season will be drawn up. Potato growers, vegetable growers, fruit growers, poultrymen, and dairymen all are holding their annual meetings in the central part of the State, where roads are usually open, making the gatherings accessible to practically everyone.

First in chronological order is the incubation school being held at the New York State College of Agriculture in Ithaca on the last three days of 1931. This course, the first of its kind, aims to give the producer of chicks the benefit of recent experimental work in incubation, to make him familiar with the latest equipment, and to give him an opportunity to talk over his individual problems with experts and other men in the same field.

### Horticulturists Meet Jan. 13-15

The regular meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society comes this year at Rochester on January 13 to 15, and a full program has been planned by Secretary Roy P. McPherson. Important speakers have been secured among whom will be former Governor Byrd of Virginia, now a prominent and successful apple grower. A fruit exhibit, judging contest, and special program by 4-H Club members will also be an important part of the show. This is the seventy-seventh annual meeting of the society.

### Potato and Vegetable Growers Meet Jointly

Potato growers in the State and especially those in the vicinity of Rochester, should plan to attend the fifth annual convention of the Empire State Potato Club. The meeting originally scheduled for Convention Hall in Rochester has been transferred to Edgerton Park in that city and the program will go forward as planned on January 6 and 7, 1932.

Potato marketing is the main subject under consideration this year and considerable time and discussion will be devoted to this important phase of the industry. Grading contests have been held in various sections of the State and it is expected that several of the best grading teams from potato growing areas will be present at the convention to compete for the trophy offered for the best and most efficient grading.

Speakers on the two day program include commission men, economists, country shippers, and farm bureau agents, and every grower who attends will have an opportunity to voice his views in the general discussion periods. Exhibits will stress the marketing viewpoint this year with new methods of packing, the new grading regulations and quality being graphically illustrated.

The New York State Vegetable Growers' Association will hold their meeting in conjunction with the potato meetings, on January 7th. George A. Sweet, president of the national association and a large grower of celery, is expected to be on the program.

### Dairymen go to Syracuse

Last but certainly not least comes the meeting in Syracuse of five of the leading dairy organizations in the State. These will include the State Dairymen's Association, the New York State Breeders Association, the New York State Holstein-Friesian Association, the New York State Jersey Cattle Club, and the New York State Guernsey Cattle Breeders Association.

This will be the fifty-fifth annual meeting of the State Dairymen's Association which is one of the oldest agricultural groups in the State. The Association meeting is scheduled for January 13 and 14, with the details of the program in the hands of Dr. R. S. Breed of the State Experiment Station at Geneva, chairman of the program committee.

The New York State Holstein-Friesian Association under the leadership of C. H. Baldwin of Albany, President, will meet on January 13. On January 14, the New York State Breeders Association will hold its annual meeting, with T. H. Munro of Camillus, acting president, presiding. Ira C. Payne of East Schodack, secretary of the New York State Jersey Cattle Club, has called a meeting of his organization

for January 15. All meetings will be held in the Hotel Onondaga in Syracuse.

A banquet in which all of the organizations will participate will be held on the evening of January 14. In addition to the formal programs and business sessions there will be demonstrations and displays by the State College of Agriculture and the State Experiment Station.

### Future Farmers Demonstrate at Waterville

SEVERAL agricultural demonstrations were recently given at the school auditorium by the Future Farmers of Waterville.

The first demonstration was on marketing. Large graphs aided the speaker in explaining to the audience the trend of commodity prices during the last three great wars. The curves showing the prices of milk were also given. This was then contrasted with the cost of distributing food. An explanation of the meaning and use of index numbers was also given. Graphs showing the price curves of several farm products were on exhibition.

Another demonstration on painting and finishing showed how several types of wood finishes are obtained. Articles made in the shop showing the types of finishes described were on exhibition.

Two boys gave a demonstration of useful farm knots. A knot board showed twenty-eight knots and their practical use. Two kinds of rope splicing and three means of finishing the end of a rope were included on the knot board.

An entertaining motion picture followed the demonstrations. Several town people and many farm folks attended this meeting.—LOWELL PECKHAM, Waterville, N. Y.

EDITOR'S NOTE—Harold Jones of Hoosick Falls Future Farmers, was the winner of the news writing contest for students in vocational agriculture for November. This note appeared in the issue of November 7.

### New York County Notes

BROOME COUNTY—After an unusual fall, we are having a rainy spell. All fall work is done. Roads have been dry and smooth. Wells are largely dry. Chenango Forks and Whitney Point each have just opened new overhead crossings over the railroad tracks. Chenango Forks also has a much needed new river bridge. Farm produce prices are very low.—L. R. C.

SULLIVAN COUNTY—One hundred and fifty attended the annual Farm and Home Bureau meeting at Liberty, on December 5th. J. Van Wagenen, Jr., one of our A. A. men, spoke during the session. December 12th was a summer day, but the following day rain fell heavily. Eggs and butter remain about the same; milk has taken another drop; feed has gone up also. The Sullivan County Pomona Grange met on December 12th at the I. O. O. F. hall at Grahamsville, and installed the new officers. There was an all-day session, as well as an evening one.

### In the North Country

FRANKLIN COUNTY—The first ice-storm of this season caused many traffic mishaps, accidents, and two deaths.

Weather was cold, 16 degrees below zero, one day. Local granges are having "election of officers" meetings. Pomona Grange had a business meeting in Burke, December 3rd.

A canvass of all farmers of the town of Malone is being made by a committee of Malone Grange members, to obtain donations of fuel, foodstuffs, and clothing for the needy of the town. Trucks will be used to collect supplies given. The produce will be stored and given out as needed this winter. This county has a traveling blacksmith this year. Quite a few farmers have sold Christmas trees.

—MRS. W. R.

The new annex of the Van Hornesville School, donation of Owen D. Young, is nearly finished. Some of the building will be ready for use by the first of the year and the entire structure can be occupied upon the opening of the fall term in 1932.

The new G. L. F. warehouse at Boonville burned to the ground Sunday morning, December 13th, less than two weeks after it was opened for business. Adjoining buildings and two carloads of feed

were saved by the prompt work of volunteer firemen. Henry Fallon, manager, could give no reason for the fire as the heater had not been in operation the day before.

Ira Chaffee, well known farmer of Natural Bridge, was elected Carthage Grange Master for the ninth consecutive year at the meeting held on Saturday, December 12.

The annual Christmas day turkey sales were held at Madrid, Lisbon, and Heuvelton on December 16th, 17th and 18th respectively. Although buyers were hoping for higher prices the scale ran about the same as for the Thanksgiving birds at from 25 to 38 cents.

Only 1500 acres within the forest preserve remain to be reforested according to the announcement of the Conservation Department. Reforestation work will therefore be directed chiefly to abandoned farm areas. The following land within the preserve remains to be planted: Franklin county, 200 acres; Essex county, 800 acres; Warren county, 150 acres; Clinton county, 100 acres; St. Lawrence county, 150 acres; Hamilton county, 50 acres, and Oneida county, 50 acres.

### In Western New York

ORLEANS COUNTY—The 15th annual meeting of the Orleans County Farm and Home Bureau Association was held December 11th, 1931. Mr. Wagner, the Farm Bureau Manager, reported there were 733 paid members for the year 1932. Nominating and resolutions committees were appointed at this session. A luncheon was served at noon by the ladies of the Presbyterian Church.

The afternoon session was held in the Court House, and was a joint meeting of the farm and home bureaus. Directors were elected and resolutions were discussed. The main feature of the afternoon was an address by Dr. C. E. Ladd, Director of Extension at the New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, whose topic was: "The Present Agricultural Situation and its Remedies."

Jesse Clark of Hartford, Niagara County, delegate from this district to the recent National Convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Chicago, followed Dr. Ladd as speaker. He gave a brief resume of the proceedings of the Convention.—E. J. C.

Dr. Carl E. Ladd, Director of Extension State College of Agriculture, addressed an audience of five hundred at the 18th annual meeting of the Allegany Farm and Home Bureau Association, held in Belmont.

With ten new agricultural clubs organized in the past year, and thirty planned for organization through the winter, 4-H Club work in Genesee County is rapidly expanding.

Wyoming County Pomona Grange was held at Warsaw, December 11th and 12th.

Resolutions favoring continuance of the Cattaraugus County Fair, and in increase of one cent in the tax on gasoline, as a means of furthering the building of farm-to-market roads, are among those adopted by Cattaraugus County Pomona Grange at its recent session.

Van C. Whittemore, Dean of Agriculture at St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., and Steward of the State Grange, will install the newly elected officers of the Grange in his home town, Collins Center, Erie County.

Signed by John Hancock, the first Governor of Massachusetts, and dated July 1st, 1781, a rare old document in a good state of preservation, is a family relic in the possession of Mrs. George Sager of forestville, Chautauqua County.

A delegation of upwards of sixty Niagara County farmers and Grange members attended the public hearing called by the Board of Supervisors, at Lockport. Through their spokesmen, Carl Coates of Somerset Township, and John Taylor, Johnson Creek, members of the Tax and Legislation Committee of the

### WGY Features

Weather Forecasts (Daily except Sun. at 12:15); N. Y. City Produce Market Reports (Daily except Sat. and Sun. at 12:17 and 4:40); Boston Produce Market Reports (Mon. and Thurs. at 12:20); N. Y. City Milk Market Report (Mon. at 12:25); Vermont Farm Service (Tues. at 12:20); New Hampshire Farm Service (Wed. at 12:20); Massachusetts Farm Service (Fri. at 12:20); County Agent Robbins (Mon. at 12:30)—Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Fri. at 12:25; Mrs. Ruth Robbins (Wed. at 12:55); Miss Carolyn Robbins (Mon. at 12:50); County Agent Johnson (Fri. at 12:45).

4. A. Farm News Briefs (Tues. at 12:55). Editor Ed Looks At Life (Thurs. at 12:55).

MONDAY—Dec. 28

12:40—"The Land Owner and the Sportsman," W. C. Adams, Chief, Div. of Fish and Game, N. Y. S. Conservation Dept.

TUESDAY—Dec. 29

12:35—"The Story of Kharighondontee," Ray F. Pollard.

12:45—"What Shall We Do in '32?" J. S. White, Manager, Herkimer County Farm Bureau.

WEDNESDAY—Dec. 30

12:35—"Stable Ventilation," Prof. F. L. Fairbanks, Dept. of Agric. Engineering, New York State College of Agriculture.

THURSDAY—Dec. 31

12:35—"Recent Developments in Transportation," J. W. Harnach, Traffic Bureau, New York State Department of Agric. and Markets.

12:45—"Your Soil Needs Phosphorus," Clarence Carleton, Agric. Agent, Windsor County, Vermont.

FRIDAY—Jan. 1

8:30—WGY FARM FORUM

SATURDAY—Jan. 2

12:17—WGY 4-H Fellowship (Club Resolutions, Ulster County 4-H Clubs).

Grange, three points were stressed:—a 15 per cent cut in the salaries of all county employees, a cut of \$100,000 in the highway fund, and postponement of a proposed \$225,000 building project at the Niagara Sanitarium. As an illustration, Mr. Coates said, the taxes on his own farm, which in 1915 were \$64, were \$149 last January, and he was less able to pay that amount than he would have been in 1915.

Arrested by State Troopers, two men living near Eden pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing eight chickens and were sentenced to sixty days in the Erie County jail.

### Cortland Bureaus Denied Funds

AFTER nearly two weeks of controversy, the Cortland County board of supervisors voted Tuesday, December 15 against any appropriation for the Farm and Home Bureau in 1932. The action of the board, which cuts off the activities of these two bureaus which have been in operation nearly twenty years, is claimed to be due to lack of support from farmers.

Members, on the other hand, feel that in times of depression and when economy must be practiced, there is even greater need for the educational and informational work of the Farm and Home Bureaus.

The cutting off of Farm and Home Bureau funds makes it illegal for State appropriation to be made for 4-H club work, the regular county appropriation for which was made some time ago.

### Starkdale Holstein Herd Leads State

FOR the past year, the Starkdale Herd, of Dutchess County, was the highest producing herd in the State of New York and one of the best in the country.

The herd of 20 cows had an average of 16,259 lbs. of milk and 546.3 lbs. of fat. This is the highest record ever made by any herd of more than 14 cows. It is the more remarkable since 15 of these cows were under mature age.

James Stark, owner of the herd, also reports one world's record and nine New York State records made under semi-official test during the year. The herd consistently heads the list of the 40,000 cows registered in the cow testing associations of the State.

Prof. Spring, of the Department of Forestry at Cornell University, has been appointed Assistant Dean of the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse. Prof. Spring has long been active in forest work, and has been professor of Silviculture at Cornell since 1929.



# Stories of Farmer Pioneers

## The Song of the Maize

By E. R. EASTMAN

IF you were to pick out one farm crop more closely tied to the history of America and more important in the lives and happiness of our fathers than any other crop, what would it be? I would choose corn, or maize, as the Indians called it. Some say "cotton is king" but I maintain that corn has done more to build America than any other two crops. When the settlers of Plymouth colony would have starved, the Indians loaned them the seed of the maize and showed the settlers how to grow it in the barren soils of Massachusetts, by planting codfish in the hill as fertilizer. When other crops, in the long journey of the pioneers across the face of America failed, it was corn that survived the floods, the drought, and the vermin and kept the breath of life in those who had faith to plant and grow it.

One of the historical novelists who has saved and recorded in interesting form much of the history of our pioneers is Emerson Hough. Many of us have read his stories, many more have seen the great movie written by Hough called "The Covered Wagon." In another one of his stories named "The Mississippi Bubble," Emerson Hough pays his tribute to the Indian maize. This description is so fine and comes so close to the lives of all farmers who grow corn and to the millions of others who consume its products, that I want to repeat for you a few paragraphs.

"The smoke of the new settlement rose steadily day by day. \* \* \*

"Let others hunt and fish and rob the Indians of their furs; as for John Law, he must watch the growing of the corn. He saw it vary from its beginning, this growth of the maize, this plant which never yet had grown on old-world soil. This tall, beautiful, broadbladed, tender tree, the very emblem of fruitfulness. He saw here and there, dropped by the careless hand of some departed Indian woman, the little germinating seeds, just thrusting their pale-green heads up through the soil. He saw the prevailing of the tall and strong up-thrusting stalks, after the way of life; saw the others dwarf and whiten and cling on at the base of the boulder stem, parasites, worthless, yet existing as the way of life.

"He saw the great central stalks spring boldly up, so swiftly that it almost seemed possible to count the successive leaps of progress. He saw the strong-ribbed leaves thrown out, waving a thousand hands of cheerful welcome and assurance \* \* \* these blades of the corn so much mightier than any blades of steel \* \* \*.

"He noted that faint brown of the ends of the sweetly-enveloping silk of the ear, pale green and soft underneath the sheltering and protecting husk. He found the sweet and milkwhite tender kernels, row upon row, forming rapidly beneath the husk and saw at length, the hardening and darkening of the husk at its free end which told that man might pluck and eat.

"And then he saw the fading of the tassels, the darkening of the silk, and

the crinkling of the blades; and there borne on the strong parent stem he noted now the many full rowed ears, protected by their husk and heralded by the tassels and the blades.

"Come, come ye all ye people! Enter in for I will feed ye all." This was the song of the maize, its invitation, its counsel, its promise."

\* \* \*

## The Dungeon at Fort Niagara

WHILE browsing in a rare historical volume apparently forever buried in a great city library, I ran across an interesting story of the great dungeon reserved for prisoners in old Fort Niagara, and this set me to thinking of the many strange tales that could be told by any or all of New York's old forts if they could but put into words what they have witnessed. Practically all of you have been in some of the ruins of New York forts. There is Ticonderoga, for example, that guard to the great gateway of the North, the keynote of so much of New York's history.

Here it was, you will remember, at Ticonderoga where Ethan Allan and his Green Mountain boys, crossing Lake Champlain in the night, got through in some way an open door in the wall of the fort and, surprising the British commander, secured the surrender of the fort. Last summer I stood upon the walls of this fort looking out across the quiet lake and thought of all the men who had stood there before me.

In this and in other forts, many of those who had garrisoned them in the early days were strangers in a strange land. Many of them were but mere boys with father, mother, and sweetheart thousands of miles away across the sea. I saw where these soldiers ate, and where they slept. I saw the door in Fort Ticonderoga through which hundreds of famous men, including George Washington himself, had passed in other days. Then I went a few miles southward on Lake St. George, and climbing a little hill, I saw the ruins of old Fort George and the breastworks surrounding it.

Lying here on one of these breastworks in the pleasant shade of a summer day, I thought of those old quarrels and fights of other days, and of the men and boys who fought them. Men with the same hopes and feelings that we have today. I looked down through the trees to Lake Champlain set in the eternal hills and forests and I wondered about the great big WHY of life. What is it all for? To those men who lived and loved and fought in other days, their work and their plans seemed as important as they do to us today, yet go and stand on any spot where our fathers lived and worked and you will wonder as I did where are they now. To what purpose, O God, to what purpose?

The dungeons in Fort Niagara are interesting for it does not take much imagination to recall the sad, bitter scenes that must have been enacted

here many times in the old days. When Fort Niagara was held by the French, it was used as a prison and many an English colonist during the French and Indian Wars from all over the colonies suffered here. In these dungeons no light whatever was admitted. They were damp, the ventilation was bad, there was nothing but dirty straw to sleep upon and little to eat. For many years there were traces of the instruments used in these dungeons for torture and execution. To give you an idea of what took place at Fort Niagara, I quote from an old history.

"During the American Revolution, Fort Niagara was the headquarters of all that was barbarous, unrelenting and cruel. There, were congregated the leaders and chiefs of those bands of murderers and miscreants, that carried death and destruction into the remote American settlements. There, civilized Europe revelled with savage America; and ladies of education and refinement mingled in the society of those whose only destination was to wield the bloody tomahawk and scalping-knife. There, the squaws of the forest were raised to eminence, and the most unholy unions between them and officers of the highest rank, smiled upon and countenanced. There, in their stronghold, like a nest of vultures, securely, for seven years, they sallied to the depot of their plunder; there they planned their forays, and there they returned to feast, until the hour of action came again.

"There were many legendary stories about the fort. In the centre of the mess-house was a well of water, but, it having been poisoned by some of the former occupants, in latter years the water was not used; and it was a story with the soldiers, and believed by the superstitious, that at midnight the headless trunk of a French officer was often seen sitting on the curb of the old well, where he had been murdered, and his body thrown in; and, according to the dreamers and money-diggers, large treasures, both in gold and silver, have been buried in many of the nooks and corners of the old fort. Many applications used to be made to the American officers, to dig for money, and persons have been known to come from a considerable distance for that purpose. The requests were, of course, refused."—E. R. EASTMAN.

## Farmer and Sportsman Solving Game Problems

THE farmer is coming into his own, according to recognition given him by sportsmen and other game conservationists at the 18th American Game Conference recently in New York City, under the auspices of the American Game Association.

Several distinguished farm organization officials appeared on the program to present the farmer's side of wild-life conservation, particularly that relating to the farmer-sportsmen problem of trespass. Among these were William C. Spargo, a director of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and Mr. A. E. Andrews, Associate Editor of the Indiana Farmers' Guide.

Many of the state game commissioners, speaking from the farmer's viewpoint, agreed that the farmer should

be relieved of trespass upon his lands and that he should be adequately compensated for rearing game species.

One form of compensation advanced urged the farmer, his wife, sons and daughters to propagate game artificially and sell it to state game departments and sportsmen's organizations for restocking depleted areas.

The Conference considered game as a secondary farm crop. Instances were cited where farmers are deriving more money from the sale of hunting rights than they made from their primary crops.

Mr. Andrews, in discussing the paying feature for hunting, said that many farmers in Indiana have declined pay and asked only for control over their lands during hunting season.

"The farmers are grateful to cooperating sportsmen who save them from the nuisance of unsportsmanlike hunters—the back fence climber, the chap who fires into a corn field where men and teams are at the husking and the men who walk right up to the home garden and berry patch, shoot at rabbits and hit the hens," Mr. Andrews said.

Mr. Spargo pointed out that the farmer has been long suffering at the hands of thoughtless and often vicious hunters.

"The first thing in a cooperative program must be a restored confidence. The farmer must be made to feel that his rights are safeguarded. The worthy hunter must be made to feel that the program is for his good. Game commissioners must have a sympathetic understanding of the difficulties of both sides," he said.

"I have no fear for the true sportsman, but the regulations to control the other class of hunters must be very severe. In fact, we will have to build a plan of penalties that will correspond somewhat with the present day motor vehicle laws."

Mr. Spargo recommended that farm lands be leased for public shooting grounds and adequately protected; that groups of cooperating farms be formed as refuges on which game would be properly managed and that the farmer be compensated for the use of his land for shooting and fishing, the compensation not to exceed 50 cents an acre a year. He further suggested on land where there is not sufficient feed for game, the state game department should furnish the seed and pay the farmer for planting it; that the state departments should furnish the eggs of desirable species of game to the farmer for restocking, and that these departments should buy all birds in first class condition at \$1 apiece when they are six weeks old. The same plan was advocated for raising wild rabbits, the breeding stock to be furnished the farmer and all rabbits in first class condition to be bought after the first of December at 50 cents each.

Training the foal should not be postponed until the animal is broken as a two or three-year-old. The foal should be taught subordination at the very start and not allowed to become willful or headstrong. Break to use of halter early; be kind and patient. A foal responds quickly to the treatment received.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

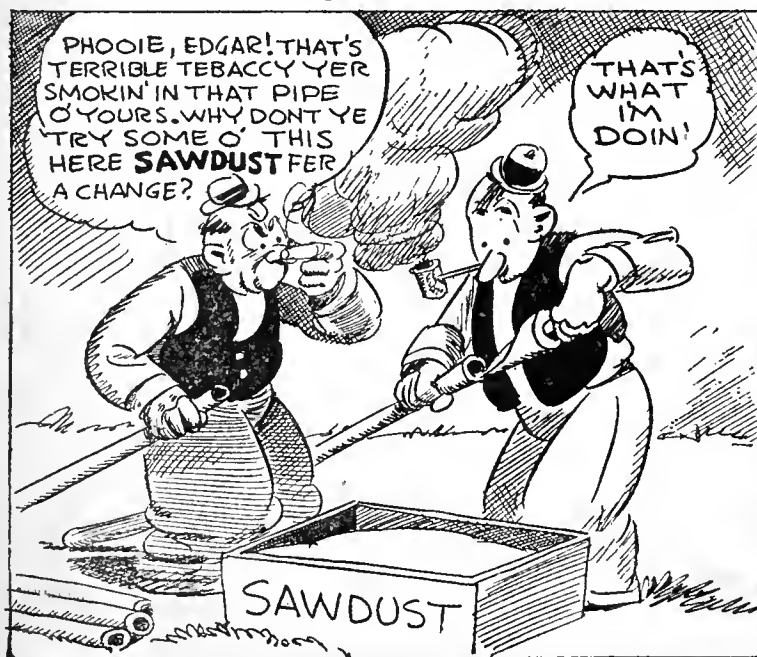
To Prevent Rusting of Iron Pipes

By Ray Inman

Coat the pieces of pipe with tar and fill them with light wood sawdust.

Set fire to the sawdust and let it burn out.

This gives a coating to the pipe that will protect it from rust indefinitely.







## The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare  
and Protection of A. A. Readers



### Brown Held for Check Passing

IN the December 12th issue we reported the experience of "Colonel Brown" in his attempt to cash worthless checks in Wyoming County. Two days later we received word that the "Colonel," whose name, by the way, appears to be Lewis, was arrested and was being held in Wyoming County jail. The report states that this couple left a trail of worthless checks behind them. Lewis made the checks out to Colonel W. E. Brown, and signed them General F. M. Lewis.

Another case comes to our attention where a subscriber in Massachusetts cashed a check for a Mr. Atkinson, who claimed he represented the Boston Travel Club. Becoming suspicious, our subscriber checked up and found there was no Boston Travel Club. He had the man arrested.

The A. A. Service Bureau is getting a great many complaints about worthless checks. The only way we know of to meet this situation is to be more than usually careful in cashing checks for strangers. If you feel you must cash checks, why not record the license number of every car you do not know? It may not get the return of your money, but, at least, it will help to check up and put a stop to such business.

### Agent Fails to Forward Money Collected

A REPORT comes to us that a man signing himself as J. Walden has been taking orders for suits in Schoharie County, collecting a down payment and then failing to send in the order, so that a number of our subscribers have neither the suit nor the money.

One subscriber reports that Walden took an order for a suit to be made by the Utility Suits, Inc., of Fort Wayne, Indiana. This concern tells us that they have no such agent as J. Walden. They, however, have received letters from a number of people asking why their suits have not been delivered. This concern is trying to locate J.

Walden, as, of course, their reputation is indirectly harmed by his activities.

If any subscriber is approached by an agent of this name, we suggest that he immediately notify his local police or a state trooper. He also if appears, has used the name, "John Hurley." He drove a car with N. Y. License No. A-39-37.

May we also suggest that in dealing with house-to-house agents, you insist that they show credentials, which reputable concerns furnish to all agents.

We would be glad to know if any subscriber has had a similar experience with this man.

### Short Weight?

Two men recently came to our place and wanted to buy chickens. I sold them some roosters, and they wanted to see the pullets, although I said they were not for sale. They looked at them and said that they had rump. I swallowed their smooth talk, and let them have my pullets because they said that I might lose them all if I did not sell them. They weighed them, but after they were gone, I figured they had only allowed me a little over two pounds each. I think they must have had their scales fixed, so that they were underweight.

They drove a big red car with a Rhode Island license plate. There was a plate on the car reading, "U. S. Department of Agriculture, License 57."

WE checked with the United States Department of Agriculture, who state that the license number was not a license under the Perishable Commodities Act, as we thought might be possible. We have been unable to locate these men. If other subscribers have men approach them, who answer this description, we think it would be a good idea to notify the local police.

### No Reply

Last October 2nd, I shipped to the Den-Wal Manufacturing Company one drum of cedar oil. The empty drum came back, but I have had no other reply from them.

WE have addressed several letters to this concern without receiving the courtesy of a reply.

### Service Bureau Claims Settled During November, 1931

NEW YORK		
Mrs. Lettie Towne, Flycreek	(Refund on order of eye glasses)	\$ 3.98
T. H. Kuykendall, Vestal	(Refund on order of radio parts)	4.93
LaVern F. Cook, Friendship	(Pay for eggs)	12.84
Olin Paddock, Dundee	(Partial pay for eggs)	4.68
Mrs. A. Scofield, East Rochester	(Refund order of water heater)	3.75
G. L. Hotchkiss, Greene	(Due bill on chicks)	10.90
Schruis Bros., Clymer	(Adjustment of balance of claim)	10.20
W. J. Wallace, Arkport	(Partial payment on celery)	125.60
Norman Avery, East Northport	(Refund on order of seeds)	1.80
Mrs. H. A. Wheeler, Akron	(Refund on order of dresses)	6.96
J. G. Dickey, Cutchogue	(Settlement of claim)	8.00
H. L. Dieter, Orchard Park	(Payment of claim)	21.75
John G. Lytle, Angelica	(Partial adjustment of claim for eggs)	21.57
Domenico Contri, Marathon	(Pay for produce)	48.20
W. P. Salters, Dryden	(Pay for potatoes)	8.50
W. R. Sanford, Dunraven	(Partial adjustment of claim)	100.00
Mrs. C. O. Ormsby, Alfred Station	(Adjustment of complaint on vacuum cleaner)	10.00
Lincoln Coons, Livingston	(Adjustment of claim on grapes)	411.50
L. R. Histed, Worcester	(Additional adjustment on claim)	188.44
TOTAL		\$1,250.76

### Claims Adjusted Where No Money Was Involved

NEW YORK		
F. H. Mason, Pennellville	(Order for watch filled)	
Alex Whitteker, Gouverneur	(Gun recovered)	
Philip Burmann, Centereach	(Adjustment of complaint on stove)	
Stanley Sharon, Philadelphia	(Order filled)	
Henry R. Harris, Porter Corners	(Toilet article order filled)	
Mrs. Madeline Mastropolo, Johnstown	(Complaint adjusted)	
Arthur Miller, Downsville	(Adjustment of complaint)	
Hillis Evans, Fort Ann	(Pedigree for dog procured)	
MAINE		
Mrs. Millie Connor, Carthage	(Portrait order filled)	
A. J. McNitt, Norwich	(Order of batteries filled)	
Mrs. Orville Putnam, Schenewus	(Adjustment on sewing machine)	
NEW JERSEY		
Samuel B. Turner, Cape May	(Complaint adjusted)	
VERMONT		
Mrs. Herbert A. Guyett, East Montpelier	(Return of manuscript obtained)	
Howard B. Carver, Weston	(Complaint adjusted)	
MARYLAND		
Raymond C. Hauver, Thurmont	(Adjustment of machinery complaint)	

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# With the A. A. Poultry Farmer

## A Suggestion for the Breeding Pens

BEFORE, long, poultrymen who hatch their own eggs or who have them custom hatched should make up their breeding pens. We recently ran across a suggestion which we think worth passing along. This authority recommends that cockerels be kept in individual coops along the wall where they should be fed plenty of grain and water. They can be kept there each day until about 4 P. M. when they can be turned loose. It is also suggested that cockerels be rotated from pen to pen rather than that they be left in one pen for the season. In large flock matings, assuming that there might be nine cockerels in a pen, band them with three different colored leg bands. Then the three with the same colored bands could be allowed freedom for one day while the other six are cooped up. If rotated in this way each of them will be confined two days and released one day.

## Selecting the Male Bird

How important is a pedigree in selecting male birds to head the breeding pen? Is it necessary that only cockerels should be used?

PROFESSOR W. C. Thompson, of the New Jersey Agriculture Experiment Station says:

"Pedigree is important because it furnishes a basis for estimating the type of progeny to be expected. Knowing the pedigree increases the possibilities of improving the quality of progeny, but it does not necessarily insure these results.

"Individual characteristics include standard form, size, color, health, and constitutional vigor. A sire must have all of these characteristics if he is to perpetuate a healthy and productive strain of laying birds.

"Male birds, especially pedigreed individuals of the type that have come through the breeding season in good health, should be retained at least until late autumn. During the late spring and summer seasons poultrymen will be gathering information from the growing pullet flocks on the fertility, hatchability, and egg production of the birds sired by those males. By late December the pullets will have shown whether or not they are likely to be good layers. At that time the male birds can be sorted and the ones that have sired high-producing daughters should be retained for use in the breeding pens for another year, at least. The males whose progeny have made poor records should, of course, be shipped to market."

## Hatchability of Eggs

When candling eggs we notice that some of the shells seem to be very porous. Will these eggs hatch as well as those which apparently have harder shells?

THE Missouri State College of Agriculture made quite extensive tests on this subject. The results seem to be that the eggs with poor shell texture hatch just as good as those which apparently had a better shell texture.

## Fight Lice and Mites

How should we control mites and lice in the poultry house before putting the flock in for the winter?

The most convenient treatment for poultry lice involves the use of nicotine sulfate as directed by the manufacturer. For the control of mites, carbolineum has been found satisfactory. This material, when painted on the roosts, dropping boards, and nests in the early morning of a clear day, will dry before the birds go to roost. Some poultrymen use equal parts of kerosene and oil drained from automobile crank case for the control of mites. Usually several applications of this material are necessary for effective control.

Frequent inspection of both young and old stock, and all poultry houses should be made for the presence of lice and mites, poultry lice will be found

on the stock only. Parting the feathers around the vent will reveal these parasites on the body of the bird. Clusters of eggs of the lice will be found attached to the base of the feathers about the vent.

Poultry mites, if present, will be found on the underside of the roosts, or in cracks and crevices about the dropping boards. Their red color comes from the blood they have sucked from the fowls' bodies. Mites that have not recently attacked fowls are grey in color.

## Recommendations for Using Lights

THE use of artificial lights for poultry, which a few years ago was in the experimental stage, has come to be the accepted practice. As experience has increased certain recommendations have been made which tend to increase the efficiency of lights and keep down the cost. The following recommendations are made by J. C. Taylor, a poultryman in the extension service of the New Jersey State College of Agriculture:

1. The lighting unit should be a 40-watt lamp.
2. The reflector used should be 16 inches in diameter and 4 inches deep. This type of reflector can be made by a local tinner at a very small cost. The reflector should be thoroughly cleaned in a weak solution of vinegar and water and the inside, when dry, painted with aluminum bronze.
3. The number of bulbs used will depend on the square feet of floor space. One bulb for every 200 square feet of floor space is the rule. If the poultry house is divided into pens, figure each pen separately.
4. The bulbs should be set 10 feet apart, midway between the front of the house and the front of the dropping boards, and 6 feet from the floors.

## Hens Pick Insulation

We have used a commercial insulating board on the inside of our hen house to keep the house at an even temperature. The only trouble seems to be that the hens persist in picking this material. What can we do to prevent it?

ONE method of treatment would be to cover the board high enough so that the birds could not reach it. Another recommendation is to make a paint of equal parts of cement and fine sifted sand mixed up with sour milk until it is thick. A small quantity should be mixed at a time and should be kept stirred up. It is said that 12 pounds of cement, 12 pounds of sand, and a gallon of sour milk will give two coats on 80 square feet of surface.

## Hens on Free Range

Where hens have free range will they not pick up enough bugs to give them sufficient protein?

THERE are two things wrong with this idea. In the first place, if you have any considerable number of hens there are probably not enough bugs to go around. The second trouble is that bugs are rather bulky and the hen would have to eat more of them than she would probably see in order to get enough protein to sustain heavy egg production. The surest way is to feed a good balanced ration that would supply the right amount of protein.

Menopon gallinae the common hen louse, is a profit-cutting poultry pest, and is known wherever hens congregate. Keeping company with the louse are the mites, the hen flea, and sundry relatives that specialize on eating feathers, sucking blood, or just pestering their victims. The Cornell bulletin dealing with chicken lice and mites, and their control, has been revised and is now available on request to the office of publication at the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y. Ask for E-115. It is free.

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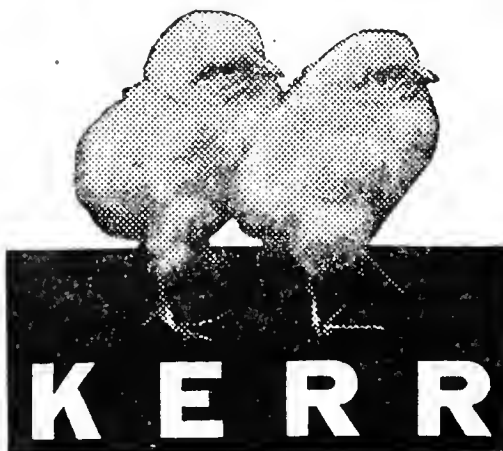
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